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STOCKHOLM



Bulletin No. 64

Stockholm 1992

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THIS VOLUME HAS BEEN PRINTED WITH GRANTS FROM
HUMANISTISK-SAMHÄLLSVETENSKAPLIGA FORSKNINGSRÅDET
•
THE CHIANG CHING-KUO FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL
SCHOLARLY EXCHANGE

ISSN 0081-5691
Printed by
MediaPrint AB, Uddevalla

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The Regional Provenance of
Chin-shih during Ch'ing

by

Hans Bielenstein

The routine of the civil service examinations during Ch'ing (1644–1911) is well known. The system, which was inherited from the Ming (1368–1644), consisted of three tiers. On the lowest level, the examinations were given during two of each consecutive three years in the commandery (*fu*) capitals, and those who passed received the title of *hsiu-ts'ai* or "Flourishing Talent". On the middle level, the examinations were held triennially in the provincial capitals, and those who passed received the title of *chü-jen* or "Recommended Man". On the top level, the so-called Collective Examinations (*hui-shih*) were given in Peking, and those who succeeded were then presented to the emperor for a final test. They were therefore called *chin-shih* or "Presented Scholars". To sit for the *chü-jen* and *chin-shih* examinations, the candidate had to have passed on the preceding level. Only the *chin-shih* degree led to significant bureaucratic appointments.

The *chin-shih* examinations, open to Chinese civilians as well as Manchu, Mongol, and Chinese bannermen, were first held during Ch'ing in 1646 and theoretically repeated each third year. But this was not strictly adhered to. From 1646 to 1898, 85 triennial examinations were given. During 25 of these periods, a second examination was provided, namely in 1647, 1659, 1713, 1723, 1737, 1752, 1761, 1771, 1780, 1789, 1795, 1801, 1809, 1819, 1822, 1833, 1836, 1840, 1845, 1852, 1860, 1863, 1876, 1890, and 1894. After 1898, five years lapsed until the next *chin-shih* examination in 1903. The last was given in 1904, after which the old examination system was abolished. This adds up to 112 *chin-shih* examinations from 1646 to 1904. The figure excludes *chin-shih* examinations given to Manchu bannermen solely in 1652 and 1655, as well as the *chin-shih* examinations set for Manchu and Mongol bannermen in their native languages in 1739, 1745, 1748, 1751, 1752, and 1779.

Since the *chin-shih* degree holders were the intellectual elite of China and formed the pool from which the officials were appointed, their regional provenance is an important field of research and forms the subject of this study.

Fang Chao-ying and his wife Tu Lien-che did a great service for sinology when they compiled a catalogue of Ch'ing Dynasty *chin-shih* from the official lists. This was published by the Harvard-Yenching Institute in 1941 as Supplement No. 19 of its Index Series under the title of *Tseng-chiao Ch'ing-ch'ao chin-shih t'i-ming pei-lu* (henceforth called the Roster). The Roster records all *chin-shih* chronologically by name for each year of examination and ranks them numerically in the three classes in which they graduated. Class I always consisted of three graduates, the foremost being called "First in the Collective [Examinations]" (*hui-yüan*). Class II varied during Ch'ing from 18 to 156, and Class III from 61 to 319. For Manchu, Mongol, and Chinese bannermen, the Roster only lists the names of their banners. For each Chinese civilian graduate, it gives his province

and place of registration, which normally but not always was identical with his place of birth. In eight cases, the Roster records the registration of a *chin-shih* at the time of the examination as well as previous one which almost certainly would be his home place (1713 II:31, III:91; 1727 II:49; 1730 II:54; 1733 III:79; 1760 III:60; 1802 III:18; 1844 III:84).

The important question is, of course, how complete the Roster may be. Since it is compiled from the official lists, one would not suspect any omissions. Ho Ping-ti points out in his *The Ladder of Success in Imperial China, Aspects of Social Mobility, 1368–1911*, New York and London 1962, that a graduate may not have been introduced to the emperor for the final test due to his or a parent's death. He therefore technically never became a *chin-shih* even though the gazetteers may list him (p. 245). But such cases surely must have been very rare and should have been excluded in any event. More importantly, as already observed by Ho, the regional totals of the Roster do not necessarily tally with those of the gazetteers. Here it should be remembered that the compilers of the gazetteers, swayed by local patriotism, had a tendency to record native sons as their own *chin-shih* even though they had taken their degrees under registrations elsewhere (*op.cit.* pp. 244–245). In contrast, the gazetteers devoted to the new residences of the graduates quite rightly considered them as theirs and did not, normally, mention former residences. This led, nation-wide, to duplication of entries. In more than thirty spot-checks, I have not found a single case where a gazetteer improves on the Roster. When a gazetteer lists a graduate who is missing in the Roster for the same year, he invariably appears in the Roster under another year. It is also common that graduates enumerated in the Roster are nowhere to be found in the corresponding gazetteers. In all these instances, I have no doubt that the errors rest with the gazetteers.

This is not to say that the Roster is entirely without flaws. These belong to the category of copying, editing or printing errors and are of the following kinds:

1. Partly incorrect names, such as Kuang-tung for Kuang-hsi or Kuang-hsi for Kuang-tung.
2. A character replaced by a homophone, such as Lo-yüan (first) for Lo-yüan (spring).
3. A character replaced by a near homophone, such as Lai-yang for Lei-yang.
4. A wrong radical.
5. A missing character, such as Hsing for Hsin-hsing.
6. Reversed characters, such as Ch'ü-yang for Yang-ch'ü.
7. Assignment of a unit to a wrong province.

All these mistakes are easily spotted and most can be corrected. The Roster is therefore a priceless source for research. However, its vast material must be rearranged by the official residences of the *chin-shih* so that the maps can be drawn which are the main purpose of this study.

Close to forty years ago, my research assistant at the Australian National University in Canberra, Mrs. Ines de Rachewiltz, did that work by hand. This was before the advent of the computer, so that the cataloguing of *chin-shih* by place names was a huge task. I hereby express my sincere thanks. It is only recently that I returned to the material. First

I checked it twice against the Roster, then I drew up the provincial tables appended below, and finally I drew the maps.

Let me begin with some general statistics. In the 112 regular *chin-shih* examinations from 1646 to 1904, 26,746 candidates passed. This figure excludes one man who was granted the degree by imperial favour in 1724. The 259 atypical cases of men who were awarded the degree after the examination system was abolished in 1904 are not considered. The following table shows the numbers of these *chih-shih* chronologically and by the three classes in which they passed. It includes all *chin-shih*, whether Chinese civilians or bannermen.

Table 1. Numbers of all *chin-shih* graduates 1646–1904.

Year	Class I	Class II	Class III	Total
1646	3	77	293	373
1647	3	57	238	298
1649	3	77	315	395
1652	3	77	317	397
1655	3	77	319	399
1658	3	80	260	343
1659	3	96	277	376
1661	3	77	303	383
1664	3	40	157	200
1667	3	40	112	155
1670	3	57	239	299
1673	3	40	123	166
1676	3	50	156	209
1679	3	40	108	151
1682	3	40	136	179
1685	3	40	121	164
1688	3	40	103	146
1691	3	40	114	157
1694	3	40	125	168
1697	3	40	107	150
1700	3	60	242	305
1703	3	50	113	166
1706	3	50	237	290
1709	3	50	239	292
1712	3	50	124	177
1713	3	50	143	196
1715	3	40	147	190
1718	3	40	122	165
1721	3	40	120	163
1723	3	63	180	246
1724	3	81	215	299
1727	3	50	173	226
1730	3	100	296	399
1733	3	92	233	328
1736	3	90	251	344
1737	3	80	241	324

Year	Class I	Class II	Class III	Total
1739	3	90	235	328
1742	3	90	230	323
1745	3	90	220	313
1748	3	72	189	264
1751	3	70	170	243
1752	3	70	158	231
1754	3	70	168	241
1757	3	70	169	242
1760	3	50	111	164
1761	3	66	148	217
1763	3	55	130	188
1766	3	69	141	213
1769	3	50	98	151
1771	3	55	103	161
1772	3	54	105	162
1775	3	52	103	158
1778	3	51	103	157
1780	3	51	101	155
1781	3	56	111	170
1784	3	40	69	112
1787	3	45	89	137
1789	3	33	62	98
1790	3	33	61	97
1793	3	29	49	81
1795	3	18	90	111
1796	3	40	101	144
1799	3	74	143	220
1801	3	98	174	275
1802	3	84	161	248
1805	3	96	144	243
1808	3	115	143	261
1809	3	100	138	241
1811	3	92	142	237
1814	3	100	124	227
1817	3	100	152	255
1819	3	99	122	224
1820	3	100	143	246
1822	3	100	119	222
1823	3	107	136	246
1826	3	110	152	265
1829	3	106	112	221
1832	3	100	103	206
1833	3	100	117	220
1835	3	117	152	272
1836	3	72	97	172
1838	3	82	109	194
1840	3	87	90	180

Year	Class I	Class II	Class III	Total
1841	3	96	103	202
1844	3	106	100	209
1845	3	98	116	217
1847	3	110	118	231
1850	3	104	105	212
1852	3	108	128	239
1853	3	107	112	222
1856	3	100	113	216
1859	3	86	91	180
1860	3	80	106	189
1862	3	72	118	193
1863	3	78	119	200
1865	3	100	162	265
1868	3	127	140	270
1871	3	120	200	323
1874	3	132	202	337
1876	3	156	165	324
1877	3	131	194	328
1880	3	133	193	329
1883	3	124	181	308
1886	3	130	186	319
1889	3	132	161	296
1890	3	136	187	326
1892	3	132	182	317
1894	3	132	179	314
1895	3	99	190	292
1898	3	150	193	346
1903	3	138	174	315
1904	3	120	150	273
Totals	336	8,956	17,454	26,746

The high numbers from 1646 to 1661 must be due to the fact that the Manchus needed officials for their administration, even though they only gradually gained control of China. This was a boon to the conquered northern provinces of Chih-li, Shan-tung, Ho-nan, and Shan-hsi which in 1646 provided no less than 95% of all the *chin-shih*. The share of Chih-li alone was 26% in 1646, 20% in 1647, and 16% in 1649. 1700 is the first year when *chin-shih* graduated from every province of China.

A further observation is that while the totals fluctuated, they did not really increase. This is brought out by a table of averages.

Table 2. Average number of all *chin-shih* graduates by eight consecutive examinations.

1646–1661: 371	1787–1801: 145
1664–1685: 190	1802–1819: 242
1688–1709: 209	1820–1835: 237
1712–1727: 208	1836–1850: 202
1730–1748: 328	1852–1865: 213
1751–1766: 217	1868–1886: 317
1769–1784: 153	1889–1904: 310

The figures fluctuate but not by a wide margin. To put it differently, in the first fifty-six *chin-shih* examinations, the average number of graduates was 239 and in the second fifty-six examinations 238. It is remarkable that in the course of the Ch'ing Dynasty, when the population tripled from somewhat under 200 millions to about 600 millions, the number of *chin-shih* graduates and the civil service posts to which they were appointed remained stagnant. It means that the competition for the coveted *chin-shih* degree became fiercer and fiercer with resulting higher and higher standards. It also follows that the magistrates had to administrate steadily increasing numbers of people which must have led to a loosening of government control.

For a further study of the statistics, it is useful to divide the dynasty into two periods of close to equal length, to see what changes took place from the first to the second. I have chosen the years from 1646 to 1775 as the first period, consisting of 130 years with 52 examinations, and the years from 1776–1904 as the second period, consisting of 129 years with 60 examinations. The total number of *chin-shih* graduates in the 112 examinations from 1646 to 1904 was, as has been seen, 26,746. 25,441 of these were Chinese civilians. 1,305 were Manchu, Mongol, and Chinese bannermen. Their distribution by periods and classes is shown in the next table.

Table 3. Totals of all *chin-shih* graduates by periods and classes.

Chinese				
Years	Class I	Class II	Class III	Total
1646–1775	156	3,101	9,141	12,398
1776–1904	174	5,460	7,409	13,043
Totals	330	8,561	16,550	25,441
Bannermen				
1646–1775		83	336	419
1776–1904	6	312	568	886
Totals	6	395	904	1,305
Grand totals	336	8,956	17,454	26,746

There is little change in the totals for all *chin-shih* (including bannermen) from the first period to the second, 12,817 from 1646–1775 against 13,929 from 1776–1904. But the size of Classes II and III has changed dramatically. As can be seen from Table 1, the examiners graded the candidates on a curve. For much of the first period, the size of Class II was arbitrarily held at certain levels, such as 77, 40, 50, and 90. But this broke down in the second period, when the size of Class II varied considerably. It should also be observed that during the first period Class II made up 25% of the total, whereas during the second period the figure rose to 41%. The explanation for both phenomena must be the already mentioned population increase which enlarged the pool of applicants. The competition was greater, the candidates were therefore better and better prepared, and the government recognized this by correspondingly enlarging Class II on an *ad hoc* basis. There is no reason to assume that standards were lowered, since this was simply unnecessary. The gradual increase of Class II is also brought out by the next table.

Table 4. Percentage of Class II to all graduates by reigns.

Reign	Percentage
Shun-chih (1646–1661)	20.9
K'ang-hsi (1662–1772)	23.7
Yung-cheng (1723–1735)	25.6
Ch'ien-lung (1736–1795)	30.5
Chia-ch'ing (1796–1820)	38.6
Tao-kuang (1821–1850)	45.8
Hsien-feng (1851–1861)	46.0
T'ung-chih (1862–1874)	39.6
Kuang-hsü (1875–1908)	41.9

The percentage rose from reign to reign. It was only lowered during the T'ung-chih Restoration. This was hardly to stem abuse but rather conservatism harking back to the past. In the Kuang-hsü Reign, the percentage went up again.

The educational levels in the various parts of China were naturally different, and some provinces produced better prepared and more capable candidates than others. This was particularly true for Chiang-su and Che-chiang. To prevent lopsided results in the *chin-shih* examinations, a quota system had been introduced as early as the Ming. China was divided into a Northern and a Southern Region with *chin-shih* quotas of 40 and 60%. In 1425 the system was further refined. A Northern Region, consisting of present-day Ho-pei, Shan-tung, Ho-nan, Shan-hsi, Shensi, Kan-su, and the northeast was given the quota of 35%, a Central Region, consisting of an area between the Yangtze and Huai River, Ssu-ch'uan, Yün-nan, Kuei-chou, and Kuang-hsi the quota of 10%, and Chiang-su, An-hui south of the Yangtze, Che-chiang, Chiang-hsi, Hu-pei, Hu-nan, Fu-chien, and Kuang-tung the quota of 55%. This practice was taken over by the Ch'ing.

In 1702, the quota system was changed once more. Sliding individual quotas for each province were to be established and announced by the court shortly before a *chin-*

shih examination was given (Ho, *op.cit.* pp. 188, 233). The formula by which the quotas were calculated does not concern me here, since I am not interested in the mathematics but the results. Henceforth, candidates competed with each other only within their provinces, the purpose being to favour the less developed provinces at the expense of the developed ones. The chief victim, although, as will be seen, by no means the only one, was Chiang-su.

It is, to begin with, clear that the examiners did not observe the quotas by the letter. Etienne Zi in his *Pratique des examens littéraires*, Shanghai 1894, gives the quotas for the examinations of 1889, 1890, 1892, and 1894 (p. 179). These should be compared with the numbers of graduates listed for those years in the Roster. Note that T'ai-wan had become a province in 1885.

Table 5. Quotas and actual numbers of graduates for five *chin-shih* examinations.

Unit	1889		1890		1892		1894	
	Quota	Actual	Quota	Actual	Quota	Actual	Quota	Actual
Manchu bannermen	8	8	9	9	8	13	9	13
Mongol bannermen	3	3	4	1	3	5	4	4
Chinese bannermen	6	7	7	5	7	7	4	5
Chih-li	23	20	24	25	23	23	24	16
Feng-t'ien (Manchuria)	3	2	4	5	3	3	3	3
Shan-tung	21	19	22	22	21	22	22	22
Shan-hsi	10	9	10	11	10	9	10	9
Ho-nan	17	15	17	16	17	20	17	16
Shensi	14	14	14	15	14	15	14	11
Kan-su	9	8	9	9	9	10	9	9
Chiang-su	25	24	26	28	25	26	25	23
An-hui	17	19	17	14	17	14	17	22
Che-chiang	24	23	25	22	24	23	25	25
Chiang-hsi	22	19	22	22	21	21	22	22
Hu-pei	14	16	15	14	14	14	14	14
Hu-nan	14	14	14	13	14	11	13	14
Ssu-ch'uan	14	13	14	14	13	15	14	14
Fu-chien	20	17	20	23	20	17	20	15
T'ai-wan	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3
Kuang-tung	16	13	17	18	16	19	16	16
Kuang-hsi	13	11	13	14	13	9	13	15
Yün-nan	12	11	12	13	12	10	12	13
Kuei-chou	11	10	11	12	11	11	11	10
Totals	318	296	328	326	317	317	320	314

In 1889, the examiners deviated nineteen times from the formula and graduated twenty-two fewer *chin-shih* than allowed. In 1890, they deviated eighteen times and graduated two fewer than allowed. In 1892, they deviated seventeen times within a total which remained unchanged. In 1894 they deviated fourteen times and graduated six

fewer than allowed. In short, depending on the calibre of the candidates from the various units, the examiners were able to make small adjustments of the quotas, which gave them some though not very great flexibility.

The next question is how soon after 1702 the quotas really became effective. For the purpose of finding an answer, I have divided China into six regions:

1. CENTRAL EAST, consisting of Chiang-su, Che-chiang, and An-hui.
2. CENTRAL, consisting of Chiang-hsi, Hu-pei, and Hu-nan.
3. NORTHEAST, consisting of Chih-li, Shan-tung, Ho-nan, and Manchuria.
4. NORTHWEST, consisting of Shan-hsi, Shensi, and Kan-su.
5. SOUTHEAST, consisting of Fu-chien (including T'ai-wan and the P'eng-hu Islands or Pescadores), Kuang-tung, and Kuang-hsi.
6. SOUTHWEST, consisting of Ssu-ch'uan, Yün-nan, and Kuei-chou.

Table 6 shows the percentages of *chin-shih* from these regions.

Table 6. Percentages of *chin-shih* graduates by eight consecutive examinations and regions.

	CENTRAL EAST	CENTRAL	NORTH- EAST	NORTH- WEST	SOUTH- EAST	SOUTH- WEST	Bannermen
1646-1661	29	10	39	14	5	1	2
1664-1685	35	9	33	12	7	2	2
1688-1709	34	11	30	10	7	4	4
1712-1727	27	14	27	10	11	6	5
1730-1748	26	16	21	10	14	8	5
1751-1766	28	17	19	11	13	9	3
1769-1784	34	17	23	9	9	6	2
1787-1801	29	16	24	9	11	7	4
1802-1819	23	16	23	9	11	11	7
1820-1835	23	15	23	8	12	10	9
1836-1850	21	15	25	10	11	10	8
1852-1865	18	15	27	12	12	10	6
1868-1886	21	16	20	10	16	11	6
1889-1904	20	16	21	10	15	12	6

The low 18% in CENTRAL EAST for 1852-1865 was probably due to the effects of the Tai-ping Rebellion. More importantly, it becomes clear from the figures that the quotas made themselves felt unevenly and gradually. In CENTRAL EAST, the most populous part of the empire, they began to bite only from the beginning of the 19th century. The benefits from the quotas in SOUTHWEST become highest at the same time. In short, it took some hundred years before the quotas really were in place nationwide. This becomes even more obvious when Tabel 6 is simplified into two equal parts, the 56 examinations from 1646 to 1784 and the 56 examination from 1787 to 1904.

Table 7. Percentages of *chin-shih* graduates by fifty-six consecutive examinations and regions.

	CENTRAL EAST	CENTRAL	NORTH- EAST	NORTH- WEST	SOUTH- EAST	SOUTH- WEST	Bannermen
1646-1784	30	13	28	11	10	5	3
1787-1904	22	15	23	10	13	10	7

The biggest loser was CENTRAL EAST, followed by NORTHEAST and NORTHWEST. The biggest gainer was SOUTHWEST, followed by the Bannermen, SOUTHEAST, and CENTRAL.

Having so far dealt with regions, let us now turn to the provinces themselves and look at the changes from the first half of the dynasty to the second (Table 8). All following tables only list *chin-shih* graduates who were Chinese civilians. Bannermen are excluded, since their places of residence are unknown. The statistics are based on the Roster with my emendations, which explains minor differences between Ho's (*op.cit.*) and my figures. The provinces of Chiang-nan, Hu-kuang, and Shensi are by me divided into the component parts of Chiang-su and An-hui, Hu-pei and Hu-nan, and Shensi and Kan-su. The Roster gives separate figures for the first two from 1795, the second from 1724, and the third from 1795.

Table 8. Numerical changes of all *chin-shih* graduates from 1646-1775 to 1776-1904.

Province	Numerical change	Change in %	Province	Numerical change	Change in %
Kuang-hsi	+ 308	+ 239	Fu-chien	+ 113	+ 18
Kan-su	+ 179	+ 227	Shensi	- 35	- 7
Hu-nan	+ 319	+ 158	Hu-pei	- 52	- 8
Kuei-chou	+ 250	+ 143	Shan-tung	- 159	- 13
Yün-nan	+ 283	+ 138	Chih-li	- 211	- 15
Ssu-ch'uan	+ 285	+ 120	Ho-nan	- 145	- 16
Manchuria	+ 67	+ 114	Che-chiang	- 397	- 25
An-hui	+ 244	+ 52	Shan-hsi	- 262	- 31
Kuang-tung	+ 179	+ 43	Chiang-su	- 548	- 32
Chiang-hsi	+ 234	+ 29			

Eleven provinces advanced and eight retreated. All provinces of SOUTHWEST, i.e. Ssu-ch'uan, Yün-nan, and Kuei-chou, increased the numbers of their *chin-shih*. All provinces of SOUTHEAST, i.e. Fu-chien, Kuang-tung, and Kuang-hsi, advanced, with Kuang-hsi leading the empire. In CENTRAL, Chiang-hsi and Hu-nan advanced, but Hu-pei fell back. In NORTHWEST, only Kan-su advanced, with Shensi a moderate and Shan-hsi a great loser. In NORTHEAST, only Manchuria advanced. Chih-li, Shan-tung, and Ho-nan fell back. In CENTRAL EAST, Chiang-su was the heaviest loser in the empire, with Che-chiang not far behind, while An-hui advanced. This shows that the government discriminated particularly against Chiang-su and Che-chiang, but also that it did not favour any units in North China other than Kan-su and Manchuria.

In spite of the inroads of the quota system, the intellectually dominant provinces remained intellectually dominant. This is demonstrated by the next table.

Table 9. Ranking of provinces by all *chin-shih* graduates.

1646–1775			1776–1904		
Province	Total	%	Province	Total	%
1. Chiang-su	1,738	14.0	1. Chih-li	1,239	9.5
2. Che-chiang	1,601	12.9	2. Che-chiang	1,204	9.2
3. Chih-li	1,450	11.7	3. Chiang-su	1,190	9.1
4. Shan-tung	1,201	9.7	4. Chiang-hsi	1,055	8.1
5. Ho-nan	930	7.5	5. Shan-tung	1,042	8.0
6. Shan-hsi	843	6.8	6. Ho-nan	785	6.0
7. Chiang-hsi	821	6.6	7. Fu-chien	756	5.8
8. Fu-chien	643	5.2	8. An-hui	714	5.5
9. Hu-pei	641	5.2	9. Kuang-tung	596	4.6
10. Shensi	539	4.4	10. Hu-pei	589	4.5
11. An-hui	470	3.8	11. Shan-hsi	581	4.4
12. Kuang-tung	417	3.4	12. Hu-nan	521	4.0
13. Ssu-ch'uan	237	1.9	13. Ssu-ch'uan	522	4.0
14. Yün-nan	205	1.7	14. Shensi	504	3.9
15. Hu-nan	202	1.6	15. Yün-nan	488	3.7
16. Kuei-chou	175	1.4	16. Kuang-hsi	437	3.4
17. Kuang-hsi	129	1.1	17. Kuei-chou	425	3.3
18. Kan-su	79	0.6	17. Kan-su	258	2.0
19. Manchuria	59	0.5	19. Manchuria	126	1.0
Unidentified	18		Unidentified	11	
Totals	12,398	100.0		13,043	100.0

It can be seen from a comparison of the two periods from 1646–1775 to 1776–1904 that under the quota system the government robbed the rich to give to the poor. Provinces 1 to 6 (Chiang-su, Che-chiang, Chih-li, Shan-tung, Ho-nan, and Shan-hsi) were not allowed to excel in their former *chin-shih* numbers during the second period. Neither did Hu-pei and Shensi (nos. 9 and 10). It has been seen that Hu-pei until 1724 formed a single province with Hu-nan called Hu-kuang, and that Shensi and Kan-su were only treated as separate provinces from 1795. In both cases, the government made adjustments to benefit the more backward parts of the former units.

The right side of the table for 1776–1904 shows that in spite of the quota system and the lower percentages imposed on the most developed provinces, the rank order is almost unchanged at the top. Chiang-su, Che-chiang, and Chih-li remained dominant, even though Chiang-su and Chih-li have changed places. Below them, Shan-tung, Ho-nan, and Hu-pei have moved one step down in the rank order, Shensi no less than four and Shan-hsi five. The standing of Ssu-ch'uan, Kan-su, and Manchuria is unchanged. Chiang-hsi, An-hui, Kuang-tung, and Hu-nan have moved up three steps, and Fu-chien and

Kuang-hsi one. Yün-nan and Kuei-chou, in spite of their favourable quotas, have moved one step down. Kan-su and Manchuria are still the last.

It goes without saying that while the quota system attempted a geographical balance, it was unfair to the individuals. Many candidates in such culturally advanced provinces as Chiang-su and Che-chiang, who failed to gain the *chin-shih* degree in their highly competitive milieus, were undoubtedly superior to those who achieved it in e.g. Kan-su, Yün-nan or Kuei-chou. There was, however, one recourse to those who could afford it. They could emigrate from their provinces and take up residence elsewhere. In fact, out of the eight above-mentioned cases, where the Roster gives a current as well as a previous registration, only two men moved within their provinces (1730 II:54, 1760 III:60). From Che-chiang, two moved to Ta-hsing (1713 II:31, 1733 III:79), one to Wan-p'ing (1727 II:49), and one to Pao-ting (1713 III:91), all in Chih-li. From Chiang-su, one moved to Hsiang-fu (now K'ai-feng) in Ho-nan (1844 III:84). And from An-hui, one moved to Ta-hsing in Chih-li (1802 III:18). The gazetteers are full of such cases, although, as we have seen, this usually led to double listings.

Let us now consider those Chinese civilians who passed in Classes I and II. Table 10 shows the numerical change from the first half of the dynasty to the second.

Table 10. Numerical changes of Class I and II *chin-shih* graduates from 1646–1775 to 1776–1894.

Province	Numerical change	Change in %	Province	Numerical change	Change in %
Kuei-chou	+ 131	+ 1,310	Shensi	+ 86	+ 125
Ssu-ch'uan	+ 179	+ 852	Ho-nan	+ 123	+ 103
Kuang-hsi	+ 128	+ 711	An-hui	+ 186	+ 96
Kan-su	+ 57	+ 633	Fu-chien	+ 135	+ 75
Manchuria	+ 30	+ 600	Chih-li	+ 216	+ 72
Yün-nan	+ 123	+ 535	Shan-tung	+ 111	+ 48
Hu-nan	+ 231	+ 491	Shan-hsi	+ 41	+ 35
Kuang-tung	+ 261	+ 428	Che-chiang	+ 21	+ 3
Hu-pei	+ 176	+ 148	Chiang-su	- 108	- 13
Chiang-hsi	+ 257	+ 140			

All provinces but one advanced, Che-chiang is the last with an incese, a mere 3%, while Chiang-su actually shows a loss of 13%. It can again be seen that less cultured units profited from the bias of the government. Even though there were no quotas for Class II, the candidates were graded within their own provinces. Many a *chin-shih* from a backward part of the country would not have made that grade in a nation-wide competition. As to the decrease in Chiang-su, this was a direct consequence of the enormous loss it had suffered in the total of all the *chin-shih* allowed to it. But, as the next table brings out, in total numbers of Class II *chin-shih* the intellectually dominant provinces again remained so in spite of the quota system.

Table 11. Ranking of provinces by Class I and II *chin-shih* graduates.

1646-1775			1776-1904		
Province	Total	%	Province	Total	%
1. Chiang-su	833	25.7	1. Che-chiang	736	13.0
2. Che-chiang	715	22.0	2. Chiang-su	725	12.9
3. Chih-li	300	9.2	3. Chih-li	516	9.2
4. Shan-tung	229	7.0	4. Chiang-hsi	440	7.8
5. An-hui	193	5.9	5. An-hui	379	6.7
6. Chiang-hsi	183	5.6	6. Shan-tung	340	6.0
7. Fu-chien	179	5.5	7. Kuang-tung	322	5.7
8. Ho-nan	119	3.7	8. Fu-chien	314	5.6
9. Hu-pei	119	3.7	9. Hu-pei	295	5.3
10. Shan-hsi	117	3.6	10. Hu-nan	278	4.9
11. Shensi	69	2.1	11. Ho-nan	242	4.3
12. Kuang-tung	61	1.9	12. Ssu-ch'uan	200	3.5
13. Hu-nan	47	1.4	13. Shan-hsi	158	2.8
14. Yün-nan	23	0.7	14. Shensi	155	2.8
15. Ssu-ch'uan	21	0.6	15. Kuang-hsi	146	2.6
16. Kuang-hsi	18	0.6	16. Yün-nan	146	2.6
17. Kuei-chou	10	0.3	17. Kuei-chou	141	2.5
18. Kan-su	9	0.3	18. Kan-su	66	1.2
19. Manchuria	5	0.2	19. Manchuria	35	0.6
Unidentified	7				
Totals	3,257	100.0		5,634	100.0

Once more it can be seen that Chiang-su, Che-chiang, and Chih-li led the empire throughout the dynasty, even though the first two changed places in the second period. Below them, An-hui, Hu-pei, Kuei-chou, Kan-su, and Manchuria maintained their positions. Chiang-hsi, Kuang-tung, Hu-nan, Ssu-ch'uan and Kuang-hsi improved them. Shan-tung, Fu-chien, Ho-nan, Shan-hsi, Shensi, and Yün-nan fell back. Kan-su and Manchuria, as usual, trailed the nation.

It is, finally, of interest to compare the percentages of Class I and II *chin-shih* to all graduates in each province and to rank the units accordingly. That is purpose of Table 12.

Table 12. Ranking of provinces by the percentages of Class I and II *chin-shih* to all graduates.

1646-1775		1776-1904	
1. Chiang-su	47.9	1. Che-chiang	61.1
2. Che-chiang	44.7	2. Chiang-su	60.9
3. An-hui	41.1	3. Kuang-tung	54.0
4. Fu-chien	27.8	4. Hu-nan	53.4
5. Hu-nan	23.3	5. An-hui	53.1
6. Chiang-hsi	22.3	6. Hu-pei	50.1
7. Chih-li	20.7	7. Chiang-hsi	41.7
8. Shan-tung	19.1	8. Chih-li	41.6
9. Hu-pei	18.6	9. Fu-chien	41.5
10. Kuang-tung	14.6	10. Ssu-ch'uan	38.3
11. Kuang-hsi	14.0	11. Kuang-hsi	33.4
12. Shan-hsi	13.9	12. Kuei-chou	33.2
13. Shensi	12.8	13. Shan-tung	32.6
14. Ho-nan	12.8	14. Ho-nan	30.8
15. Kan-su	11.4	15. Shensi	30.8
16. Yün-nan	11.2	16. Yün-nan	29.9
17. Ssu-ch'uan	8.9	17. Manchuria	27.8
18. Manchuria	8.5	18. Shan-hsi	27.2
19. Kuei-chou	5.7	19. Kan-su	25.6

Chiang-su and Che-chiang led the nation not only as usual but overwhelmingly. The latter moved to rank 1 in the second period. The intellectual superiority of the regions CENTRAL EAST, CENTRAL, and SOUTHEAST is shown by the fact that their provinces occupied all places except two in the first eleven ranks during both periods. The exceptions were Chih-li and Shan-tung in the first, and Chih-li and Ssu-ch'uan in the second. Below Che-chiang and Chiang-su, Kuang-hsi, Ho-nan, and Yün-nan remained stationary in both periods. Hu-nan, Hu-pei, Kuang-tung, Ssu-ch'uan, Manchuria, and Kuei-chou advanced in the second. An-hui, Fu-chien, Chiang-hsi, Chih-li, Shan-tung, Shan-hsi, Shensi, and Kan-su fell back. The most dramatic advances were made by Kuang-tung from rank 10 to 3, by Ssu-ch'uan from 17 to 10, by Kuei-chou from 19 to 12, and by Hu-pei from 9 to 6. The most precipitous drops were by Shan-hsi from rank 12 to 18, by Fu-chien from 4 to 9, by Shan-tung from 8 to 13, and by Kan-su from 15 to 19. But every province increased its percentage due to the better preparedness of the candidates.

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We can now turn to the main purpose of this study, the drawing and interpretation of maps. I have always considered map-making an indispensable adjunct to historical research, not just for illustrative purposes but because maps will bring out what otherwise is not easily discernable.

Four maps are drawn for each province except Tai-wan, one for all *chin-shih* in the period 1646-1775, and one for all in 1776-1904. The same is then done for Class I and II

chin-shih. For T'ai-wan, I have only three maps, since it produced no Class I and II *chin-shih* in the first period. All provincial maps except those for T'ai-wan are based on Ting Wen-chiang's excellent *Chung-hua min-kuo hsin ti-t'u*, published by the Shen-pao, Shanghai 1934. The course of the Yellow River is given the way it was until 1853.

The official residences of the *chin-shih* are in the Roster recorded by prefectures (*hsien*), subcommanderies (*chow*), departments (*t'ing*), garrisons (*wei*), and very rarely by commanderies (*fu*). In the last-mentioned cases, I have substituted their capitals. Where the locations of the garrisons are known, I have added their totals to the units within which they were stationed, and these are in the provincial tables marked by asterisks. The dots, one for each *chin-shih* (bannermen excluded), are placed in and around the capital of the residential units where the *chin-shih* were few, and spread over the inhabitable land within the borders of a unit where they were many.

All residential units and their *chin-shih* are listed in provincial tables at the end of this work, preceding the maps. It must be remembered that some of the units existed throughout the dynasty, some were established during it, some were abolished, still others divided or amalgamated. The figures in the tables are therefore not always chronologically comparable. But this statistical obstacle does not affect the maps.

For completeness sake, the emended totals of the provincial tables are summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. Chinese civilian *chin-shih* graduates.

Province	All			Classes I and II		
	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
Chiang-su	1,738	1,190	2,928	833	725	1,558
Che-chiang	1,601	1,204	2,805	715	736	1,451
Chih-li	1,450	1,239	2,689	300	516	816
Shan-tung	1,201	1,042	2,243	229	340	569
Chiang-hsi	821	1,055	1,876	183	440	623
Ho-nan	930	785	1,715	119	242	361
Shan-hsi	843	581	1,424	117	158	275
Fu-chien	643	756	1,399	179	314	493
Hu-pei	641	589	1,230	119	295	414
An-hui	470	714	1,184	193	379	572
Shensi	539	504	1,043	69	155	224
Kuang-tung	417	596	1,013	61	322	383
Ssu-ch'uan	237	522	759	21	200	221
Hu-nan	202	521	717	47	278	325
Yün-nan	205	488	693	23	146	169
Kuei-chou	175	425	606	10	141	151
Kuang-hsi	129	437	566	18	146	164
Kan-su	79	258	337	9	66	75
Manchuria	59	126	185	5	35	40
Unidentified	18	11	29	7		7
Totals	12,398	13,043	25,441	3,257	5,634	8,891

I also list the ten prefectures (*hsien*) with the highest number of *chin-shih* graduates in the empire, similar to what Ho has done (*op.cit.* p. 247). But where he gives totals for *fu* for the whole dynasty, I again divide the Ch'ing into two periods and give totals for *hsien*.

Table 14. Prefectures with the highest numbers of *chin-shih* graduates.

Prefecture	Province	Total 1646-1775	Prefecture	Province	Total 1776-1904
1. Ta-hsing	Chih-li	242	1. Min	Fu-chien	229
2. Jen-ho	Che-chiang	206	2. Hou-kuân	Fu-chien	187
3. Ch'ien-t'ang	Che-chiang	181	3. Ta-hsing	Chih-li	182
4. Wu-chin	Chiang-su	161	4. Jen-ho	Che-chiang	170
5. Wan-p'ing	Chih-li	113	5. Ch'ien-t'ang	Che-chiang	156
6. Wu	Chiang-su	100	6. Lin-kuei	Kuang-hsi	152
7. Ch'ang-chou	Chiang-su	99	7. Wan-p'ing	Chih-li	146
8. Wu-hsi	Chiang-su	97	8. K'un-ming	Yün-nan	141
9. Hai-ning	Che-chiang	88	9. Kuei-chu	Kuei-chou	114
10. Kuei-an	Che-chiang	86	10. Nan-hai	Kuang-tung	111
Totals		1,373			1,588

In the first period, the prefectures were concentrated in three provinces only, Che-chiang, Chiang-su, and Chih-li. While Ta-hsing and Wan-p'ing in Chih-li were nos. 1 and 5, all others were located in Che-chiang and Chiang-su, four in each province. The second period shows much greater diversity. Fu-chien heads the field with the twin prefectures of Min and Hou-kuan, followed by Chih-li and Che-chiang, also with two each, and Kuang-hsi, Yün-nan, Kuang-tung, and Kuei-chou with one each. Chiang-su is no longer among the top ten.

Lastly, I give the same statistics for Class I and II *chin-shih*.

Table 15. Prefectures with the highest numbers of Class I and II *chin-shih* graduates.

Prefecture	Province	Total 1646-1775	Prefecture	Province	Total 1776-1904
1. Jen-ho	Che-chiang	118	1. Jen-ho	Che-chiang	115
2. Ch'ien-t'ang	Che-chiang	110	2. Ch'ien-t'ang	Che-chiang	106
3. Ta-hsing	Chih-li	89	3. Ta-hsing	Chih-li	100
4. Wu-chin	Chiang-su	71	4. Min	Fu-chien	100
5. Wu	Chiang-su	63	5. Wan-p'ing	Chih-li	87
6. Ch'ang-chou	Chiang-su	57	6. Hou-kuan	Fu-chien	84
7. Hai-ning	Che-chiang	49	7. Wu	Chiang-su	70
8. Kuei-an	Che-chiang	48	8. P'an-yü	Kuang-tung	69
9. Ch'ang-shu	Chiang-su	46	9. Ch'ang-sha	Hu-nan	66
10. Wu-hsi	Chiang-su	44	10. Nan-hai	Kuang-tung	62
Totals		695			859

The totals for 1646–1775 show the overwhelming superiority of Che-chiang and Chiang-su, nine prefectures out of ten. In the second period, Che-chiang was reduced from four prefectures to two, but these are still nos. 1 and 2. Chih-li's share increased from one to two prefectures. Fu-chien and Kuang-tung were newcomers with two prefectures each, as was Hu-nan with one. Chiang-su was reduced to a single prefecture among the top ten. All but one of the prefectures in the former period and seven in the later also appear in Table 14, showing that there is some but no complete overlapping between the two.

Let me now discuss the maps province by province.

Chiang-su

During the earlier period, Chiang-su ranked first in the empire's total of all *chin-shih*. Map 1 for 1646–1775 shows their regional provenance. The heaviest concentration is in the southern part of the province, south of the Yangtze estuary, which, together with northern Che-chiang, was the most commercialized region of China. East-west traffic on and along the Yangtze and south-north traffic on the Grand Canal brought huge wealth to the area. Between the Yangtze and the lower course of the Yellow River, as it was until 1853, the dots are clustered at and in the vicinity of the Grand Canal. Only the northern part of the province did poorly.

Chiang-su's total of all *chin-shih* graduates declined through the quota system during the later period by 32% and was thereby reduced to rank 3 in the empire. Map 2 for 1776–1904 brings out that the *chin-shih* have become fewer in almost all of central and southern Chiang-su, except for the Nanking area and T'ung prefecture (modern Nan-t'ung) on the left bank of the Yangtze estuary. Northern Chiang-su shows a very moderate increase, 24 *chin-shih* as compared to 13 in the first period.

In Class I and II *chin-shih*, Chiang-su ranked first during the earlier period. Map 3 for 1646–1775 gives their regional provenance which is similar to that of all *chin-shih* (Map. 1).

In the later period, the province had 13% fewer Class I and II graduates but only moved down in the ranking to place 2. Map 4 for 1776–1904 again is similar to that of all *chin-shih* (Map 2). In spite of the discrimination against it, the intellectual dominance of Chiang-su, together with that of Che-chiang, remained unchanged.

Che-chiang

It did happen during the Ch'ing Dynasty that in one or another of the examinations no *chin-shih* at all graduated from a province, but the units involved were usually peripheral ones with low numbers of graduates. The big exception is Che-chiang which had no *chin-shih* in 1727. The *Hu-chou fu chih*, 96 chüan, 1824 (11:7b) and the *Chia-hsing fu chih*, 88 chüan, 1878 (46:57a) both state that in the 5th year of Yung-cheng (1727) Che-chiang was excluded from the *chin-shih* examination. It is at first sight surprising, therefore, that the *Hang-chou fu chih*, 178 chüan, 1923 (101:16a) lists Chang Hao and Ch'iu Shu-jung from Ch'ien-t'ang in Che-chiang as having graduated as *chin-shih* that year. But this is another case where a gazetteer records the names of native sons out of local pride. The Roster lists both men as residents of Chih-li Province. In the case of Cheng Hao, it says that he was registered in Wan-p'ing, although originally from Ch'ien-t'ang (1727 II:49). In the case of Ch'iu Shu-jung, it simply states that he was a resident of Wan-p'ing (1727 III:8). The *Chi-fu t'ung-chih*, 300 chüan, 1884, records both men as residents of Wan-p'ing with no mention of Che-chiang (p. 1322). The *Shun-t'ien fu chih*, 130 chüan, 1884, similarly lists both as residents of [Wan-p'ing in] Shun-t'ien Commandery (116:11b). It is

clear, therefore, that Che-chiang really was excluded from the 1727 examination. But this affected the province numerically only briefly. It was allowed to make up for the loss in the next examination, as shown by the following comparison of *chin-shih* graduates from Che-chiang.

1723: 24

1724: 36

1727: 0

1730: 71

1733: 43

During the first period, Che-chiang ranked 2 in the empire's total of all *chin-shih*. The regional origin of the graduates is brought out by Map 5 for 1646–1775. It can be seen that northern Che-chiang was simply a continuation of the commercial region in southern Chiang-su, whose prosperity produced a high level of education and great numbers of *chin-shih*. As pointed out by Ho (*op.cit.* pp. 252–253), the area became one of the great cultural centres in the empire due to the influx of wealth and talents. There are also concentrations of dots south of Hang-chou Bay, and to a lesser extent along the Ch'ien-t'ang River and its affluents. The Ch'ien-t'ang River formed an important artery of commerce and migration from Che-chiang into the neighbouring province of Chiang-hsi. The southern part of Che-chiang was less culturally advanced and produced fewer *chin-shih*.

In the second period, Che-chiang produced 25% fewer *chin-shih*, but it maintained its ranking as no. 2 in the empire. Map 6 for 1776–1904 shows a thinning out north of Hang-chou Bay, but an almost unchanged situation or even slight increase south of it. Along most tributaries of the Ch'ien-t'ang River, the dots have become fewer. Instead, there is an increase in southern Che-chiang, especially in the coastal areas.

In numbers of Class I and II *chin-shih*, Che-chiang ranked 2 in the empire during the earlier period. Map 7 for 1646–1775 demonstrates that the dots are concentrated in the region between the T'ai-hu (Great Lake) and Hang-chou Bay, at the mouth of the Ch'ien-t'ang River, and in the region south of the bay, with only few at the upper Ch'ien-t'ang River, and next to none in the southern part of the province.

In the later period, Che-chiang increased its total of Class I and II *chin-shih* by 3% and moved up to rank 1 in the empire. As Map 8 for 1776–1904 brings out, the regional provenance is similar to that of Map 7, except for a marked decrease southeast of the T'ai-hu and a corresponding increase south of Hang-chou Bay and in the southern part of the province.

An-hui

During the earlier period, An-hui ranked 11 in the empire's total of all *chin-shih*. It was then a relatively poor relation of Chiang-su with which it formed Chiang-nan province until 1795. It is here treated as a separate province from the beginning. As Map 9 for 1646–1775 brings out, the largest cluster of *chin-shih* came from the southeast, namely the prefectures of She and Hsiu-ning. The largest numbers in general came from along the Yangtze and its tributaries, i.e. the great trade artery to and from the interior. The

dots in the northern parts of the province, along and near to the Huai River and the lakes, are fewer.

In the later period, An-hui gained 52% in its total of all *chin-shih* and shot up from rank 11 to 8. This was due to the quota system in which some, though be no means all, of the numbers taken away from Chiang-su were allocated to An-hui. Map 10 for 1776–1904 shows that the increase is particularly centred on the left bank of the Yangtze in the wider sense and on some areas in the south. There is an increase along the Huai River in the northeast, but a decrease in the east and northwest.

In Class I and II *chin-shih*, An-hui ranked 5 during the first period. Map 11 for 1646–1775 brings out that these chiefly came from around the Yangtze and its tributaries, as well as from the She and Hsiu-ning prefectures in the south. Few *chin-shih* resided in the Huai River area.

In the second period, the total of Class I and II *chin-shih* from An-hui increased by 96%, i.e. almost doubled, but the province still ranked 5 in its share of the national total. The pattern of Map 12 for 1776–1904 is quite similar to that of Map 10 for all *chin-shih* during the same time span, even though the dots, of course, are fewer.

Chiang-hsi

In its total number of *chin-shih*, Chiang-hsi ranked 7 in the earlier period. Map 13 for 1646–1775 shows a heavy concentration of dots along the Kan River and its affluents, particularly the Fu River joining it from the east.

In the later period, the total of *chin-shih* rose by 29%, and the province moved up to place 4 in the national ranking. Map 14 for 1776–1904 depicts a large increase in the centre and in the north at the P'o-yang Lake and the Yangtze, as well as a small decrease in parts of the south.

In numbers of Class I and II *chin-shih*, Chiang-hsi ranked 6 in the first period. Map 15 for 1646–1775 discloses a concentration of dots in the centre of the province.

During the second period, the total of Class I and II graduates rose by 140%, and Chiang-hsi moved up to rank 4 in the empire's total. Their regional provenance is brought out by Map 16 for 1776–1904. It shows larger numbers and wider dispersion in the centre and north as compared to Map 15. In the south, the numbers are unchanged, but the spread of the dots is somewhat different.

Hu-pei

During the earlier period, Hu-pei ranked 9 in the empire's total of all *chin-shih*. Map 17 for 1646–1775 reveals a concentration of *chin-shih*, centred on Chiang-hsia (modern Wu-ch'ang, part of Wu-han), the important commercial crossroad where the Han River enters the Yangtze from the northwest. From this area, the dots radiate out in all directions. There is a lesser concentration at the Yangtze, further upstream in the western part of the province, and a fair number of dots also on both banks of the Han River.

In the later period, Hu-pei's total of all *chin-shih* was 8% lower, and this reduced its national ranking by one step to place 10. Map 18 for 1776–1904 shows that while the

centre was relatively unaffected, and there even was a small increase of *chin-shih* from the easternmost parts, the west was the region of most of the losses.

In Class I and II *chin-shih*, Hu-pei ranked 9 in the first period. As brought out by map 19 for 1646–1775, these almost all came from the centre, only a few from the upper Yangtze and Han River regions.

During the second period, Class I and II *chin-shih* in Hu-pei increased in numbers by 148%, but the ranking of the province remained unchanged. Map 20 for 1776–1904 shows that by far the greatest increase was in the centre.

Hu-nan

Hu-nan and Hu-pei formed the single province of Hu-kuang until 1724, but I treat them as different units from the beginning. During the earlier period, Hu-nan ranked a lowly 15 in the empire's total of all *chin-shih*. As can be seen from Map 21 for 1646–1775, the *chin-shih* then came chiefly from along the Hsiang River and its tributaries, with the largest numbers from the Ch'ang-sha area, and from around the Tung-t'ing Lake especially its western shore.

In the later period, the total of all *chin-shih* increased by no less than 158%, the third-highest provincial growth in that category in the empire. Some of that quota was no doubt deducted from Hu-pei's. As a result, Hu-nan moved up to place 10 in the provincial ranking. As brought out by Map 22 for 1776–1904, there was an increase in *chin-shih* from practically every part of the province, most heavily around Ch'ang-sha.

Hu-nan had no Class I *chin-shih* in the first period. With its Class II *chin-shih* it ranked 13 in the empire's total of Class I and II *chin-shih*. Map 23 for 1646–1775 shows that these almost exclusively came from along the Hsiang River and west of the Tung-t'ing Lake. The heaviest concentration was from Ch'ang-sha southward.

During the second period, Hu-nan's total of Class I and II *chin-shih* rose by 491%, as a result of which the province moved up to rank 10. Map 24 for 1776–1904 brings out that the increase took place in most parts of the province, especially the Ch'ang-sha area.

Chih-li

Chih-li, the metropolitan province, comprised in addition to present-day Ho-pei also parts of Chahar and Jehol. One of its prefectures, Ch'ao-yang, was, in fact, situated so far to the northeast that had I shown it on my maps for Chih-li, these would have become too large. I have therefore preferred to mark the six dots for Ch'ao-yang's category of all *chin-shih* 1776–1904 on the relevant map for Manchuria (Map 38).

Chih-li was one of the great providers of *chin-shih* in the empire. In the total of all of these graduates, it ranked 3 during the earlier period, after Chiang-su and Che-chiang. Map 25 for 1646–1775 reveals a fairly even distribution of dots across the Great Plain with occasional clusters, as well as a huge concentration around Peking.

During the later period, Chih-li's total of all *chin-shih*, was 15% lower. Nevertheless, it produced more of them than any other province. Preceding Che-chiang and Chiang-su,

it moved up to rank 1. Map 26 for 1776–1904 depicts a decrease in the Peking area east of the Yung-ting River and an increase west of it. Ta-hsing, south of Peking, has lost, Wan-p'ing, west of it, has gained. The area around T'ien-chin (Tientsin) shows a sharp increase of *chin-shih*, and that is also true for the northeast. The Great Plain, on the other hand, has suffered a general reduction.

In Class I and II *chin-shih*, Chih-li ranked 3 in the first period. As can be seen from Map 27 for 1646–1775, the only major concentration of dots is around Peking.

During the second period, Chih-li increased its share of Class I and II *chin-shih* by 72%, but it remained in rank 3. Most parts of the province have an increase of dots, as shown by Map 28 for 1776–1904, with the highest numbers in the Peking and T'ien-chin areas.

That Chih-li, together with Chiang-su and Che-chiang, was one of China's three leading intellectual provinces is not surprising. Many officials, born in other parts of the country, took up residences in the prefectures surrounding Peking. Their sons grew up there in milieus which culturally and intellectually were among the most advanced in the empire, and naturally this gave them an advantage in the examinations (see Ho, *op. cit.* P. 236). But there is another reason also. Educated men from especially Chiang-su and Che-chiang, although qualified to pass the *chin-shih* examinations, were prevented from doing so by the harsh quota system. They therefore found it advantageous to establish residences in other provinces, Wan-p'ing in Chih-li being a favourite prefecture. We have seen examples of this above, and many more cases are buried in the gazetteers.

Shan-tung

Shan-tung ranked 4, right behind Chih-li, in the empire's total of all *chin-shih* during the earlier period. Map 29 for 1646–1775 shows that the greatest number of these came from the northern and eastern parts of the province.

During the later period, Shan-tung's total of all *chin-shih* was reduced by 13%, and it went down to place 5 in the ranking of provinces. It can be seen from Map 30 for 1776–1904 that the central-northern part of the province witnessed both a reduction in *chin-shih* as well as a slight shift in concentration eastward, and that there is an increase on the northern coast of the peninsula.

In Class I and II *chin-shih* during the first period, Shan-tung again ranked 4. As can be seen from Map 31 for 1646–1775, these came from all over the province, without any major concentrations.

During the second period, Shan-tung increased its share of Class I and II *chin-shih* by 48% but nevertheless was reduced to rank 6 in the empire's total. Map 32 for 1776–1904 shows that there is again a fairly even distributions of dots across the province with only minor clusters.

Ho-nan

Ho-nan ranked behind Shan-tung as no. 5 in the empire total of all *chin-shih* during the first period. Map 33 for 1646–1775 displays an even regional provenance of *chin-shih* across the province except for one large cluster from Hsiang-fu (modern K'ai-feng) eastward, a smaller one around Lo-yang, both south of the Yellow River, and a third one north of the river at Ho-nei (modern Ch'in-yang).

In the second period, Ho-nan suffered a reduction of 16% in the category of all *chin-shih* and went down one step in rank to place 6, again behind Shan-tung. As brought out by Map 34 for 1776–1904, the regional provenance of the *chin-shih* changed drastically. With two exceptions, the dots have thinned out all over the province. But in the immediate area around Hsiang-fu they have almost doubled, and there is another sharp increase at the upper Huai River and its southern tributaries.

In Class I and II *chin-shih*, Ho-nan did fairly poorly in the earlier period, ranking 8 in the empire's total. Map 35 for 1646–1775 shows no more than a small cluster of dots around Hsiang-fu.

In the later period, Ho-nan increased its share of Class I and II *chin-shih* by 103% but slipped all the same to rank 11. As Map 36 for 1776–1904 brings out, the cluster around Hsiang-fu has grown, and a large number of graduates also came from the upper Huai.

Manchuria

Manchuria is, of course, a Western term. During the Ch'ing, this area was called Sheng-ching Province.

In the first period, Manchuria ranked 19, i.e. last, in the empire's total of all *chin-shih*. Map 37 for 1646–1775 shows their regional provenance, chiefly from the coast and the area of Ch'eng-te (Mukden). Chi-lin (a *t'ing* or department until 1882, when it was raised to *fu* or commandery) produced no *chin-shih* during that time.

Although Manchuria increased its total of all *chin-shih* by 114% in the second period, it still ranked 19 or last in the empire's total. As can be seen from Map 38 for 1776–1904, the increase was most pronounced north of Liao-tung Bay, on the Liao-tung Peninsula, and in Chi-lin in the northeast. The six dots for Ch'ao-yang in the east belong to Chih-li Province, and are therefore not part of the statistics for Manchuria. For reasons mentioned above, they are entered on this map.

Manchuria produced no Class I *chin-shih* during the Ch'ing Dynasty. With its Class II *chin-shih*, it ranked 19 and last in the empire's total of Class I and II *chin-shih* during the earlier period. There were only five graduates in this category, and their regional provenance is shown on Map 39 for 1646–1775.

During the later period, the Class II *chin-shih* of Manchuria increased by 600% in the empire's total of Class I and II *chin-shih*, but this was not enough to raise it from its last place. Map 40 for 1776–1904 brings out that the only cluster of dots, and a small one at that, was at Chin Prefecture on Liao-tung Bay.



Shan-hsi

Shan-hsi did remarkably well in the first period, when it ranked 6 in the empire's total of all *chin-shih*. Map 41 for 1646–1775 shows heavy concentrations of dots along the upper and lower Fen River, in the southeast, and within the knee of the Yellow River. There are also clusters at especially those rivers which run east and south.

In the second period, Shan-hsi's total of all *chin-shih* was 31% lower, and the province moved precipitously down in the ranking to place 11. Map 42 for 1776–1904 brings out a general thinning out of dots in all parts of the province except two, the north and the area southeast and east of T'ai-yüan. The latter cluster was also seen on Map 41 but is now greatly enlarged. It is centred on the important trade route from Shan-hsi down to the Great Plain, the pass through which the railroad ascends today.

Shan-hsi produced no Class I *chin-shih* during the earlier period. With its Class II *chin-shih*, it ranked 10 in the empire's total of Class I and II *chin-shih*. Map 43 makes clear that these came from all over the province without major clusters.

In the later period, Shan-hsi increased its share of Class I and II *chin-shih* by 35%, which did not prevent the province from slipping down to rank 13. As shown by Map 44 for 1776–1904, there are only lesser clusters of dots along the Fen River, in the southwest, and on the trade route to the Great Plain.

Shensi

During the first period, Shensi ranked 10 in its share of the empire's total of all *chin-shih*, well behind its neighbour Shan-hsi. But in contrast to Shan-hsi, its *chin-shih* were much more clustered in their regional provenance. Map 45 for 1646–1775 demonstrates a heavy concentration of dots in the valley of the Wei River, along the lower courses of its affluents from the north, and along the lower part of the Yellow River before it turns east. A lesser concentration can be noticed at the upper Han River.

During the second period, Shensi's total of *chin-shih* declined by only 7%. This was the smallest decrease in any of the provinces in that category. Nevertheless, Shensi plunged to rank 14 in the empire's total of all *chin-shih*. Map 46 for 1776–1904 brings out a change in regional provenance. The Wei River Valley has lost, while the Han River Valley with its tributaries has gained.

In Class I and II *chin-shih*, Shensi ranked 11 in the earlier period. As Map 47 for 1646–1775 demonstrates, these graduates then came next to entirely from the Wei River Valley, from along its tributaries, and from the lower course of the Yellow River before its knee. None was from the Han River Valley.

In the later period, Shensi's total of Class I and II *chin-shih* rose by 125%, yet the province lapsed in rank to place 14. Map 48 for 1776–1904 shows increases in the north, as well as the substantial number of *chin-shih* who now, for the first time, came from the upper Han River Valley.

Kan-su

Kan-su was originally part of Shensi Province. The Roster gives separate figures for the two only from 1795, but Kan-su is here treated as a separate unit from the beginning.

After Manchuria, Kan-su was the most backward part of China. It ranked 18 in the empire's total of all *chin-shih* in the first period. As can be seen from Map 49 for 1646–1775, these graduates came especially from the upper part of the Wei River Valley and from the banks of rivers to the northeast of it, from the Ning-hsia Oasis at the Yellow River, and from the Wu-wei and Ch'en-fan (modern Min-ch'in) Oases further west.

Thanks to the quota system, Kan-su increased its total of all *chin-shih* in the second period by 227%, the second-highest increase in that category in the country. Some of that quota was, no doubt, deducted from Shensi's. But it still remained in rank 18. Map 50 for 1776–1904 discloses several changes. There are more *chin-shih* coming from the upper Wei River Valley and the region northeast of it. Ning-hsia has suffered losses, but Kao-lan (Lan-chou) has now a large cluster, as has Wu-wei. There are also more *chin-shih* from south of the Ch'ing Mountain Range. Note that Ti-hua is not shown on this map, since it was situated in Hsin-chiang (Sinkiang) far to the west. It produced two *chin-shih* during the second period, one of whom made Class II.

Kan-su had no Class I *chin-shih* throughout the Ch'ing. With its Class II *chin-shih*, it ranked 18 in the empire's total of Class I and II *chin-shih* during the earlier period. Map 51 for 1646–1775 shows their meagre numbers and regional provenance.

In the later period, Kan-su increased its total of Class I *chin-shih* by no less than 633% but still ranked 18 in the empire's total of Class I and II *chin-shih*. As can be seen from Map 52 for 1776–1904, these came chiefly from the Upper Wei River Valley and the area around Kao-lan.

Fu-chien

Fu-chien, including T'ai-wan and the P'eng-hu Islands, ranked 8 in the empire's total of all *chin-shih* during the first period. Map 53 for 1646–1775 demonstrates that the majority of the *chin-shih* came from the coastal area, with two major concentrations. One was in the two prefectures of Min and Hou-kuan on the Min River, which today are united in the single prefecture of Min-hou (Fu-chou). The other, further south, was around the great port town of Chin-chiang, also known as Ch'üan-chou or Zayton.

During the second period, the total of all *chin-shih* from Fu-chien increased by 18% which moved it one step up in the ranking to place 7. While the gain was not very large, the regional provenance of the *chin-shih* had changed greatly. Map 54 for 1776–1904 shows that the *chin-shih* from Min and Hou-kuan had increased enormously, and that this was at the expense of the coastal area south of it (see also Ho, *op. cit.* pp. 249, 251). During the first period, 20% of mainland Fu-chien's *chin-shih* had come from Min and Hou-kuan, during the second no less than 57%. There is, no doubt, a direct correlation between these astonishing examinations results and the commercial advance of the region. Its wealth, and the high level of culture and education this made possible, gave it an insurmountable advantage over the rest of the province.

In Class I and II *chin-shih*, Fu-chien ranked 7 in the empire's total during the earlier period. As brought out by Map 55 for 1646–1775, there are two major clusters of dots, one around Min and Hou Kuan and the other around Chin-chiang.

In the later period, Fu-chien's Class I and II *chin-shih* increased by 75%, which, however, was not enough for the province to maintain its ranking. It slipped to place 8. Map 56 for 1776–1904 displays the same shift of gravity as Map 55. During the earlier period, 27% of all Class I and II *chin-shih* of mainland Fu-chien had come from Min and Houkuan, during the later 60%.

T'ai-wan was until 1885 part of Fu-chien. It became an independent province that year, but was in 1895 together with the P'eng-hu Islands ceded to Japan. Eight residents of T'ai-wan succeeded in the *chin-shih* examinations during its time as an independent province 1885–1895, but the Roster continues to give their home province as Fu-chien. I have made separate maps for T'ai-wan (including the Peng-hu Islands) but follow the Roster in treating it throughout as part of Fu-chien for statistical purposes.

Remarkably, three residents of T'ai-wan took the *chin-shih* degree after the Japanese takeover, two in 1898 (II:85, III:184) and one in 1903 (III:120). Quite probably, residents of T'ai-wan, sat, unsuccessfully, for the 1904 examination also. The three who became *chin-shih* may have passed the prerequisite *hsiu-ts'ai* and *chü-jen* examinations while their island still was Chinese or special arrangements could have been made for them in Fu-chien. In any event, the Roster lists them as coming from Fu-chien Province, followed by their places of residence in T'ai-wan.

During the earlier period, only two men from T'ai-wan and none from P'eng-hu received the *chin-shih* degree. Map 57 for 1646–1775 shows that both came from the southwest.

In the later period, twenty-eight residents of T'ai-wan and one from P'eng-hu succeeded. Map 58 for 1776–1904 brings out their regional provenance.

T'ai-wan produced no Class I and II *chin-shih* during the first period. In the second period, seven candidates from T'ai-wan and one from P'eng-hu graduated as Class II *chin-shih*. Map 59 for 1776–1904 gives their places of registration.

Kuang-tung

During the earlier period, Kuang-tung ranked 12 in the empire's total of all *chin-shih*. Map 60 for 1646–1775 demonstrates that these graduates chiefly came from two areas. One was the Canton Delta. The other, further east and equally important, was adjacent to and the hinterland of the rich port town known to Westerners as Swatow.

This situation changed completely in the later period. Kuang-tung's *chin-shih* increased by 43%, and the province moved up to rank 9. More importantly, and similar to what happened in Fu-chien, the Canton Delta became the only major centre for *chin-shih* registrations in the province. This is brought out by Map 61 for 1776–1904. The cluster of dots at Swatow has practically dissolved. The vast commercial resources of the Canton Delta, where Canton had become by far the greatest port of China, gave it the same huge advantage over the rest of the province which Min and Ho-kuan had achieved in Fu-chien.

In Class I and II *chin-shih*, Kuang-tung did rather poorly in the first period, ranking only 12 in that category. As can be seen from Map 62 for 1646–1775, these graduates came mainly from the Canton Delta and the Swatow region.

In the second period, Kuang-tung's total of Class I and II *chin-shih* increased by 428%, and the province moved up to rank 7. Map 63 for 1776–1904 displays the overwhelming lead which the Canton Delta enjoyed over the rest of the province.

Kuang-hsi

During the earlier period, Kuang-hsi ranked a lowly 17 in its share of all *chin-shih* in the empire. Map 64 for 1646–1775 shows a cluster of dots along the Hsiang and Kuei Rivers, the ancient route of trade and migration. There are concentrations around Lin-kuei (modern Kuei-lin) and at Ch'üan further north.

In the later period, Kuang-hsi's total of all *chin-shih* grew by 239%, the highest increase in that category during Ch'ing, and it moved in the ranking one step up to place 16. Map 65 for 1776–1904 brings out an increase of dots all across the province, with a large cluster around Lin-kuei.

Kuang-hsi had no Class I *chin-shih* during the first period. With its Class II *chin-shih*, it ranked 16 in the empire's total of Class I and II *chin-shih*. It can be seen from Map 66 for 1646–1775 that 7 out of the 18 graduates in this category came from Lin-kuei.

In the second period, Kuang-hsi's total of Class I and II *chin-shih* increased by 711%, the third-highest growth in that category during Ch'ing, and the province moved up to place 15 in the national ranking. Map 67 for 1776–1904 shows the regional provenance of these graduates, with the highest concentrations around Lin-kuei and Ch'üan.

While the increased total of all *chin-shih* in Kuang-hsi can be explained by the quota system, the excellent Class I and II grades cannot. One possible explanation is that intellectuals, such as artists and retired officials flocked to Lin-kuei because of its great natural beauty, where the sons of such families through their upbringing would have had an obvious advantage in the examinations.

Ssu-ch'uan

In the earlier period, Ssu-ch'uan ranked 13 in the empire's total of all *chin-shih*. Map 68 for 1646–1775 shows that these graduates came from all over the province, without any major concentrations. The prefecture of Ning-ching, which produced one *chin-shih* during this time, was situated in what now is Hsi-k'ang, too far west to fit on the map.

In the later period, the total of all *chin-shih* from Ssu-ch'uan rose by 120%, but the province remained at rank 13. Map 68 for 1776–1904 demonstrates that the increase was amazingly even all across the province, and also that the area around Ch'eng-tu now emerged as a centre.

In Class I and II *chin-shih*, Ssu-ch'uan ranked no more than 15 in the first period. Most of the 18 graduates in this category were from places along the Yangtze and the Min River, as brought out by Map 70 for 1646–1775.

In the second period, the Class I and II *chin-shih* of Ssu-ch'uan increased by 852%, the second-highest increase in that category during Ch'ing, and the province improved its standing by moving up to rank 12. Map 71 for 1776–1904 shows that these graduates now came from all parts of the province, with a small cluster around Ch'eng-tu.

Yün-nan

Yün-nan ranked 14 in the empire's total of all *chin-shih* during the earlier period. Map 72 for 1646–1775 displays an extended cluster of dots from K'un-ming southward, another in the south, stretching from Shih-p'ing to Chien-shui, and a third at Ta-li in the west. Ta-li was the northern anchor of the Burma Road, whose trade brought wealth and education to the region.

In the later period, the total of *chin-shih* from Yün-nan increased by 138%. The province was among those favoured by the quota system, yet it could not hold its place in the ranking and lapsed to place 15. Map 73 for 1776–1904 demonstrates that the cluster of dots around K'un-ming has grown sharply, and that there also was a marked increase in particular the Ta-li area.

Yün-nan produced no Class I *chin-shih* throughout the dynasty. With its Class II *chin-shih*, it ranked 14 in the empire's total of Class I and II graduates during the first period. Map 74 for 1646–1776 brings out that these came chiefly from the centre of the province and from along the Burma Road.

In the second period, the Class II *chin-shih* of Yün-nan increased by 535%, but again the province could not hold its place in the ranking and fell by two steps to place 16. Map 75 for 1776–1904 demonstrates that the majority of Class II graduates was from the K'un-ming area, from Ta-li and the Burma Road, and from Shih-p'ing and Chien-shui in the south.

Kuei-chou

After Manchuria and Kan-su, Kuei-chou was the most backward province of Ch'ing China. It ranked 16 in the empire's total of all *chin-shih* during the earlier period. Map 76 for 1646–1775 shows a fairly even provenance across the province.

In the later period, the total of all *chin-shih* from Kuei-chou increased by 143%, but its ranking went down to place 17. As can be seen from Map 77 for 1776–1904, there was an increase of graduates from most parts of the province, with a large cluster around its capital Kuei-chu.

Kuei-chou produced no Class I *chin-shih* during the first period. With its Class II graduates, it ranked 17 in the empire's total of Class I and II *chin-shih*. Map 78 for 1646–1775 shows their meagre numbers and regional origin.

In the second period, Kuei-chou's Class I and II graduates increased by no less than 1,310%, the highest increase in this category during Ch'ing. Nevertheless, the province remained in rank 17. Map 79 for 1776–1904 demonstrates that Kuei-chou's Class I and II graduates chiefly came from the area around Kuei-chu.

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To summarize, it is clear that the examination system functioned remarkably well, that it rewarded merit, at least on a regional basis, and that in general it was honestly administered. A simple proof for the last statement is the fact that 158 units produced only on *chin-shih* each throughout the entire Ch'ing Dynasty. By no imaginable stretch of the

imagination could such far away and unimportant units have had any political pull in Peking. The success of these candidates was therefore due to their own efforts, not to influence or corruption.

The quota system of 1702 became only gradually effective and was not finally in place until about a century after its introduction. Under it, the CENTRAL EAST, NORTHEAST, and NORTHWEST regions lost except for An-hui, Manchuria, and Kansu. The SOUTHEAST and SOUTHWEST regions gained. The quotas could be circumvented by the well-to-do by taking up residences in other provinces.

In spite of fluctuations, the average numbers of candidates receiving the *chin-shih* degree remained level during Ch'ing. Because of the huge population increase, the competition for the degree became steadily greater and the educational level of the candidates consequently higher.

There is, of course, some correlation between the distribution of the entire population and the regional provenance of the *chin-shih*. For that purpose, the maps of this study can be compared with the provincial maps for the Ch'ing in my *Chinese Historical Demography A.D.2-1982 (Bulletin of the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities*, vol. 59, Stockholm 1987). But that correlation is far from complete. Educationally advanced regions did obviously better than backwards ones, and culture depends on wealth. For that reason, East China had better examination results than West China, Chiang-su and Che-chiang remained dominant in spite of the bias against them, and, to mention the most obvious cases, Min and Hou-kuan in Fu-chien and the Canton Delta in Kuang-tung gained an overwhelming advantage over the rest of their provinces.

The intellectual dominance of East China is brought out by my last three maps. Map 80 shows the regional provenance of the Class I *chin-shih* during Ch'ing. As has been seen, in each *chin-shih* examination the three most successful candidates were given rank I:1, I:2 or I:3. For the 112 examinations under discussion, this adds up to a total of 136. Six of these were bannermen (two Manchus, one Mongol, three Chinese) and must be excluded, since their residences are unknown. The total is thus reduced to 330. It can be seen from the map that the vast majority of these Class I *chin-shih* came from southern Chiang-su and northern Che-chiang. The remaining dots are scattered across mostly East China, but with only minor clusters at Peking, Min and Hou-kuan in Fu-chien, and Canton in Kuang-tung.

The regional provenance becomes even more lopsided when only those *chin-shih* are considered who gained rank I:1, i.e. those who were called *hui-yüan*. Among the 112 individuals in that category, one was a Mongol bannerman and must be excluded. That leaves the 111 *hui-yüan* shown on Map 81. This time, the dominance of Southern Chiang-su and northern Che-chiang becomes even more obvious.

Finally, as a corollary to these findings, let us draw a map of all units which through the entire Ch'ing Dynasty did not produce a single *chin-shih*. Map 82 is the mirror image of Map 81, with the vast majority of the units concentrated to West China.

Chinese Terms

Chang Hao 張灝

Chi-fu t'ung-chih 畿輔通志

Chia-hsing fu chih 嘉興府志

Chiang-nan 江南

chin-shih 進士

Ch'iu Shu-jung 裘樹榮

Chung-hua min-kuo hsin ti-t'u 中華民國新地圖

chü-jen 舉人

Ch'üan-chou 泉州

Fang Chao-ying 房兆楹

Fen River 汾水

Fu River 撫水

Han River 漢水

Hang-chou fu chih 杭州府志

Hsiang River 湘江

Hu-chou fu chih 湖州府志

Hu-kuang 湖廣

hui-shih 會試

hui-yüan 會元

hsiu-ts'ai 秀才

Kan River 贛水

Kuei River 桂水

P'o-yang Lake 鄱陽湖

Sheng-ching 盛京

Shun-t'ien fu chih 順天府志

T'ai-hu 太湖

Tseng-chiao Ch'ing-ch'ao chin-shih t'i-ming pei lu
增校清朝進士題名碑錄

Tu Lien-che 杜聯詰

Tung-t'ing Lake 洞庭湖

Wu-han 武漢

Yung-ting River 永定河

Provincial Tables

Chiang-su

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
1. Wu-chin	same	161	45	206	71	29	100
2. Wu	same	100	102	202	63	70	133
3. Ch'ang-chou	Wu	99	44	143	57	25	82
4. Wu-hsi	same	97	28	125	44	18	62
5. Tan-t'ü	Chen-chiang	58	59	117	23	39	62
6. Ch'ang-shu	same	69	35	104	46	25	71
7. Shang-yüan	Chiang-ning	42	58	100	13	25	38
8. Chiang-tu	same	70	28	98	33	17	50
9. Yi-hsing	same	73	24	97	33	12	45
10. Chiang-ning	(Nanking)	41	50	91	19	35	54
11. Shan-yang	Huai-an	56	25	81	12	16	28
12. Yang-hu	Wu-chin	23	56	79	14	41	55
13. Li-yang	same	54	21	75	28	15	43
14. Hua-t'ing	Sung-chiang	56	11	67	37	8	45
15. T'ai-ts'ang	same	50	17	67	25	14	39
16. T'ung	Nan-t'ung	15	51	66	6	27	33
17. Chiang-yin	same	33	30	63	8	19	27
18. Lou	Sung-chiang	44	18	62	25	10	35
19. Shang-hai	same	39	21	60	17	12	29
20. Chin-t'an	same	53	5	58	22	5	27
21. Yüan-ho	Wu	21	37	58	17	27	44
22. Chia-ting	same	26	30	56	11	18	29
23. Yi-cheng	same	18	34	52	9	30	39
24. Chin-kuei	Wu-hsi	33	18	51	23	12	35
25. Ch'ing-p'u	same	34	16	50	23	8	31
26. K'un-shan	same	48	2	50	24	1	25
27. T'ai	same	25	24	49	9	7	16
28. Wu-chiang	same	27	21	48	14	14	28
29. Kao-yu	same	29	18	47	11	10	21
30. Pao-ying	same	20	18	38	13	12	25
31. Kan-ch'üan	Chiang-tu	3	34	37	1	24	25
32. Tan-yang	same	19	14	33	9	7	16
33. Chao-wen	Ch'ang-shu	9	20	29	8	8	16
34. Hsing-hua	same	22	6	28	7	2	9
35. Ju-kao	same	16	11	27	7	2	9
36. Chen-yang	T'ai-ts'ang	12	13	25	4	7	11
37. Ching-ch'i	Yi-hsing	10	15	25	5	7	12
38. Ch'ung-ming	same	16	9	25	8	6	14
39. T'ai-hsing	same	15	10	25	3	5	8
40. Chen-tse	Wu-chiang	5	13	18		9	9
41. Ching-chiang	same	10	8	18	3	3	6
42. Yen-ch'eng	same	13	3	16	4	3	7
43. Liu-ho	same	4	11	15		6	6

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
44. Chü-jung	same	11	3	14	2	3	5
45. Kao-shun	same	10	1	11	2		2
46. Ch'ing-ho*	Huai-yin	3	6	9		3	3
47. Hsin-yang	K'un-shan	2	7	9		4	4
48. Chin-shan*	same	6	2	8	4		4
49. Pao-shan	same	3	5	8		2	2
50. An-tung	Lien-shui	4	3	7	2	1	3
51. Chiang-p'u	same	4	3	7	4	2	6
52. Nan-hui	same	2	5	7	1	3	4
53. Yi-chen	Yi-cheng	7		7	2		2
54. Li-shui	same	3	3	6		1	1
55. Feng-hsien	same	1	4	5	1	1	2
56. Fou-ning	same	1	4	5		1	1
57. Kan-yü	same	3	2	5	2	1	3
58. Tung-t'ai	same		5	5		2	2
59. T'ung-shan	same	1	4	5	1	1	2
60. Hai	Tung-hai		4	4		1	1
61. Hsiao	same	1	3	4		2	2
62. P'i	same	3	1	4	1		1
63. Su-ch'ien	same	2	2	4	1	1	2
64. Shu-yang	same	1	2	3	1	2	3
65. T'ao-yüan	Ssu-yang		3	3		1	1
66. Feng	same		2	2		1	1
67. Nan-t'ung	same		2	2		2	2
68. Hai-men	same	1		1			
69. Sui-ning	same	1		1			
70. Yang	Chiang-tu		1	1			
Totals		1738	1190	2928	833	725	1558

Note: Units 16, 27, 29, 60, 62, 67, and 70 were subcommanderies (*chou*) during Ch'ing and are now prefectures (*hsien*). All others were prefectures.

Chiang-su

- 1.武進 2.吳 3.長洲>吳 4.無錫 5.丹徒>鎮江
- 6.常熟 7.上元>江寧 8.江都 9.宜興 10.江寧
- >南京 11.山陽>淮安 12.陽湖>武進 13.溧陽
- 14.華亭>松江 15.太倉 16.通>南通 17.江陰
- 18.婁>松江 19.上海 20.金壇 21.元和>吳 22.嘉定
- 23.儀徵 24.金匱>無錫 25.青浦 26.崑山 27.泰
- 28.吳江 29.高郵 30.寶應 31.甘泉>江都 32.丹陽
- 33.昭文>常熟 34.興化 35.如皋 36.鎮洋>太倉
- 37.荊溪>宜興 38.崇明 39.泰興 40.震澤>吳江
- 41.靖江 42.鹽城 43.六合 44.句容 45.高淳
- 46.清河>淮陰 47.新陽>崑山 48.金山 49.寶山
- 50.安東>漣水 51.江浦 52.南匯 53.儀真>儀徵
- 54.溧水 55.奉賢 56.阜寧 57.贛榆 58.東臺
- 59.銅山 60.海>東海 61.蕭 62.邳 63.宿遷 64.述陽
- 65.桃源>泗陽 66.豐 67.南通 68.海門 69.睢寧
- 70.揚>江都

Che-chiang

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
1. Jen-ho	Hang	206	170	376	118	115	233
2. Ch'ien-t'ang	Hang	181	156	337	110	106	216
3. Kuei-an	Wu-hsing	86	70	156	48	47	95
4. Shan-yin	Shao-hsing	72	71	143	33	42	75
5. K'uai-chi	Shao-hsing	68	71	139	30	48	78
6. Yin	same	67	66	133	19	37	56
7. Hai-ning	same	88	30	118	49	16	65
8. Wu-ch'eng	Wu-hsing	78	33	111	32	22	54
9. Chia-shan	same	64	27	91	37	21	58
10. Hsiao-shan	same	32	57	89	11	37	48
11. Chia-hsing	same	55	29	84	23	20	43
12. Hsiu-shui	Chia-hsing	53	30	83	26	21	47
13. Hai-yen	same	60	21	81	23	17	40
14. P'ing-hu	same	46	28	74	11	16	27
15. T'ung-hsiang	same	45	21	66	25	14	39
16. Te-ch'ing	same	45	20	65	27	9	36
17. Yü-yao	same	28	31	59	11	20	31
18. Tz'u-ch'i	same	32	24	56	9	12	21
19. Ch'ang-hsing	same	30	6	36	10	3	13
20. Chu-chi	same	17	18	35	2	9	11
21. Chen-hai	same	10	21	31	3	8	11
22. Shang-yü	same	17	14	31	4	5	9
23. Shih-men	Ch'ung-te	20	11	31	13	5	18
24. Fu-yang	same	9	13	22	2	4	6
25. Yü-hang	same	15	7	22	7	10	17
26. Chin-hua	same	2	17	19		6	6
27. Hsi-an	Ch'ü	9	9	18	3	4	7
28. Lan-ch'i	same	12	6	18		4	4
29. Chien-te	same	11	5	16	2	3	5
30. Huang-yen	same	4	12	16	1	6	7
31. Jui-an	same	1	15	16		11	11
32. Yi-wu	same	7	8	15	2	3	5
33. Sui-an	same	13		13	4		4
34. Yung-chia	same	7	6	13		2	2
35. Shun-an	same	11	1	12	2		2
36. Tung-yang	same	3	9	12		6	6
37. Sheng	same	3	8	11		3	3
38. Ting-hai	same	8	3	11	2	2	4
39. Hsin-ch'ang	same	5	5	10	2	1	3
40. Wu-k'ang	same	8	1	9	3	1	4
41. Lin-an	same	7	1	8	1		1
42. Lin-hai	same	5	3	8	1	2	3
43. P'u-chiang	same	4	4	8	2	3	5

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
44. Yung-k'ang	same	3	5	8		2	2
45. An-chi	same	3	4	7		1	1
46. Lung-yu	same	4	3	7			
47. T'ien-t'ai	same	4	3	7		1	1
48. Feng-hua	same	3	3	6		1	1
49. Hsiang-shan	same	4	2	6	1		1
50. Hsin-ch'eng	Hsin-teng	3	3	6	1	2	3
51. K'ai-hua	same	4	2	6		1	1
52. Fen-shui	same	5		5			
53. Yü-ch'ien	same	4	1	5	1	1	2
54. Ch'ang-hua	same	3		3	1		1
55. Chin-yün	same	2	1	3			
56. Ning-hai	same		3	3			
57. Sung-yang	same	1	2	3	1		1
58. T'ai-shun	same		3	3		1	1
59. T'ung-lu	same	1	2	3		1	1
60. Ch'ang-shan	same	2		2			
61. Hsien-chü	same	2		2			
62. Lo-ch'ing	same	1	1	2		1	1
63. Shou-ch'ang	same	2		2	1		1
64. Sui-ch'ang	same		2	2			
65. T'ai-p'ing	Wen-ling		2	2		1	1
66. T'ang-ch'i	same	1	1	2		1	1
67. Wu-yi	same	1	1	2		1	1
68. Ch'ing-t'ien	same		1	1			
69. Ch'ung-te	same	1		1			
70. Ch'ing-yüan	same	1		1	1		1
71. Hsüan-p'ing	same	1		1			
72. P'ing-yang	same	1		1			
73. Yü-huan	same		1	1			
Totals		1601	1204	2805	715	736	1451

Note: Unit 73 was a department (*t'ing*) during Ch'ing and is now a prefecture (*hsien*). All others were prefectures.

Che-chiang

1. 仁和 > 杭 2. 錢塘 > 杭 3. 歸安 > 吳興
4. 山陰 > 紹興 5. 會稽 > 紹興 6. 鄞 7. 海寧
8. 烏程 > 吳興 9. 嘉善 10. 蕭山 11. 嘉興
12. 秀水 > 嘉興 13. 海鹽 14. 平湖 15. 桐鄉
16. 德清 17. 餘姚 18. 慈谿 19. 長興 20. 諸暨
21. 鎮海 22. 上虞 23. 石門 > 崇德 24. 富陽
25. 餘杭 26. 金華 27. 西安 > 衢 28. 蘭谿
29. 建德 30. 黃巖 31. 瑞安 32. 義烏 33. 遂安
34. 永嘉 35. 淳安 36. 東陽 37. 嵊 38. 定海
39. 新昌 40. 武康 41. 臨安 42. 臨海 43. 浦江
44. 永康 45. 安吉 46. 龍游 47. 天台 48. 奉化
49. 象山 50. 新城 > 新登 51. 開化 52. 分水
53. 於潛 54. 昌化 55. 縉雲 56. 寧海 57. 松陽
58. 泰順 59. 桐廬 60. 常山 61. 仙居 62. 樂清
63. 壽昌 64. 遂昌 65. 太平 > 溫嶺 66. 湯溪
67. 武義 68. 青田 69. 崇德 70. 慶元 71. 宣平
72. 平陽 73. 玉環

An-hui

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
1. T'ung-ch'eng	same	64	75	139	36	46	82
2. She	same	60	58	118	31	41	72
3. Ching	same	18	44	62	10	21	31
4. Ho-fei	same	17	45	62	8	21	29
5. Hsiu-ning	same	30	29	59	18	15	33
6. Huai-ning	same	26	26	52	11	14	25
7. T'ai-hu	same		47	47		25	25
8. Ch'üan-chiao	same	19	18	37	9	11	20
9. Wu-yüan	same	7	30	37	3	13	16
10. Hsüan-ch'eng	same	29	5	34	11	2	13
11. Ching-te	same	4	28	32	1	15	16
12. Liu-an	same	10	19	29	3	10	13
13. Tang-t'u	same	19	6	25	5	4	9
14. Wu-hu	same	11	14	25	3	8	11
15. Ting-yüan	same	2	21	23	2	13	15
16. Lu-chiang	same	8	14	22	5	7	12
17. Su-sung	same	1	20	21	1	6	7
18. Han-shan	same	8	11	19	2	6	8
19. Wang-chiang	same	6	12	18	2	6	8
20. Shou	same	8	9	17	2	5	7
21. T'ai-p'ing	same	2	15	17		6	6
22. Ho	same	7	9	16	2	2	4
23. Fou-yang	same	12	3	15	1	2	3
24. Ying-shan	same	2	13	15	1	7	8
25. Chi-ch'i	same	2	12	14		7	7
26. Huai-yüan	same	2	12	14		7	7
27. T'ien-ch'ang	same	9	5	14	4	4	8
28. Shu-ch'eng	same	5	8	13		6	6
29. Ch'ing-yang	same	6	6	12	3	4	7
30. Hsü-yi	same	7	5	12	2	3	5
31. Nan-ling	same	10	2	12	6	2	8
32. Ch'ien-shan	same	3	7	10	1	2	3
33. Fan-ch'ang	same	8	2	10	4		4
34. Kuang-te	same	6	4	10	1	1	2
35. Ssu	same		10	10		7	7
36. Wu-wei	same	6	4	10	2	1	3
37. Kuei-ch'ih	same	5	4	9		1	1
38. Yi	same	2	7	9		3	3
39. Feng-yang	same	4	4	8	1	3	4
40. Ch'ao	same	4	3	7		2	2
41. Ch'i-men	same	3	4	7	1	2	3
42. Ning-kuo	same	4	3	7	1	1	2
43. Huo-shan	same	1	5	6		2	2

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
44. Lai-an	same		6	6		2	2
45. T'ung-ling	same	2	4	6		1	1
46. Chien-te	Ch'iu-p'u	1	4	5		2	2
47. Ch'u	same	2	3	5		1	1
48. Shih-tai	same	1	4	5		2	2
49. Chien-p'ing	Lang-ch'i	4		4			
50. Feng-t'ai	same		4	4		1	1
51. Huo-ch'iu	same		4	4		2	2
52. Wu-ho	same	2	1	3			
53. Ying-shang	same	1	2	3		2	2
54. Ling-pi	same		2	2		1	1
55. Su	same		1	1		1	1
56. Tung-liu	same		1	1			
Totals		470	714	1184	193	379	572

Note: Units 12, 20, 22, 35, 36, 47 and 55 were subcommanderies (*chou*) during Ch'ing and are now prefectures (*hsien*). All others were prefectures.

An-hui

1. 桐城 2. 歙 3. 涇 4. 合肥 5. 休寧 6. 懷寧 7. 太湖
8. 全椒 9. 婺源 10. 宣城 11. 旌德 12. 六安 13. 當塗
14. 蕪湖 15. 定遠 16. 廬江 17. 宿松 18. 含山 19. 望江
20. 壽 21. 太平 22. 和 23. 阜陽 24. 英山 25. 績溪
26. 懷遠 27. 天長 28. 舒城 29. 青陽 30. 盱眙 31. 南陵
32. 潛山 33. 繁昌 34. 廣德 35. 泗 36. 無為 37. 貴池
38. 黟 39. 鳳陽 40. 巢 41. 祁門 42. 寧國 43. 霍山
44. 來安 45. 桐陵 46. 建德 > 秋浦 47. 滁 48. 石埭
49. 建平 > 郎溪 50. 鳳台 51. 霍邱 > 霍丘 52. 五河
53. 穎上 54. 靈璧 55. 宿 56. 東流

Chiang-hsi

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
1. Nan-ch'ang	same	63	74	137	22	32	54
2. Hsin-chien	same	54	74	128	16	34	50
3. Nan-feng	same	40	59	99	9	34	43
4. Nan-ch'eng	same	42	52	94	7	21	28
5. Feng-hsin	same	40	50	90	11	23	34
6. Hsin-ch'eng	Li-ch'uan	40	35	75	8	15	23
7. Te-hua	Chiu-chiang	12	50	62	1	21	22
8. Lin-ch'uan	same	28	32	60	6	16	22
9. Chin-ch'i	same	36	18	54	11	3	14
10. Hsin-ch'ang	Yi-feng	11	39	50	4	15	19
11. An-fu	same	27	21	48	3	10	13
12. P'o-yang	same	17	30	47	3	5	8
13. Kao-an	same	18	28	46	3	9	12
14. Feng-ch'eng	same	21	22	43	1	5	6
15. Lu-ling	Chi-an	22	15	37	3	8	11
16. Yi-huang	same	12	25	37	3	12	15
17. Ch'ung-jen	same	10	17	27	1	8	9
18. P'ing-hsiang	same	2	25	27	2	14	16
19. Ch'ing-chiang	same	14	12	26	3	9	12
20. Chi-shui	same	18	7	25	3	6	9
21. Hu-k'ou	same	9	16	25	1	8	9
22. Kuang-ch'ang	same	22	2	24	5		5
23. P'eng-tse	same	9	14	23		8	8
24. Ning-tu	same	16	5	21	6	1	7
25. Tu-ch'ang	same	2	19	21		10	10
26. Ch'ien-shan	same	6	14	20	3	9	12
27. Fen-yi	same	12	8	20	6	3	9
28. Kan	same	11	9	20	3	1	4
29. Chin-hsien	same	11	7	18	2	2	4
30. Chien-ch'ang	Yung-hsiu	13	5	18	4		4
31. T'ai-ho	same	9	9	18	2	2	4
32. Wu-ning	same	2	16	18	1	5	6
33. Yung-hsin	same	8	10	18	1	3	4
34. An-yi	same	7	10	17	2	3	5
35. Kuang-feng	same	4	13	17	1	6	7
36. Fou-liang	same	10	6	16		1	1
37. Lo-p'ing	same	5	11	16	1	2	3
38. Yü-shan	same	3	13	16	1	4	5
39. Hsin-kan	same	9	6	15	3	2	5
40. Yi-ch'un	same	3	12	15		8	8
41. Lung-nan	same	7	7	14		4	4
42. Wan-tsai	same	1	13	14		5	5
43. Yung-feng	same	7	7	14	2	2	4

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646–1775	1776–1904	Total	1646–1775	1776–1904	Total
44. Hsing-kuo	same	1	12	13		5	5
45. Shang-kao	same	6	7	13	1	2	3
46. Hsing-tzu	same	8	4	12	1	1	2
47. Tung-hsiang	same	5	6	11	1	1	2
48. Kuei-ch'i	same	5	5	10	3	5	8
49. Lu-ch'i	Tzu-ch'i	3	7	10		2	2
50. Nan-k'ang	same	4	6	10	1	1	2
51. Jui-ch'ang	same	1	8	9		4	4
52. Shang-jao	same	2	7	9		3	3
53. Shih-ch'eng	same	4	5	9	1	2	3
54. Te-hsing	same	5	4	9		1	1
55. Lien-hua	same	3	5	8		2	2
56. Ning	Hsiu-shui	3	5	8		2	2
57. Yi-yang	same	2	6	8		4	4
58. Ching-an	same	2	5	7		1	1
59. Ta-yü	same	4	3	7	3	3	6
60. Te-an	same	3	4	7	1	4	5
61. Yü-tu	same	6	1	7	1		1
62. Hui-ch'ang	same	3	3	6			
63. Hsia-chiang	same	4	2	6	1	2	3
64. Hsin-feng	same	6		6	2		2
65. Yi-ning	Hsiu-shui		6	6		1	1
66. Yü-kan	same	2	4	6	1		1
67. Wan-nien	same	2	3	5		1	1
68. Yung-ning	Ning-kang	4	1	5	1		1
69. An-jen	Yü-chiang		4	4			
70. Ch'ang-ning	Hsün-wu	1	3	4			
71. Ch'ung-yi	same	2	2	4			
72. Lung-ch'üan	Sui-ch'uan	3	1	4			
73. Shang-yu	same	2	2	4		1	1
74. Jui-chin	same	3		3	1		1
75. Lo-an	same	2	1	3		1	1
76. Ting-nan	same	1	2	3			
77. Wan-an	same	3		3			
78. Chi-an	same		2	2		1	1
79. An-yüan	same	1		1			
80. Hsin-feng	same		1	1			
81. Hsin-yü	same	1		1			
82. Hsing-an	Heng-feng		1	1		1	1
83. Lin-chiang	Ch'ing-chiang	1		1			
Totals		821	1055	1876	183	440	623

Note: Units 56 and 65 were subcommanderies (*chow*) during Ch'ing and are now prefectures (*hsien*). All others were prefectures.

Chiang-hsi

- 1.南昌 2.新建 3.南豐 4.南城 5.奉新 6.新城 > 黎川
- 7.德化 > 九江 8.臨川 9.金谿 10.新昌 > 宜豐 11.安福
- 12.鄱陽 13.高安 14.豐城 15.廬陵 > 吉安 16.宜黃
- 17.崇仁 18.萍鄉 19.清江 20.吉水 21.湖口 22.廣昌
- 23.彭澤 24.寧都 25.都昌 26.鉛山 27.分宜 28.贛
- 29.進賢 30.建昌 > 永修 31.泰和 32.武寧 33.永新
- 34.安義 35.廣豐 36.浮梁 37.樂平 38.玉山 39.新淦
- 40.宜春 41.龍南 42.萬載 43.永豐 44.興國 45.上高
- 46.星子 47.東鄉 48.貴溪 49.瀘溪 > 資溪 50.南康
- 51.瑞昌 52.上饒 53.石城 54.德興 55.蓮花 56.寧 > 修水
- 57.弋陽 58.靖安 59.大庾 60.德安 61.零都 62.會昌
- 63.峽江 64.信豐 65.義寧 > 修水 66.餘干 67.萬年
- 68.永寧 > 寧岡 69.安仁 > 餘江 70.長寧 > 尋鄔 71.崇義
- 72.龍泉 > 遂川 73.上猶 74.瑞金 75.樂安 76.定南
- 77.萬安 78.吉安 79.安遠 80.新豐 81.新喻 82.興安 >
- 橫峰 83.臨江 > 清江

Hu-pei

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
1. Chiang-hsia	Wu-ch'ang	61	53	114	15	29	44
2. Huang-kang	same	57	52	109	13	25	38
3. Hsiao-kan	same	50	27	77	16	14	30
4. Han-yang	same	41	29	70	10	15	25
5. Huang-p'o	same	20	46	66	6	27	33
6. Ch'i-shui	same	23	33	56	1	21	22
7. Wu-ch'ang	same	13	40	53	1	18	19
8. Chiang-ling	same	36	12	48	9	3	12
9. Huang-an	same	16	23	39	3	13	16
10. Ma-ch'eng	same	23	16	39	5	8	13
11. Mien-yang	same	18	19	37	2	10	12
12. Chung-hsiang	same	22	12	34	6	7	13
13. T'ien-men	same	14	20	34	1	11	12
14. Yün-meng	same	21	13	34	5	10	15
15. Hsing-kuo	Yang-hsin	19	14	33	4	6	10
16. Chien-li	same	14	12	26	2	4	6
17. P'u-ch'i	same	9	16	25	1	7	8
18. An-lu	same	10	13	23	3	9	12
19. Kuang-chi	same	14	9	23		5	5
20. Han-ch'uan	same	15	7	22	2	1	3
21. Huang-mei	same	3	19	22		7	7
22. Ch'ien-chiang	same	17	4	21	1	2	3
23. Ch'i	Ch'i-ch'un	9	10	19	1	3	4
24. Ying-shan	same	9	9	18	1	2	3
25. Ching-ling	T'ien-men	17		17	3		3
26. Ying-ch'eng	same	13	3	16			
27. Lo-t'ien	same	3	11	14		7	7
28. Ching-shan	same	8	5	13	1	2	3
29. Ta-yeh	same	6	6	12	1	3	4
30. Ching-men	same	7	3	10		2	2
31. Hsien-ning	same	5	5	10	1	1	2
32. Kung-an	same	9	1	10	2	1	3
33. Shih-shou	same	6	4	10		1	1
34. Hsiang-yang	same	3	6	9	1	5	6
35. Sung-tzu	same	2	5	7		4	4
36. Chia-yü	same	3	3	6		2	2
37. Chih-chiang	same	5	1	6			
38. Tang-yang	same	5	1	6		1	1
39. Ch'ung-yang	same	2	3	5	1	1	2
40. En-shih	same		4	4		2	2
41. T'ung-ch'eng	same	3	1	4			
42. T'ung-shan	same	3	1	4	1	1	2
43. Ku-ch'eng	same	1	2	3		1	1

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
44. Sui	same		3	3			
45. Tsao-yang	same		3	3		1	1
46. Yi-ch'eng	same	1	2	3			
47. Chu-ch'i	same		2	2			
48. Chün	same		2	2			
49. Chu-shan	same	1		1			
50. Fang	same	1		1			
51. Li-ch'uan	same		1	1		1	1
52. Nan-chang	same		1	1			
53. Shih	En-shih	1		1			
54. Tung-hu	Yi-ch'ang		1	1		1	1
55. Yi-tu	same	1		1			
56. Yün	same		1	1		1	1
57. Yün-hsi	same	1		1			
Totals		641	589	1230	119	295	414

Note: Units 11, 23, 30, 44, 48, and 53 were subcommanderies (*chou*) during Ch'ing and are now prefectures (*hsien*). All others were prefectures.

Hu-pei

- 1.江夏 > 武昌 2.黃岡 3.孝感 4.漢陽 5.黃陂
- 6.蘄水 7.武昌 8.江陵 9.黃安 10.麻城 11.沔陽
- 12.鍾祥 13.天門 14.雲夢 15.興國 > 陽新 16.監利
- 17.蒲圻 18.安陸 19.廣濟 20.漢川 21.黃梅 22.潛江
- 23.蘄 > 蘄春 24.應山 25.景陵 > 天門 26.應城
- 27.羅田 28.京山 29.大冶 30.荊門 31.咸寧 32.公安
- 33.石首 34.襄陽 35.松滋 36.嘉魚 37.枝江 38.當陽
- 39.崇陽 40.恩施 41.通城 42.通山 43.穀城 44.隨
- 45.棗陽 46.宜城 47.竹谿 48.均 49.竹山 50.房
- 51.利川 52.南漳 53.施 > 恩施 54.東湖 > 宜昌
- 55.宜都 56.鄖 57.鄖西

Hu-nan

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
1. Ch'ang-sha	same	15	98	113	5	66	71
2. Shan-hua	Ch'ang-sha	11	67	78	3	46	49
3. Hsiang-t'an	same	28	40	68	13	27	40
4. Wu-ling	Ch'ang-te	19	21	40	8	14	22
5. Ning-hsiang	same	8	25	33		7	7
6. Heng-shan	same	12	15	27	3	11	14
7. Hsiang-hsiang	same	3	24	27		12	12
8. Hsiang-yin	same	8	19	27	2	11	13
9. Heng-yang	same	10	15	25	2	4	6
10. Pa-ling	Yüeh-yang	8	17	25	1	8	9
11. Yi-yang	same	4	18	22	2	9	11
12. Shao-yang	Pao-ch'ing	7	13	20	1	3	4
13. Hsin-hua	same	4	14	18		2	2
14. Liu-yang	same	2	13	15		6	6
15. An-hua	same	1	13	14		4	4
16. Ch'ing-ch'üan	Heng-yang	2	11	13	1	4	5
17. Yu	same	7	5	12		4	4
18. Ch'i-yang	same	5	6	11	2		2
19. Ch'a-ling	same	3	7	10		6	6
20. Hua-jung	same	7	3	10		1	1
21. P'ing-chiang	same	1	8	9		4	4
22. Kuei-yang	same	1	7	8		4	4
23. Li	same	5	2	7		1	1
24. Lin-hsiang	same	1	6	7		5	5
25. Lei-yang	same	2	4	6		1	1
26. An-hsiang	same	3	2	5			
27. Lung-yang	Han-shou	1	4	5		1	1
28. Yüan-ling	same	3	2	5		1	1
29. Ch'ang-ning	same	3	1	4			
30. Ch'en	same		4	4		2	2
31. Hsü-p'u	same	1	3	4		1	1
32. Ling-ling	same		4	4		1	1
33. Tao	same	1	3	4		3	3
34. An-fu	Lin-li		3	3			
35. An-jen	same	1	2	3			
36. Ch'en-ch'i	same	2	1	3	1		1
37. Ling	same	2	1	3		1	1
38. Ning-yüan	same	1	2	3			
39. Yung-hsing	same	2	1	3	1	1	2
40. Ch'ien-yang	same		2	2			
41. Feng-huang	same		2	2		1	1
42. Kuei-tung	same	1	1	2			
43. T'ao-yüan	same	2		2			

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
44. Wu-kang	same	1	1	2			
45. Yung-ming	same		2	2		2	2
46. Yüan-chiang	same	1	1	2	1	1	2
47. Chia-ho	same	1		1			
48. Ching	same	1		1	1		1
49. Hui-t'ung	same	1		1			
50. Hsin-ning	same		1	1		1	1
51. Lan-shan	same		1	1			
52. Li-ling	same		1	1			
53. Lin-wu	same		1	1		1	1
54. Shih-men	same		1	1			
55. Sui-ning	same		1	1		1	1
56. Yung-shun	same		1	1			
57. Yung-sui	same		1	1			
Totals		202	521	723	47	278	325

Note: Units 23, 30, 33, 34, 44, and 48 were subcommanderies (*chou*) during Ch'ing and are now prefectures (*hsien*). Unit 41 was a department (*t'ing*) and is now also a prefecture. All others were prefectures.

Hu-nan

- 1.長沙 2.善化 > 長沙 3.湘潭 4.武陵 > 常德
- 5.寧鄉 6.衡山 7.湘鄉 8.湘陰 9.衡陽 10.巴陵
- > 岳陽 11.益陽 12.邵陽 > 寶慶 13.新化 14.瀏陽
- 15.安化 16.清泉 > 衡陽 17.攸 18.祁陽 19.茶陵
- 20.華容 21.平江 22.桂陽 23.澧 24.臨湘 25.耒陽
- 26.安鄉 27.龍陽 > 漢壽 28.沅陵 29.常寧 30.郴
- 31.澧浦 32.零陵 33.道 34.安福 > 臨澧 35.安仁
- 36.辰谿 37.酃 38.寧遠 39.永興 40.黔陽 41.鳳凰
- 42.桂東 43.桃源 44.武岡 45.永明 46.沅江
- 47.嘉禾 48.靖 49.會同 50.新寧 51.藍山 52.醴陵
- 53.臨武 54.石門 55.綏寧 56.永順 57.永綏

Chih-li

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
1. Ta-hsing	same	242	182	424	89	100	189
2. Wan-p'ing	same	113	146	259	41	87	128
3. T'ien-chin*	same	35	91	126	6	49	55
4. Ch'ing-yüan	same	36	45	81	8	14	22
5. Tung	same	37	36	73	8	17	25
6. Pao-ti	same	9	43	52	2	20	22
7. Feng-jun	same	19	29	48	1	9	10
8. Ts'ang	same	33	15	48	13	5	18
9. Jen-ch'iu	same	22	22	44	3	6	9
10. Kao-yang	same	24	19	43	2	8	10
11. Yung-nien	same	30	12	42	3	7	10
12. Wen-an	same	37	4	41	8		8
13. Nan-p'i	same	13	27	40		15	15
14. Ching-hai	same	22	15	37	9	5	14
15. Hsien	same	10	26	36	4	9	13
16. Ch'ang-yüan	same	35		35	5		5
17. Yen-shan	same	11	22	33		10	10
18. Nan-kung	same	19	12	31	2	5	7
19. Li	same	18	9	27	2	2	4
20. Wu-ch'ing	same	12	14	26	3	7	10
21. Lo-t'ing	same	2	23	25		6	6
22. Ching	same	13	11	24	2	2	4
23. Ho-chien*	same	12	12	24	2	4	6
24. Lu-lung	same	9	15	24	1	4	5
25. Pa	same	16	8	24	7	1	8
26. An	An-hsin	13	10	23	4	4	8
27. Luan	same	9	14	23		5	5
28. Cho	same	8	14	22	3	1	4
29. Ning-ho	same	3	19	22		8	8
30. Ch'ang-p'ing*	same	17	3	20	3	1	4
31. Chen-ting	Cheng-ting	20		20	3		3
32. Chiao-ho	same	12	8	20	2		2
33. Tsao-ch'iang	same	13	7	20	1	5	6
34. Yi	same	10	10	20	1	4	5
35. Ning-chin	same	16	3	19			
36. Ch'ien-an	same	5	13	18	1	4	5
37. Ch'ü-chou	same	16	2	18	1		1
38. Ku-an	same	16	2	18	3	1	4
39. An-su	Hsü-shui	9	8	17		3	3
40. Ch'i	An-kuo	11	6	17		3	3
41. Ya	same	16	1	17	1		1
42. Yü-t'ien	same	7	10	17	1	3	4
43. Yüan-ch'eng	Ta-ming	16	1	17	1		1

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
44. Ch'ang-li	same	8	8	16		3	3
45. Ting-hsing	same	9	7	16	4	3	7
46. Ta-ch'eng	same	8	7	15	1	3	4
47. Ting	same	6	9	15	3	2	5
48. Wu-ch'iao	same	9	6	15	2	5	7
49. Hsüan-hua*	same	9	5	14	1		1
50. Chao	same	8	5	13	1		1
51. Ch'ing	same	8	5	13		1	1
52. Hsin-ch'eng	same	4	9	13		2	2
53. Ku-ch'eng	same	11	2	13	1	1	2
54. Wei	same	9	4	13	1	3	4
55. Man-ch'eng	same	6	6	12		5	5
56. Nan-lo	same	11	1	12		1	1
57. Pai-hsiang	same	9	3	12	2	2	4
58. Shen	same	7	5	12	1	1	2
59. Tsun-hua	same	3	9	12	1	2	3
60. Tz'u	same	8	4	12	3		3
61. Yung-ch'ing	same	5	7	12		5	5
62. K'ai	P'u-yang	10	1	11	1		1
63. Lin-yü	same	1	10	11		5	5
64. Su-ning	same	5	6	11		4	4
65. Wu-ch'iang	same	5	6	11	1	3	4
66. Lung-p'ing	same	7	3	10	1		1
67. Tung-kuang	same	8	2	10	1	1	2
68. Shu-lu	same	7	3	10	1	1	2
69. Ch'eng-te	same	2	7	9	1	2	3
70. Chi	same	7	2	9			
71. Chin	same	6	3	9			
72. Huo-lu	same	7	2	9			
73. Mi-yün	same	5	4	9	1	1	2
74. Ning-chin	same	5	4	9		3	3
75. Ta-ming	same	7	2	9	3		3
76. An-p'ing	same	6	2	8	1		1
77. Cheng-ting	same		8	8		1	1
78. Fu-ning	same	2	6	8		2	2
79. Shen-tse	same	7	1	8			
80. Tung-ming	same	6	2	8		1	1
81. Ch'ing-feng	same	6	1	7	1		1
82. Ch'ing-ho	same	1	6	7		1	1
83. Ch'ing-yün	same	3	4	7		1	1
84. Han-tan	same	5	2	7			
85. Liang-hsiang	same	3	4	7	1	2	3
86. Pao-an	Cho-lu	5	2	7			
87. Tsan-huang	same	4	3	7	1	1	2
88. Tung-an	An-tz'u	3	4	7	1	3	4

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
89. Wan-ch'üan*	same	4	3	7		1	1
90. Ch'ao-yang	same		6	6			
91. Chi-tse	same	6		6			
92. Heng-shui	same	4	2	6			
93. Jao-yang	same	4	2	6			
94. Ling-shou	same	5	1	6	1		1
95. Nei-ch'iu	same	5	1	6			
96. Pao-ting*	Hsin-chen	6		6	2		2
97. Po-yeh	same	5	1	6	1		1
98. Wan	same	5	1	6	1	1	2
99. Yüan-shih	same	5	1	6			
100. Ch'ü-yang	same	4	1	5	1		1
101. Hsiang-ho	same	4	1	5	2		2
102. Hsing-t'ai	same	1	4	5		2	2
103. Kao-yi	same	5		5	1		1
104. Shan-hai	Lin-yü	5		5	1		1
105. T'ang	same	4	1	5	1		1
106. Wu-yi	same	2	3	5		1	1
107. Ch'eng-an	same	3	1	4		1	1
108. Ch'ing-tu	Wang-tu	2	2	4			
109. Chü-lu	same	2	2	4	1		1
110. Fou-ch'eng	same	4		4	1		1
111. Kao-ch'eng	same	3	1	4			
112. Kuang-tsung	same	2	2	4			
113. Luan-ch'eng	same		4	4		1	1
114. Nan-ho	same	3	1	4			
115. Sha-ho	same	4		4			
116. Wu-chi	same	2	2	4	1		1
117. Yen-ch'ing	same	1	3	4			
118. Chi	same	1	2	3		1	1
119. Fou-p'ing	same		3	3		1	1
120. Hsin-lo	same	1	2	3			
121. Lai-shui	same	1	2	3			
122. Jen	same	2	1	3			
123. P'ing-shan	same	2	1	3			
124. Ch'ih-ch'eng	same	2		2			
125. Fang-shan	same	1	1	2	1		1
126. Fei-hsiang	same	2		2			
127. Hsin-ho	same	2		2			
128. Huai-lai	same	1	1	2	1		1
129. Jung-ch'eng	same	2		2	1		1
130. Luan-p'ing	same		2	2			
131. Lung-men	Lung-kuan	1	1	2			
132. P'ing-hsiang	same	2		2			
133. San-ho	same	2		2			

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
134. T'ang-shan	Yao-shan	2		2			
135. Wei	Ta-ming	2		2			
136. Ching-hsing	same	1		1			
137. Cho-lu	same	1		1	1		1
138. Feng-ning	same		1	1		1	1
139. Hsi-ning	Yang-yüan	1		1			
140. Hsing-t'ang	same		1	1		1	1
141. Kuang-p'ing	same	1		1			
142. Lin-ch'eng	same		1	1			
143. P'ing-ch'üan	same		1	1			
144. P'ing-ku	same		1	1			
145. Wei	same		1	1			
Unidentified military units		3		3			
Totals		1450	1239	2689	300	516	816

Note: Units 5, 8, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 34, 40, 47, 50, 58, 59, 60, 62, 69, 70, 71, 86, 118 and 143 were subcommanderies (*chou*) during Ch'ing and are now prefectures (*hsien*). Units 89, 104, and 137 were garrisons (*wei*) during Ch'ing and are now also prefectures. All others were prefectures.

Chih-li

- 1.大興 2.宛平 3.天津 4.清苑 5.通 6.寶坻 7.豐潤
- 8.滄 9.任丘 10.高陽 11.永年 12.文安 13.南皮
- 14.靜海 15.獻 16.長垣 17.鹽山 18.南宮 19.蠡
- 20.武清 21.樂亭 22.景 23.河間 24.盧龍 25.霸
- 26.安 > 安新 27.灤 28.涿 29.寧河 30.昌平 31.真定
- > 正定 32.交河 33.棗強 34.易 35.寧晉 36.遷安
- 37.曲周 38.固安 39.安肅 > 徐水 40.祁 > 安國
- 41.雅 42.玉田 43.元城 > 大名 44.昌黎 45.定興

Chih-li

- 46.大城 47.定 48.吳橋 49.宣化 50.趙 51.青 52.新城
53.故城 54.蔚 55.滿城 56.南樂 57.柏鄉 58.深
59.遵化 60.磁 61.永清 62.開 > 濮陽 63.臨榆 64.肅寧
65.武強 66.隆平 67.東光 68.束鹿 69.承德 70.冀
71.晉 72.獲鹿 73.密雲 74.寧津 75.大名 76.安平
77.正定 78.撫寧 79.深澤 80.東明 81.清豐 82.清河
83.慶雲 84.邯鄲 85.良鄉 86.保安 > 涿鹿 87.贊皇
88.東安 > 安次 89.萬全 90.朝陽 91.雞澤 92.衡水
93.饒陽 94.靈壽 95.內丘 96.保定 > 新鎮 97.博野
98.完 99.元氏 100.曲陽 101.香河 102.邢臺 103.高邑
104.山海 > 臨榆 105.唐 106.武邑 107.成安 108.慶都
> 望都 109.鉅鹿 110.阜城 111.藁城 112.廣宗 113.樂城
114.南和 115.沙河 116.無極 117.延慶 118.薊 119.阜平
120.新樂 121.涞水 122.任 123.平山 124.赤城 125.房山
126.肥鄉 127.新河 128.懷來 129.容城 130.灤平
131.龍門 > 龍關 132.平鄉 133.三河 134.唐山 > 堯山
135.魏 > 大名 136.井陘 137.涿鹿 138.豐寧 139.西寧 >
陽原 140.行唐 141.廣平 142.臨城 143.平泉 144.平谷
145.威

Shan-tung

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
1. Chu-ch'eng	same	50	45	95	17	19	36
2. Li-ch'eng	same	30	63	93	10	28	38
3. Chi-ning*	same	44	42	86	4	15	19
4. Wei	same	13	65	78	1	27	28
5. Kao-mi	same	55	19	74	8	3	11
6. Lai-yang*	same	39	31	70	12	5	17
7. Chiao	same	42	23	65	11	12	23
8. Chang-ch'iu	same	36	26	62	10	4	14
9. An-ch'iu	same	22	38	60	2	22	24
10. Fu-shan	same	24	30	54	6	9	15
11. P'eng-lai	same	14	38	52	3	14	17
12. Liao-ch'eng*	same	22	29	51	11	10	21
13. Te*	same	26	21	47	10	9	19
14. Ch'ü-fou	same	15	28	43	5	8	13
15. Tzu-ch'uan	same	35	7	42	4	2	6
16. Jih-chao	same	19	20	39	5	7	12
17. Wen-teng	same	23	16	39	5	4	9
18. Ch'ang-shan	same	25	13	38	5	3	8
19. Shou-kuang	same	26	11	37	4		4
20. Yeh	same	24	12	36	7	6	13
21. Yi-tu	same	30	6	36	7	1	8
22. Hsin-ch'eng	Huan-t'ai	26	9	35	9	3	12
23. Hai-feng	Wu-ti	13	19	32	5	11	16
24. Huang	same	11	21	32		8	8
25. Ning-hai	Mou-p'ing	17	14	31		2	2
26. Chi-mo	same	23	6	29	4	1	5
27. Pin	same	16	12	28	1	8	9
28. Lin-ch'ing*	same	13	13	26	1	3	4
29. Lo-ling	same	6	20	26	1	9	10
30. Li-chin	same	9	16	25		7	7
31. Chin-hsiang	same	14	10	24	2	3	5
32. Hui-min	same	19	4	23	4	1	5
33. Ch'i-hsia	same	12	9	21			
34. Tsou-p'ing	same	16	5	21	2		2
35. Ch'ang-yi	same	9	11	20	1		1
36. Ch'ang-lo	same	8	10	18	2	2	4
37. Lai-wu	same	13	5	18		1	1
38. Shan	same	12	6	18	2	3	5
39. Chan-hua	same	13	4	17		2	2
40. Hai-yang	same	6	11	17	4	1	5
41. Chü	same	2	15	17		9	9
42. Lin-tzu	same	13	4	17	1	3	4
43. P'ing-tu	same	7	10	17	1	4	5

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
44. Chih-p'ing	same	5	11	16	1	3	4
45. Chü-yeh	same	10	6	16		1	1
46. Tzu-yang	same	9	7	16		1	1
47. P'ing-yin	same	6	9	15	2		2
48. Tung-p'ing	same	10	5	15	2	3	5
49. Yang-hsin	same	13	2	15	1		1
50. Ch'ing-ch'eng	same	13	1	14	2		2
51. Lan-shan	Lin-yi	4	10	14	1	5	6
52. Lo-an	Kuang-jao	8	6	14		2	2
53. Wu-ch'eng	same	11	3	14	2		2
54. Yi-shui	same	6	8	14		1	1
55. Fei	same	1	12	13		3	3
56. Ts'ao	same	9	4	13	3	1	4
57. Wen-shang	same	12	1	13	1		1
58. Yün-ch'eng	same	10	3	13	2		2
59. Ho-tse	same	7	5	12	2	1	3
60. Ning-yang	same	2	10	12	1	3	4
61. T'ai-an	same	8	4	12	1	2	3
62. Chi-yang	same	4	7	11		1	1
63. Ch'i-ho	same	8	3	11	1	1	2
64. T'ang-yi	same	9	2	11			
65. T'eng	same	4	7	11		2	2
66. Ch'ang-ch'ing	same	3	7	10		2	2
67. Lin-ch'ü	same	8	2	10	1		1
68. P'ing-yüan	same	8	2	10	1		1
69. Tung-a	same	6	4	10		2	2
70. Tsou	same	2	7	9		2	2
71. Ao-shan	same	8		8	1		1
72. Fei-ch'eng	same	3	5	8	3	1	4
73. Po-shan	same	1	7	8		1	1
74. P'u-t'ai	same	4	4	8		1	1
75. T'an-ch'eng	same	1	7	8		2	2
76. Ting-t'ao	same	5	3	8	1		1
77. Ch'ing-p'ing	same	3	4	7	1	1	2
78. Ch'eng-wu	same	6		6			
79. Hsia-chin	same	2	4	6			
80. Jung-ch'eng	same		6	6		4	4
81. Ling	same	5	1	6	1		1
82. Shang-ho	same	2	4	6		2	2
83. Yi	Lin-yi	6		6	2		2
84. Ch'i-tung	same	5		5	3		3
85. En	same	3	2	5			
86. Kuan-ch'eng	same	2	3	5		1	1
87. Po-hsing	same	2	3	5			
88. P'u	same	5		5			

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
89. Yi	same	1	4	5	1		1
90. Yü-t'ai	same	3	2	5	1		1
91. Ch'iu	same	2	2	4			
92. Kao-t'ang	same	4		4			
93. Kuan-t'ao	same	3	1	4	2	1	3
94. Meng-yin	same	2	2	4			
95. P'ing-shan	same	4		4			
96. Po-p'ing	same	2	2	4			
97. Shou-chang	same	2	2	4			
98. Te-p'ing	same	3	1	4			
99. Yü-ch'eng	same	4		4			
100. Chao-yüan	same	1	2	3			
101. Chia-hsiang	same	3		3			
102. Kao-yüan	same	1	2	3			
103. Yang-ku	same	2	1	3			
104. Ch'ao-ch'eng	same	2		2			
105. Ching-hai	same	2		2	1		1
106. Ling-shan	same	2		2	1		1
107. Ssu-shui	same		2	2		1	1
108. Wei-hai	same	2		2			
109. An-tung	same	1		1			
110. Ch'eng-shan	same	1		1			
111. Fan	same	1		1			
112. Hsin	same	1		1			
113. Hsin-t'ai	same		1	1			
114. Kuan	same	1		1			
Totals		1201	1042	2243	229	340	569

Note: Units 3, 7, 13, 25, 27, 28, 41, 43, 48, 61, 83, 88, and 92 were subcommanderies (*chou*) during Ch'ing and are now prefectures (*hsien*). Units 71, 95, 105, 106, 108, 109, and 110 were garrisons (*wei*) during Ch'ing and are now also prefectures. All other units were prefectures.

Shan-tung

- 1.諸城 2.歷城 3.濟寧 4.濰 5.高密 6.萊陽 7.膠
- 8.章丘 9.安丘 10.福山 11.蓬萊 12.聊城 13.德
- 14.曲阜 15.淄川 16.日照 17.文登 18.長山 19.壽光
- 20.掖 21.益都 22.新城 > 桓臺 23.海豐 > 無棣 24.黃
- 25.寧海 > 牟平 26.即墨 27.濱 28.臨清 29.樂陵
- 30.利津 31.金鄉 32.惠民 33.棲霞 34.鄒平 35.昌邑
- 36.昌樂 37.萊蕪 38.單 39.霑化 40.海陽 41.莒
- 42.臨淄 43.平度 44.茌平 45.鉅野 46.滋陽 47.平陰
- 48.東平 49.陽信 50.青城 51.蘭山 > 臨沂 52.樂安 >
- 廣饒 53.武城 54.沂水 55.費 56.曹 57.汶上 58.鄆城
- 59.濰澤 60.寧陽 61.泰安 62.濟陽 63.齊河 64.堂邑
- 65.滕 66.長清 67.臨朐 68.平原 69.東阿 70.鄒
- 71.鰲山 72.肥城 73.博山 74.蒲臺 75.鄒城 76.定陶
- 77.清平 78.城武 79.夏津 80.榮成 81.陵 82.商河
- 83.沂 > 臨沂 84.齊東 85.恩 86.觀城 87.博興 88.濮
- 89.嶧 90.魚臺 91.丘 92.高唐 93.館陶 94.蒙陰
- 95.平山 96.博平 97.壽張 98.德平 99.禹城 100.招遠
- 101.嘉祥 102.高苑 103.陽穀 104.朝城 105.靖海
- 106.靈山 107.泗水 108.威海 109.安東 110.成山
- 111.范 112.莘 113.新泰 114.冠

Ho-nan

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
1. Hsiang-fu*	K'ai-feng	58	104	162	15	46	61
2. Ho-nei	Ch'in-yang	50	18	68	6	5	11
3. Lo-yang*	same	43	12	55	5	3	8
4. Ku-shih	same	14	40	54	3	25	28
5. Shang-ch'iu	same	33	21	54	6	6	12
6. Sui	same	46	8	54	6	2	8
7. Shang-ch'eng	same	8	43	51		20	20
8. Kuang	Huang-ch'uan	11	33	44	3	13	16
9. Hsia-yi	same	27	11	38	4	4	8
10. Kuang-shan	same	6	31	37	1	8	9
11. Hsin-an	same	25	6	31	3	2	5
12. Lo-shan	same	4	27	31		7	7
13. An-yang	same	18	12	30		3	3
14. Yung-ch'eng	same	26	4	30	4	3	7
15. Cheng	same	19	10	29		3	3
16. Hsin-hsiang	same	19	10	29		6	6
17. Ch'i	same	24	3	27	1	2	3
18. Wu-chih	same	11	15	26	1	4	5
19. Hsiang-ch'eng	same	8	15	23		3	3
20. Lu-yi	same	8	15	23		7	7
21. Che-ch'eng	same	18	2	20	5		5
22. Wu-an	same	9	11	20	1	1	2
23. Yü-ch'eng	same	14	6	20	1		1
24. Chi	same	13	6	19	5	1	6
25. Hsin-yang	same	6	13	19		2	2
26. Chi-yüan	same	15	3	18	3	2	5
27. Hsiang-ch'eng	same	10	8	18		1	1
28. Ju-yang	Ju-nan	13	5	18	2	1	3
29. Lan-yang	Lan-feng	17	1	18	4		4
30. Meng	same	8	9	17	1	1	2
31. T'ai-k'ang	same	14	3	17	1	1	2
32. Yen-shih	same	10	7	17	3	2	5
33. Sung	same	10	6	16	1		1
34. Yi-feng	Lan-feng	15	1	16		1	1
35. Hui	same	6	9	15	2	3	5
36. Lin	same	4	11	15	1	2	3
37. Lu-shih	same	10	5	15	1	2	3
38. Meng-chin	same	12	3	15	4		4
39. Nan-yang	same	6	9	15		1	1
40. Ssu-shui	same	5	10	15		4	4
41. Wen	same	7	8	15		2	2
42. Hsi	same	5	9	14			
43. Ning-ling	same	10	4	14	1		1

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
44. Teng	same	4	10	14	1	1	2
45. Ch'en-liu	same	10	3	13	1		1
46. Feng-ch'iu	same	8	5	13	2	1	3
47. Jung-yang	same	4	9	13	1	3	4
48. Teng-feng	same	10	3	13	1		1
49. Yen-ch'eng	same	10	3	13	1	1	2
50. Yen-chin	same	8	5	13	1		1
51. T'ang-yin	same	6	6	12	1	2	3
52. Hsin-cheng	same	3	8	11		1	1
53. Hua	same	7	4	11		2	2
54. Shen-ch'iu	same	11		11	2		2
55. Chün	same	7	3	10		1	1
56. Ju	Lin-ju	7	3	10		2	2
57. Mi	same	1	9	10		1	1
58. Ch'ang-ko	same	4	5	9	1	1	2
59. Hsü	Hsü-ch'ang	3	6	9			
60. Lin-chang	same	5	4	9	1		1
61. Shan	same	4	5	9		1	1
62. Yang-wu	same	8	1	9			
63. Hsiu-wu	same	6	2	8			
64. Lu-shan	same	1	7	8		1	1
65. She	same	5	3	8	1	1	2
66. Yü	same	2	6	8		1	1
67. Yüan-wu	same	3	5	8		1	1
68. Fu-kou	same	4	3	7			
69. Ling-pao	same	3	4	7		2	2
70. Pao-feng	same	4	3	7	1	1	2
71. Shang-ts'ai	same	3	4	7	1		1
72. Wei-shih	same	4	3	7	1	2	3
73. Yen-ling	same	7		7	2		2
74. Yü	Fang-ch'eng	1	6	7			
75. Chia	same	3	3	6		1	1
76. Chung-mou	same	3	3	6		3	3
77. Hsi-hua	same	4	2	6	1	1	2
78. K'ao-ch'eng	same	4	2	6			
79. T'ang	T'ang-ho	3	3	6			
80. Yen-hsiang	same	5	1	6		1	1
81. Cheng-yang	same		5	5		1	1
82. Kung	same	1	4	5			
83. Min-ch'ih	same	1	4	5		2	2
84. Nei-hsiang	same	1	4	5		2	2
85. Nei-huang	same	5		5			
86. Yeh	same	4	1	5	1		1
87. Yung-ning	Lo-ning	3	2	5			
88. Hsin-ts'ai	same	2	2	4		1	1

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
89. Hsin-yeh	same	2	2	4			
90. Huai-ning	Huai-yang	2	2	4	1		1
91. Lin-ying	same	4		4	1		1
92. Shang-shui	same	1	3	4		1	1
93. T'ung-hsü	same	3	1	4			
94. Wu-yang	same	1	3	4		2	2
95. Wei-ch'uan	same	4		4			
96. Ch'en	Huai-yang	3		3			
97. Ch'i	same	1	2	3			
98. Jung-tse	same	2	1	3			
99. Pi-yang	same	2	1	3			
100. Yi-yang	same	2	1	3			
101. Yi-yang	same	1	2	3			
102. Chen-p'ing	same		2	2			
103. Hsi-p'ing	same	1	1	2	1	1	2
104. Huo-chia	same	1	1	2			
105. Sui-p'ing	same	2		2	1		1
106. Chüeh-shan	same	1		1			
107. Nan-chao	same		1	1		1	1
108. T'ung-pai	same		1	1			
Totals		930	785	1715	119	242	361

Note: Units 6, 8, 15, 44, 56, 59, 61, 66, 74, 79, and 96 were subcommanderies (*chou*) during Ch'ing and are now prefectures (*hsien*). All others were prefectures.

Ho-nan

- 1.祥符 > 開封 2.河內 > 沁陽 3.洛陽 4.固始
- 5.商丘 6.睢 7.商城 8.光 > 潢川 9.夏邑 10.光山
- 11.新安 12.羅山 13.安陽 14.永城 15.鄭 16.新鄉
- 17.杞 18.武陟 19.項城 20.鹿邑 21.柘城 22.武安
- 23.虞城 24.汲 25.信陽 26.濟源 27.襄城 28.汝陽
- > 汝南 29.蘭陽 > 蘭封 30.孟 31.太康 32.偃師
- 33.嵩 34.儀封 > 蘭封 35.輝 36.林 37.盧氏 38.孟津
- 39.南陽 40.汜水 41.溫 42.息 43.寧陵 44.鄧
- 45.陳留 46.封丘 47.滎陽 48.登封 49.鄆城 50.延津
- 51.湯陰 52.新鄭 53.滑 54.沈丘 55.濬 56.汝 > 臨汝
- 57.密 58.長葛 59.許 > 許昌 60.臨漳 61.陝 62.陽武
- 63.修武 64.魯山 65.涉 66.禹 67.原武 68.扶溝
- 69.靈寶 70.寶豐 71.上蔡 72.尉氏 73.焉陵 74.裕 >
- 方城 75.郟 76.中牟 77.西華 78.考城 79.唐 > 唐河
- 80.閿鄉 81.正陽 82.鞏 83.澠池 84.內鄉 85.內黃
- 86.葉 87.永寧 > 洛寧 88.新蔡 89.新野 90.淮寧 >
- 淮陽 91.臨潁 92.商水 93.通許 94.舞陽 95.洧川
- 96.陳 > 淮陽 97.淇 98.滎澤 99.泌陽 100.伊陽
- 101.宜陽 102.鎮平 103.西平 104.獲嘉 105.遂平
- 106.確山 107.南召 108.桐柏

Manchuria

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Class II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
1. Ch'eng-te	(Mukden)	21	19	40		4	4
2. Chin	same	7	28	35		8	8
3. Hai-ch'eng	same	5	8	13		2	2
4. Kai-p'ing	same	2	10	12	1		1
5. Ning-yüan	Hsing-ch'eng	4	8	12			
6. T'ieh-ling	same	5	7	12	1	4	5
7. Liao-yang	same	5	6	11	2	2	4
8. Chi-lin			8	8		3	3
9. Yi	same	1	6	7		3	3
10. Chin	same	2	4	6		1	1
11. Fu*	same	2	3	5		1	1
12. Pai-tu-na	Fu-yü		5	5		2	2
13. K'ai-yüan	same	2	2	4			
14. Ning-hai	Chin	1	3	4	1	1	2
15. Yi-t'ung	same		4	4		2	2
16. Kuang-ning	Pei-chen		3	3		1	1
17. Feng-huang	Feng-ch'eng		1	1		1	1
18. Lin-chiang	same	1		1			
19. Wu-ch'ang	same		1	1			
Unidentified military unit		1		1			
Total		59	126	185	5	35	40

Note: Units 5, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 15 were subcommanderies (*chou*) during Ch'ing and are now prefectures (*hsien*). Units 8, 12, 17, and 19 were departments (*t'ing*) during Ch'ing and are now also prefectures. All others were prefectures. Note that Unit 1 (Ch'eng-te or Mukden) is not identical with Unit 69 in Chih-li with the same name.

Manchuria

- 1.承德 > 瀋陽 2.錦 3.海城 4.蓋平 5.寧遠 > 興城
 6.鐵嶺 7.遼陽 8.吉林 9.義 10.金 11.復 12.伯都訥
 > 扶餘 13.開原 14.寧海 > 金 15.伊通 16.廣寧 >
 北鎮 17.鳳凰 > 鳳城 18.臨江 19.五常

Shan-hsi

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
1. P'ing-ting	same	22	46	68	2	13	15
2. An-yi	same	44	19	63	10	5	15
3. Yang-ch'eng	same	32	12	44	3	3	6
4. Fen-yang	same	20	23	43	3	9	12
5. Yi-ch'eng	same	36	7	43	5	5	10
6. Yi-shih	same	38	5	43	5		5
7. Ch'ü-wo	same	30	9	39	4	1	5
8. Chieh-hsiu	same	19	18	37	3	3	6
9. Wen-shui	same	24	12	36	2	2	4
10. Yang-ch'ü	same	20	15	35	4	5	9
11. Yü	same	19	16	35	2	5	7
12. Hsin	same	19	14	33	3	3	6
13. T'ai-ku	same	11	21	32	3	9	12
14. Yü-tz'u	same	20	11	31		1	1
15. Wen-hsi	same	25	5	30	3	2	5
16. Hung-tung	same	13	15	28	1	3	4
17. Kuo	same	13	14	27		3	3
18. Lin-fen	same	12	13	25	1	4	5
19. Kao-p'ing	same	20	4	24	2	1	3
20. Hsing	same	14	9	23	3	1	4
21. Tai	same	11	12	23	2	6	8
22. Ch'in-shui	same	14	8	22	3	2	5
23. Ling-shih	same	1	21	22		10	10
24. T'ai-yüan	same	17	5	22	2	1	3
25. Hsia	same	8	13	21	1	5	6
26. T'ai-p'ing	Fen-ch'eng	13	8	21	1	3	4
27. Tse	Chin-ch'eng	21		21	7		7
28. Ch'ang-chih	same	17	3	20	1	1	2
29. Chieh	same	13	6	19	1	1	2
30. P'u	Yung-chi	19		19	6		6
31. Lin-chin	same	12	6	18	2		2
32. Shou-yang	same	5	13	18	1	3	4
33. Ch'in	same	14	3	17	2		2
34. P'ing-lu	same	11	5	16	2	1	3
35. Wu-t'ai	same	9	7	16		3	3
36. Chiang	Hsin-chiang	11	4	15	4	1	5
37. Ch'i	same	7	7	14		1	1
38. Chiao-ch'eng	same	9	4	13	2		2
39. Feng-t'ai	Chin-ch'eng	3	10	13	2		2
40. Hsiang-ling	same	10	3	13		2	2
41. Jung-ho	same	4	9	13		5	5
42. Ting-hsiang	same	4	9	13		2	2
43. Wu-hsiang	same	9	4	13	1	2	3

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
44. Hsü-kou	same	2	9	11			
45. Lin	same	7	4	11	1	1	2
46. Yung-ning	Li-shih	8	3	11			
47. Chi-shan	same	4	6	10		3	
48. Li-ch'eng	same	4	6	10			
49. Pao-te	same	5	5	10		2	2
50. Shuo	same	3	7	10		2	2
51. Yung-chi	same	1	9	10	1	2	3
52. Chao-ch'eng	same	2	7	9			
53. Ta-t'ung	same	4	5	9	1	2	3
54. Yüan-ch'ü	same	7	2	9			
55. Fan-chih	same	4	4	8	1	1	2
56. Jui-ch'eng	same	6	2	8			
57. Ho-chin	same	7		7			
58. Ling-ch'uan	same	3	4	7		1	1
59. Ta-ning	same	7		7	3		3
60. Wan-ch'üan	same	4	3	7		2	2
61. Ch'ing-yüan	same	6		6			
62. Hu-kuan	same	3	3	6	1	1	2
63. Hun-yüan	same		6	6		1	1
64. P'ing-yao	same	3	3	6		1	1
65. Ch'ang-tzu	same	2	3	5			
66. Hsiang-yüan	same	4	1	5			
67. Huai-jen	same	1	4	5		1	1
68. Liao	same	3	2	5	1		1
69. Lu-ch'eng	same	2	3	5		2	2
70. Ch'in-yüan	same	3	1	4			
71. Ho-ch'ü	same	1	3	4		2	2
72. Huo	same	1	3	4			
73. Ning-hsiang	Chung-yang	2	2	4		1	1
74. Yü-she	same	2	2	4			
75. Chi	same	2	1	3	1	1	2
76. Ching-lo	same	1	2	3		1	1
77. Fou-shan	same	1	2	3			
78. Hsiao-yi	same	2	1	3			
79. Lo-p'ing	Hsi-yang	3		3			
80. Ma-yi	Shuo	3		3	1		1
81. Tso-yün	same	3		3			
82. Ying	same	2	1	3	1		1
83. Yu-yü	same		3	3		1	1
84. Fen-hsi	same	2		2			
85. Hsiang-ning	same	1	1	2			
86. Kuang-ling	same		2	2			
87. Ling-ch'iu	same	1	1	2			
88. Shan-yin	same		2	2		1	1

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
89. Ho-shun	same		1	1			
90. Lan	same	1		1			
91. P'ien-kuan	same		1	1			
92. P'ing-lu	same	1		1	1		1
93. Shen-ch'ih	same		1	1			
94. T'un-liu	same	1		1			
95. Yang-kao	same		1	1		1	1
96. Yü-hsiang	same		1	1		1	1
Unidentified military and salt administration units		15		15	5		5
Totals		843	581	1424	117	158	275

Note: Units 1, 12, 21, 27, 29, 30, 33, 46, 49, 50, 63, 72, 75, and 82 were subcommanderies (*chou*) during Ch'ing and are now prefectures (*hsien*). All others were prefectures.

Shan-hsi

- 1.平定 2.安邑 3.陽城 4.汾陽 5.翼城 6.猗氏
- 7.曲沃 8.介休 9.文水 10.陽曲 11.孟 12.忻
- 13.太谷 14.榆次 15.聞喜 16.洪洞 17.崞 18.臨汾
- 19.高平 20.興 21.代 22.沁水 23.靈石 24.太原
- 25.夏 26.太平 > 汾城 27.澤 > 晉城 28.長治 29.解
- 30.蒲 > 永濟 31.臨晉 32.壽陽 33.沁 34.平陸
- 35.五臺 36.絳 > 新絳 37.祁 38.交城 39.鳳臺 >
- 晉城 40.襄陵 41.榮河 42.定襄 43.武鄉 44.徐溝
- 45.臨 46.永寧 > 離石 47.稷山 48.黎城 49.保德
- 50.朔 51.永濟 52.趙城 53.大同 54.垣曲 55.繁峙
- 56.芮城 57.河津 58.陵川 59.大寧 60.萬泉
- 61.清源 62.壺關 63.渾源 64.平遙 65.長子
- 66.襄垣 67.懷仁 68.遼 69.潞城 70.沁源 71.河曲
- 72.霍 73.寧鄉 > 中陽 74.榆社 75.吉 76.靜樂
- 77.浮山 78.孝義 79.樂平 > 昔陽 80.馬邑 > 朔
- 81.左雲 82.應 83.右玉 84.汾西 85.鄉寧 86.廣靈
- 87.靈邱 88.山陰 89.和順 90.嵐 91.偏關 92.平魯
- 93.神池 94.屯留 95.陽高 96.虞鄉

Shensi

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
1. San-yüan	same	56	20	76	6	5	11
2. Ch'ang-an	same	25	37	62	5	10	15
3. Han-ch'eng	same	40	19	59	7	7	14
4. P'u-ch'eng	same	38	21	59	5	10	15
5. Ching-yang	same	37	13	50	5	10	15
6. Ch'ao-yi	same	15	28	43	2	15	17
7. Hsien-ning	Ch'ang-an	18	21	39	3	5	8
8. Ho-yang	same	20	18	38	6	6	12
9. Ch'eng-ku	same	14	21	35		10	10
10. Lin-t'ung	same	21	13	34	4	1	5
11. Fu-p'ing	same	22	9	31			
12. Hua	same	19	8	27	4	4	8
13. Wei-nan	same	14	13	27	2	8	10
14. Ta-li	same	5	20	25	1	2	3
15. Kao-ling	same	19	5	24	3	1	4
16. Han-yin	same	1	19	20		10	10
17. Hua-yin	same	16	4	20	4	1	5
18. Chou-chih	same	7	10	17		3	3
19. Hu	same	6	11	17	1	2	3
20. Sui-te	same	9	8	17	1	1	2
21. Teng-ch'eng	same	4	11	15	1		1
22. An-k'ang	same		14	14		5	5
23. An-ting	same	5	9	14		4	4
24. Wu-kung	same	9	5	14			
25. Hsien-yang	same	5	8	13	1	3	4
26. T'ung-kuan	same	9	4	13		1	1
27. Fu-ku	same	4	8	12	1	1	2
28. Ch'ien	same	6	5	11			
29. Ch'ing-chien	same	7	4	11		1	1
30. Shang	same	6	4	10	2		2
31. Feng-hsiang	same	6	3	9		2	2
32. Li-ch'üan	same	4	5	9		1	1
33. Mi-chih	same		9	9		4	4
34. Yang	same	5	4	9		1	1
35. Nan-cheng	same	5	3	8		1	1
36. P'ing-li	same		8	8		4	4
37. Shan-yang	same		8	8		1	1
38. Ch'i-shan	same	1	6	7		1	1
39. Chung-pu	same	6	1	7			
40. Lan-t'ien	same	1	6	7		1	1
41. San-shui	Hsün-yi	5	2	7	1	1	2
42. Yü-lin	same		7	7		1	1
43. Chen-an	same	1	5	6		1	1

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
44. Fu-feng	same	4	2	6			
45. Hsi-hsiang	same	1	4	5		1	1
46. Hsing-p'ing	same	3	2	5	1	1	2
47. Lo-ch'uan	same	2	3	5		1	1
48. Pao-chi	same	1	4	5			
49. Shih-ch'üan	same		5	5		2	2
50. T'ung-kuan	same	3	2	5			
51. Fu-shih	same	2	2	4		1	1
52. Lo-nan	same	3	1	4	1		1
53. Ning-ch'iang	same	2	2	4		1	1
54. Pai-shui	same	2	2	4			
55. Yi-ch'uan	same	4		4			
56. Ch'ang-wu	same	1	2	3			
57. Pai-ho	same		3	3			
58. Tzu-yang	same		3	3			
59. Yen-ch'uan	same	1	2	3		1	1
60. Yi-chün	same	3		3			
61. Chia	same	2		2			
62. Fu	same	1	1	2		1	1
63. Hsün-yang	same	2		2			
64. Mei	same	1	1	2		1	1
65. Mien	same	2		2			
66. Shang-nan	same		2	2			
67. Shen-mu	same		2	2			
68. Wu-pao	same	2		2	1		1
69. An-sai	same	1		1			
70. Chuan-p'ing	Lan-kao		1	1			
71. Kan-ch'üan	same	1		1			
72. Lin-yu	same	1		1			
73. Lung	same	1		1	1		1
74. Lüeh-yang	same	1		1			
75. Pao-ch'eng	same		1	1			
76. Yao	same	1		1			
Totals		539	504	1043	69	155	224

Note: Units 12, 20, 28, 30, 61, 62, 73, and 76 were subcommanderies (*chou*) during Ch'ing and are now prefectures (*hsien*). Unit 70 was a department (*t'ing*) during Ch'ing and is now also a prefecture. All others were prefectures.

Shensi

- 1.三原 2.長安 3.韓城 4.蒲城 5.涇陽 6.朝邑
- 7.咸寧 > 長安 8.郃陽 9.城固 10.臨潼 11.富平
- 12.華 13.渭南 14.大荔 15.高陵 16.漢陰 17.華陰
- 18.整至 19.鄠 20.綏德 21.澄城 22.安康 23.安定
- 24.武功 25.咸陽 26.潼關 27.府谷 28.乾 29.清澗
- 30.商 31.鳳翔 32.醴泉 33.米脂 34.洋 35.南鄭
- 36.平利 37.山陽 38.岐山 39.中部 40.藍田
- 41.三水 > 枸邑 42.榆林 43.鎮安 44.扶風 45.西鄉
- 46.興平 47.洛川 48.寶雞 49.石泉 50.同官
- 51.虢施 52.雒南 53.寧羌 54.白水 55.宜川
- 56.長武 57.白河 58.紫陽 59.延川 60.宜君
- 61.葭 62.鄜 63.洵陽 64.鄜 65.沔 66.商南 67.神木
- 68.吳堡 69.安塞 70.甌坪 > 嵐皋 71.甘泉 72.麟遊
- 73.隴 74.略陽 75.褒城 76.耀

Kan-su

Unit	Current name	All chin-shih			Class II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
1. Kao-lan*	(Lan-chou)	2	44	46	1	14	15
2. Wu-wei*	same	7	35	42	2	5	7
3. Ch'in	T'ien-shui	1	21	22		7	7
4. Ning-hsia*	same	13	4	17	2	1	3
5. Ch'in-an	same	3	12	15		4	4
6. Lung-hsi	same	5	10	15		6	6
7. Fu-ch'iang	Kan-ku	4	10	14		4	4
8. Hui-ning	same	1	13	14		4	4
9. Ching-ning	same	2	10	12	1	3	4
10. Ling	Ling-wu	6	5	11	1		1
11. Chen-fan*	Min-ch'in	6	4	10	1	1	2
12. Chen-yüan	same	2	8	10		1	1
13. Chung-wei	same	4	3	7			
14. Hsi-ning	same		7	7		2	2
15. Ti-tao	Lin-t'ao	1	6	7		1	1
16. Chin	Yü-chung		6	6		2	2
17. Ching-yüan	same		6	6		1	1
18. P'ing-liang	same	5	1	6	1		1
19. Wen	same	2	4	6			
20. Chieh	Wu-tu	1	4	5			
21. Chang-yeh	same	2	2	4			
22. Ch'ing-shui	same	2	2	4			
23. Ho	Lin-hsia		4	4		1	1
24. Ning	same		4	4		2	2
25. P'ing-lo	same		4	4		2	2
26. An-hua	Ch'ing-yang	1	2	3			
27. Chen-ning	Cheng-ning	2	1	3			
28. Li	same		3	3		1	1
29. Min	same	2	1	3			
30. Ning-shuo	same	1	2	3			
31. Chang	same	2		2			
32. Ku-yüan	same	1	1	2			
33. P'ing-fan	Shui-teng		2	2			
34. Ti-hua	same		2	2		1	1
35. T'ao-chou	Lin-chang		2	2			
36. T'ung-wei	same		2	2		1	1
37. An-hsi	same		1	1			
38. Ching	Ching-ch'uan	1		1			
39. Chuang-lang	same		1	1			
40. Hsi-ho	same		1	1			
41. Hui	same		1	1			
42. Kao-t'ai	same		1	1			
43. Ku-lang	same		1	1		1	1

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Class II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
44. Kuei-te	same		1	1		1	1
45. Ling-t'ai	same		1	1			
46. Lung-te	same		1	1			
47. Ning-yüan	Wu-shan		1	1			
48. Yung-ch'ang	same		1	1			
Total		79	258	337	9	66	75

Note: Units 3, 9, 10, 20, 23, 24, 29, 37, and 38 were subcommanderies (*chou*) during Ch'ing and are now prefectures (*hsien*). Unit 35 was a department (*t'ing*) during Ch'ing and is now also a prefecture. All others were prefectures.

Kan-su

- 1.皋蘭 > 蘭州 2.武威 3.秦 > 天水 4.寧夏 5.秦安
- 6.隴西 7.伏羌 > 甘谷 8.會寧 9.靜寧 10.靈 > 靈武
- 11.鎮番 > 民勤 12.鎮原 13.中衛 14.西寧 15.狄道 >
- 臨洮 16.金 > 俞中 17.靖遠 18.平涼 19.文 20.階 >
- 武都 21.張掖 22.清水 23.河 > 臨夏 24.寧 25.平羅
- 26.安化 > 慶陽 27.真寧 > 正寧 28.禮 29.岷 30.寧朔
- 31.漳 32.固原 33.平番 > 永登 34.迪化 35.洮州 >
- 臨漳 36.通渭 37.安西 38.涇 > 涇川 39.莊浪
- 40.西和 41.徽 42.高臺 43.古浪 44.貴德 45.靈臺
- 46.隆德 47.寧遠 > 武山 48.永昌

Fu-chien

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
1. Min	Min-hou	74	229	303	27	100	127
2. Hou-kuan	Min-hou	53	187	240	21	84	105
3. Chin-chiang	same	84	33	117	27	20	47
4. Ch'ang-lo	same	19	63	82	5	29	34
5. P'u-t'ien	same	40	14	54	9	7	16
6. Fu-ch'ing	same	36	9	45	9		9
7. Chang-p'u	same	27	4	31	7	1	8
8. Nan-an	same	21	10	31	7	4	11
9. An-ch'i	same	26	4	30	12	1	13
10. Hui-an	same	23	2	25	7	1	8
11. Lien-chiang	same	14	9	23	5	1	6
12. Lung-ch'i	same	15	6	21	3	2	5
13. T'ung-an	same	16	4	20	6	3	9
14. Ch'ang-ting	same	7	9	16	1	3	4
15. Lung-yen	same	5	11	16	1	4	5
16. Yung-ting	same	10	6	16	1	3	4
17. Nan-ching	same	12	3	15	2	1	3
18. Shang-hang	same	10	5	15	1	3	4
19. Yung-fu	Yung-t'ai	2	11	13		5	5
20. P'ing-ho	same	8	4	12	2		2
21. Chao-an	same	8	3	11		1	1
22. Ning-hua	same	8	3	11	1	1	2
23. Yung-ch'un	same	9	2	11	2		2
24. Chien-an	Chien-ou	6	4	10			
25. Ku-t'ien	same	6	4	10	3	2	5
26. Kuei-hua	same	5	5	10		1	1
27. Lien-ch'eng	same	1	9	10		4	4
28. Nan-p'ing	same	7	3	10		1	1
29. P'u-ch'eng	same	3	7	10	1	3	4
30. Shao-wu	same	5	5	10	1	1	2
31. Ch'ang-t'ai	same	8	1	9	2		2
32. Ou-ning	Chien-ou	5	4	9	3		3
33. Hai-teng	same	9		9	1		1
34. Hsien-yu	same	5	3	8		1	1
35. Kuang-tse	same		8	8		4	4
36. Lo-yüan	same	2	6	8		1	1
37. Chang-p'ing	same	3	4	7	1		1
38. Chien-ning	same	7		7			
39. Hsia-p'u	same	2	5	7	1	3	4
40. Fu-an	same	3	4	7		1	1
41. Te-hua	same	5	2	7	2		2
42. Wu-p'ing	same	3	3	6	1	2	3
43. Chiang-lo	same	4	1	5			

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
44. Ch'ung-an	same	3	2	5	1	1	2
45. Ning-te	same	1	4	5		1	1
46. Sha	same	5		5	1		1
47. Cheng-ho	same		4	4		1	1
48. Shou-ning	same	2	2	4			
49. Min-ch'ing	same	1	2	3		1	1
50. P'ing-nan	same	1	2	3		1	1
51. Yung-an	same	3		3	1		1
52. Chien-yang	same	1	1	2		1	1
53. Ch'ing-liu	same	1	1	2	1	1	2
54. Shun-ch'ang	same	2		2	1		1
55. Fu-ting	same	1		1	1		1
56. Ning-yang	same	1		1			
57. Ta-t'ien	same	1		1			
58. T'ai-ning	same	1		1	1		1
59. Yu-ch'i	same	1		1			
Totals		641	727	1368	179	306	485

T'ai-wan

1. Chang-hua	same		8	8		3	3
2. T'ai-wan	T'ai-nan		8	8		2	2
3. Chia-yi	same		4	4		1	1
4. Tan-shui	T'ai-pei		3	3		1	1
5. An-p'ing	T'ai-nan		2	2			
6. Feng-shan	Kao-hsiung	1	1	2			
7. Chu-lo	Chia-yi	1		1			
8. Hsin-chu	same		1	1			
9. Ko-ma-lan	Chi-lung		1	1			
Totals T'ai-wan		2	28	30		7	7

P'eng-hu Islands (Pescadores)

1. P'eng-hu	same		1	1		1	1
Grand totals entire province		643	756	1399	179	314	493

Note: The T'ai-wan units 4 and 9 and the single P'eng-hu unit were departments (*t'ing*) during Ch'ing and are now prefectures (*hsien*). All others were prefectures.

Fu-chien

1. 閩 > 閩侯 2. 侯官 > 閩侯 3. 晉江 4. 長樂
5. 蒲田 6. 福清 7. 漳浦 8. 南安 9. 安溪
10. 惠安 11. 連江 12. 龍溪 13. 同安 14. 長汀
15. 龍巖 16. 永定 17. 南靖 18. 上杭 19. 永福
- > 永泰 20. 平和 21. 詔安 22. 寧化 23. 永春
24. 建安 > 建甌 25. 古田 26. 歸化 27. 連城
28. 南平 29. 浦城 30. 邵武 31. 長泰 32. 甌寧
- > 建甌 33. 海澄 34. 仙遊 35. 光澤 36. 羅源
37. 漳平 38. 建寧 39. 霞浦 40. 福安 41. 德化
42. 武平 43. 將樂 44. 崇安 45. 寧德 46. 沙
47. 政和 48. 壽寧 49. 閩清 50. 屏南 51. 永安
52. 建陽 53. 清流 54. 順昌 55. 福鼎 56. 寧洋
57. 大田 58. 泰寧 59. 尤溪

Tai-wan

1. 彰化 2. 臺彎 > 臺南 3. 嘉義 4. 淡水 > 臺北
5. 安平 > 臺南 6. 鳳山 > 高雄 7. 諸羅 > 嘉義
8. 新竹 9. 噶瑪蘭 > 基隆

P'eng-hu Islands (Pescadores)

1. 澎湖

Kuang-tung

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
1. Nan-hai	same	24	111	135	5	62	67
2. Shun-te	same	34	92	126	3	49	52
3. P'an-yü	(Canton)	29	91	121	6	69	75
4. Ch'eng-hsiang	Mei	33	23	56	7	13	20
5. Tung-wan	same	31	23	54	2	14	16
6. Hsin-hui	same	13	35	48	1	15	16
7. Hsiang-shan	Chung-shan	6	32	38		15	15
8. Ta-pu	same	20	12	32	7	4	11
9. Hai-yang	Ch'ao-an	26	5	31	2	3	5
10. Kao-yao	same	4	16	20		7	7
11. San-shui	same	9	13	22		8	8
12. Teng-hai	same	19	2	21	2		2
13. Ch'ao-yang	same	16	3	19	3	2	5
14. Jao-p'ing	same	15	3	18	2	1	3
15. Hsing-ning	same	10	2	12	1		1
16. Chieh-yang	same	9	2	11		2	2
17. Ho-shan	same	2	8	10	1	2	3
18. Kuei-shan	Hui-yang	4	6	10		4	4
19. Ch'ung-shan	same	3	7	10	1	2	3
20. Yang-ch'un	same	2	8	10		4	4
21. Chen-p'ing	Chiao-ling	3	5	8		2	2
22. Hai-feng	same	7	1	8	1		1
23. Hui-lai	same	7	1	8			
24. Hsin-an	Pao-an	6	2	8	1	1	2
25. Lien-p'ing	same	5	3	8	3	2	5
26. Hua	same		7	7		3	3
27. Ting-an	same	3	4	7	1	2	3
28. Wen-ch'ang	same	2	5	7		3	3
29. Hsin-ning	T'ai-shan	1	5	6		2	2
30. Lung-ch'uan	same	4	2	6	1		1
31. Mao-ming	same	3	3	6	1	3	4
32. Tseng-ch'eng	same	1	5	6		3	3
33. Hai-k'ang	same	2	3	5	1	1	2
34. Hsin-hsing	same	4	1	5	1		1
35. Hsin-yi	same	1	4	5	1	1	2
36. K'ai-p'ing	same	1	4	5		3	3
37. Kao-ming	same	2	3	5			
38. Pao-ch'ang	Nan-hsiung	5		5			
39. Po-lo	same	2	3	5		2	2
40. P'u-ning	same	5		5			
41. Wu-ch'uan	same	1	4	5		2	2
42. Ho-p'ing	same	2	2	4	1	1	2
43. Lo-ch'ang	same	4		4	2		2

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
44. P'ing-yüan	same	2	2	4		1	1
45. Te-ch'ing	same	3	1	4			
46. Ch'ing-yüan	same	1	2	3		2	2
47. Feng-shun	same		3	3		2	2
48. Ho-yüan	same	2	1	3			
49. Hui-t'ung	Ch'iung-tung	2	1	3			
50. Lien	same	1	2	3		2	2
51. Lu-feng	same	2	1	3	1		1
52. Ssu-hui	same	1	2	3		2	2
53. Sui-ch'i	same	1	2	3			
54. Yung-an	Tzu-chin	1	2	3			
55. Ch'ang-lo	Wu-hua	2		2			
56. En-p'ing	same	1	1	2		1	1
57. Jen-hua	same	1	1	2			
58. Kuang-ning	same		2	2			
59. Ling-shan	same	1	1	2			
60. Lung-men	same	2		2			
61. Shih-hsing	same	2		2	1		1
62. Tan	same	1	1	2			
63. Ts'ung-hua	same	1	1	2			
64. Tung-an	Yün-fou	2		2			
65. Yang-chiang	same		2	2		2	2
66. Ying-te	same		2	2			
67. Chia-ying	Mei		1	1		1	1
68. Ch'in	same		1	1		1	1
69. Feng-ch'uan	same	1		1			
70. Ho-p'u	same	1		1			
71. Hua	same		1	1			
72. Ju-yüan	same	1		1			
73. Shih-ch'eng	Lien-chiang	1		1			
74. Teng-mai	same	1		1	1		1
75. Tien-pai	same	1		1	1		1
76. Wan	Wan-ning	1		1			
77. Weng-yüan	same	1		1			
78. Yang-shan	same		1	1		1	1
Totals		417	596	1013	61	322	383

Note: Units 25, 45, 50, 62, 68, and 71 were subcommanderies (*chou*) during Ch'ing and are now prefectures (*hsien*). All others were prefectures.

Kuang-tung

- 1.南海 2.順德 3.番禺 > 廣州 4.程鄉 > 梅
- 5.東莞 6.新會 7.香山 > 中山 8.大埔 9.海陽
- > 潮安 10.高要 11.三水 12.澄海 13.潮陽
- 14.饒平 15.興寧 16.揭陽 17.鶴山 18.歸善 >
- 惠陽 19.瓊山 20.陽春 21.鎮平 > 蕉嶺
- 22.海豐 23.惠來 24.新安 > 寶安 25.連平
- 26.花 27.定安 28.文昌 29.新寧 > 台山
- 30.龍川 31.茂名 32.增城 33.海康 34.新興
- 35.信宜 36.開平 37.高明 38.保昌 > 南雄
- 39.博羅 40.普寧 41.吳川 42.和平 43.樂昌
- 44.平遠 45.德慶 46.清遠 47.豐順 48.河源
- 49.會同 > 瓊東 50.連 51.陸豐 52.四會
- 53.遂溪 54.永安 > 紫金 55.長樂 > 五華
- 56.恩平 57.仁化 58.廣寧 59.靈山 60.龍門
- 61.始興 62.儋 63.從化 64.東安 > 雲浮
- 65.陽江 66.英德 67.嘉應 > 梅 68.欽 69.封川
- 70.合浦 71.化 72.乳源 73.石城 > 廉江
- 74.澄邁 75.電白 76.萬 > 萬寧 77.翁源
- 78.陽山

Kuang-hsi

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
1. Lin-kuei	Kuei-lin	34	152	186	7	61	68
2. Ch'üan	same	22	17	39	1	7	8
3. Ling-ch'uan	same	2	25	27		4	4
4. Ts'ang-wu	same	3	21	24	1	6	7
5. Hsüan-hua	Yung-ning	3	18	21		7	7
6. Yü-lin	same	4	17	21		5	5
7. P'ing-lo	same	10	10	20	2	5	7
8. Pei-liu	same	3	14	17		5	5
9. Jung	same	3	11	14		3	3
10. Kuei-p'ing	same	3	11	14		4	4
11. Po.pai	same		13	13		6	6
12. Kuan-yang	same	2	9	11		4	4
13. P'ing-nan	same	1	10	11		1	1
14. Ma-p'ing	same	4	6	10	1		1
15. Yung-fu	same		9	9		2	2
16. Hsing-an	same	1	7	8			
17. Kuei	same	2	6	8		2	2
18. Heng	same	2	5	7		2	2
19. Ho	same		7	7		7	7
20. Hsiang	same	2	5	7		1	1
21. Lu-ch'uan	same	1	6	7		1	1
22. Ts'en-ch'i	same		7	7		3	3
23. Li-p'u	same	1	5	6			
24. Yung-ning	Ku-hua	3	3	6	1	2	3
25. Jung	same	1	4	5		1	1
26. T'eng	same		5	5		1	1
27. Yung-k'ang	T'ung-cheng	1	4	5		2	2
28. Feng-yi	same		3	3			
29. Hsi-lung	same	3		3			
30. Hsin-ning	Fu-nan	2	1	3		1	1
31. Kung-ch'eng	same	2	1	3			
32. Lung-an	same	1	2	3			
33. Shang-lin	same		3	3			
34. Wu-hsüan	same	2	1	3	1		1
35. Wu-yüan	Wu-ming	1	2	3	1		1
36. Yang-shuo	same	1	2	3		1	1
37. Yi-ning	same	1	2	3			
38. Yung-ch'un	same		3	3		1	1
39. Hsing-yeh	same	1	1	2			
40. Huai-chi	same		2	2			
41. Lo-jung	same	1	1	2			
42. Lung	same		2	2		1	1
43. Ch'ien-chiang	same		1	1			

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
44. Ch'ing-yüan	Yi-shan		1	1			
45. Ch'ung-shan	same		1	1			
46. Fu-ch'uan	same	1		1			
47. Ho-ch'ih	same	1		1	1		1
48. T'ien-ho	same	1		1			
49. Tso	same	1		1			
50. Tung-lan	same	1		1	1		1
51. Yi-shan	same		1	1			
52. Yung-an	Meng-shan	1		1	1		1
Totals		129	437	566	18	146	164

Note: Units 2, 6, 18, 20, 24, 27, 28, 29, 42, 47, 49, 50, and 52 were subcommanderies (*chou*) during Ch'ing and are now prefectures (*hsien*). All others were prefectures.

Kuang-hsi

1. 臨桂 > 桂林 2. 全 3. 靈川 4. 蒼梧 5. 宣化
- > 邕寧 6. 鬱林 7. 平樂 8. 北流 9. 容 10. 桂平
11. 博白 12. 灌陽 13. 平南 14. 馬平 15. 永福
16. 興安 17. 貴 18. 橫 19. 賀 20. 象 21. 陸川
22. 岑溪 23. 荔浦 24. 永寧 > 古化 25. 融
26. 藤 27. 永康 > 同正 28. 奉議 29. 西隆
30. 新寧 > 扶南 31. 恭城 32. 隆安 33. 上林
34. 武宣 35. 武緣 > 武鳴 36. 陽朔 37. 義寧
38. 永淳 39. 興業 40. 懷集 41. 雒容 42. 龍
43. 遷江 44. 慶遠 > 宜山 45. 崇善 46. 富川
47. 河池 48. 天河 49. 左 50. 東蘭 51. 宜山
52. 永安 > 蒙山

Ssu-ch'uan

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
1. Fou	Fou-ling	14	19	33	3	3	6
2. Hua-yang	same	4	26	30	1	16	17
3. Ch'eng-tu	same	6	21	27		9	9
4. Pa	same	6	19	25	3	7	10
5. Yi-pin	same	5	20	25		11	11
6. Lang-chung	same	16	6	22		1	1
7. Ying-shan	same	13	8	21	1	4	5
8. Fu-shun	same	6	12	18	1	5	6
9. Ch'ang-shou	same	6	11	17		7	7
10. Chiang-chin	same	6	10	16		4	4
11. Lu	same	3	13	16		7	7
12. Chung-chiang	same	3	10	13		5	5
13. An-yüeh	same	1	11	12		6	6
14. Sui-ning	same	3	9	12	1	3	4
15. Tien-chiang	same	3	9	12		3	3
16. Nan-ch'ung	same	6	5	11		1	1
17. Chung	same	6	4	10		1	1
18. Ch'ü	same	4	6	10			
19. Kuang-an	same	2	8	10	1	5	6
20. Nei-chiang	same	3	7	10			
21. Ta	same	4	6	10		3	3
22. T'ung-liang	same	4	6	10	1	2	3
23. Chien-wei	same	2	7	9		2	2
24. Han	Kuang-han	2	7	9			
25. Jen-shou	same	1	8	9		1	1
26. Lin-shui	same	2	7	9		1	1
27. Wen-chiang	same	4	5	9		1	1
28. Ch'i-chiang	same		8	8		4	4
29. Ho	Ho-ch'uan	1	7	8		3	3
30. Ta-chu	same	2	6	8		3	3
31. Wan	same	1	7	8		1	1
32. Yung-ch'uan	same	2	6	8		1	1
33. Chien	Chien-yang	2	5	7	1		1
34. Feng-chieh	same	1	6	7		2	2
35. Hsin-tu	same	4	3	7		1	1
36. Hsü-yung	same	3	4	7	1	2	3
37. Pi-shan	same	2	5	7		4	4
38. Chiang-an	same	1	5	6		3	3
39. Ch'iung	Ch'iung-lai	1	5	6		2	2
40. Hsi-ch'ung	same	2	4	6		1	1
41. Hsin-fan	same	2	4	6		2	2
42. Hsiu-shan	same		6	6		3	3
43. Hung-ya	same	3	3	6		1	1

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
44. Liang-shan	same	4	2	6	1		1
45. Lo-shan	same	3	3	6		1	1
46. Lung-ch'ang	same		6	6		1	1
47. Mien	Mien-yang		6	6		1	1
48. Chin-t'ang	same	4	1	5		1	1
49. Ching-yen	same	2	3	5	2	1	3
50. Ch'ing-fu	same	1	4	5		3	3
51. Ch'ung-ning	same	3	2	5	1	2	3
52. Feng-tu	same	1	4	5	1	3	4
53. Hsin-chin	same		5	5		2	2
54. Jung	same		5	5		3	3
55. K'ai	same		5	5		2	2
56. Kuan	same		5	5		2	2
57. Mei	Mei-shan	3	2	5			
58. Na-ch'i	same	3	2	5			
59. Nan-ch'i	same	1	4	5		1	1
60. P'eng-ch'i	same	2	3	5		2	2
61. She-hung	same	1	4	5			
62. Ch'ang-ning	same	2	2	4		1	1
63. Chia-chiang	same	3	1	4			
64. Ch'ung-ch'ing	same	2	2	4		1	1
65. Jung-ch'ang	same		4	4		1	1
66. Mien-chu	same	2	2	4		1	1
67. Nan-pu	same	2	2	4			
68. P'i	same	1	3	4			
69. San-t'ai	same	2	2	4		1	1
70. Tan-leng	same	3	1	4			
71. T'ung-chiang	same	3	1	4			
72. Wei-yüan	same		4	4		2	2
73. Yu-yang	same	1	3	4		1	1
74. Yün-yang	same		4	4		2	2
75. Chia-ting	Lo-shan	3		3	1		1
76. Chien	Chien-ko	2	1	3		1	1
77. Hsing-wen	same		3	3		2	2
78. Hung	same		3	3		1	1
79. Nan-chiang	same	2	1	3			
80. Nan-ch'uan	same		3	3			
81. O-mei	same	1	2	3		2	2
82. P'eng	same		3	3		2	2
83. P'eng-shui	same	1	2	3			
84. Shih-chu	same		3	3			
85. Shih-fang	same		3	3		1	1
86. Shuang-liu	same		3	3		3	3
87. Tzu	Tzu-chung		3	3		2	2
88. Tzu-yang	same	1	2	3		1	1

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
89. Yi-lung	same	1	2	3			
90. An	same		2	2		2	2
91. Chang-ming	same		2	2			
92. Hsi-ch'ang	same	1	1	2			
93. Jung-ching	same	2		2			
94. Lo-chiang	same	2		2	1		1
95. Lo-chih	same	1	1	2			
96. P'eng-shan	same		2	2		1	1
97. Ta-tsu	same	1	1	2			
98. Ting-yüan	Wu-sheng	1	1	2			
99. Ya-an	same		2	2		2	2
100. Yen-t'ing	same	1	1	2			
101. Yüeh-ch'ih	same		2	2		1	1
102. An-chü	same	1		1			
103. Chiang-pei	same		1	1			
104. Chiang-yu	same		1	1		1	1
105. Ch'ing-ch'i	Han-yüan		1	1			
106. Ch'ing-shen	same		1	1			
107. Chiu-hsing	Ku-sung	1		1			
108. Ho-chiang	same	1		1			
109. Hui-li	same		1	1		1	1
110. Lei-po	same		1	1			
111. Ning-ching	same		1	1			
112. Pao	same	1		1			
113. P'ing-shan	same		1	1			
114. Shih-ch'üan	Pei-ch'üan		1	1			
115. Ta-yi	same	1		1			
116. Te-yang	same		1	1			
117. Ts'ang-ch'i	same	1		1			
118. Wu-shan	same		1	1			
119. Yung-ning	Hsü-yung		1	1		1	1
Totals		237	522	759	21	200	221

Note: Units 1, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 24, 29, 33, 39, 47, 57, 73, 75, 76, 87, and 109 were subcommanderies (*chou*) during Ch'ing and are now prefectures (*hsien*). Units 36, 84, and 103 were departments (*t'ing*) during Ch'ing and are now prefectures. Unit 107 was a police office with certain administrative functions (*ssu*) during Ch'ing and is now also a prefecture. All other units were prefectures.

Ssu-ch'uan

- 1.涪 > 涪陵 2.華陽 3.成都 4.巴 5.宜賓
- 6.閬中 7.營山 8.富順 9.長壽 10.江津 11.瀘
- 12.中江 13.安岳 14.遂寧 15.墊江 16.南充
- 17.忠 18.渠 19.廣安 20.內江 21.達 22.銅梁
- 23.犍爲 24.漢 > 廣漢 25.仁壽 26.鄰水 27.溫江
- 28.綦江 29.合 > 合川 30.大竹 31.萬 32.永川
- 33.簡 > 簡陽 34.奉節 35.新都 36.敘永 37.璧山
- 38.江安 39.邛 > 邛崃 40.西充 41.新繁 42.秀山
- 43.洪雅 44.梁山 45.樂山 46.隆昌 47.綿 > 綿陽
- 48.金堂 49.井研 50.慶符 51.崇寧 52.酆都
- 53.新津 54.榮 55.開 56.灌 57.眉 > 眉山 58.納溪
- 59.南溪 60.蓬溪 61.射洪 62.長寧 63.夾江
- 64.崇慶 65.榮昌 66.綿竹 67.南部 68.郫 69.三臺
- 70.丹稜 71.通江 72.威遠 73.西陽 74.雲陽
- 75.嘉定 > 樂山 76.劍 > 劍閣 77.興文 78.珙
- 79.南江 80.南川 81.峨眉 82.彭 83.彭水 84.石碓
- 85.什邡 86.雙流 87.資 > 資中 88.資陽 89.儀隴
- 90.安 91.彰明 92.西昌 93.榮經 94.羅江 95.樂至
- 96.彭山 97.大足 98.定遠 > 武勝 99.雅安 100.鹽亭
- 101.岳池 102.安居 103.江北 104.江油 105.清溪 >

漢源 106.青神 107.九姓 > 古宋 108.合江 109.會理
 110.雷波 111.寧靜 112.保 113.屏山 114.石泉 >
 北川 115.大邑 116.德陽 117.蒼溪 118.巫山
 119.永寧 > 敘永

Yün-nan

Unit	Current name	All chin-shih			Class II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
1. K'un-ming	same	21	141	162	4	46	50
2. T'ai-ho	Ta-li	7	43	50		9	9
3. Shih-p'ing	same	23	25	48	2	11	13
4. Chien-shui	same	18	13	31	2	5	7
5. Chin-ning	same	8	21	29	2	8	10
6. Meng-tzu	same	6	17	23	1	5	6
7. Ch'u-hsiung	same	6	16	22		8	8
8. Chao	Feng-yi	16	5	21	1	2	3
9. Ho-yang	Cheng-chiang	8	10	18	1	2	3
10. T'ung-hai	same	5	13	18	1	2	3
11. Meng-hua	same	5	11	16		2	2
12. Pao-shan	same	5	10	15	3	6	9
13. Ch'eng-kung	same	3	10	13		3	3
14. Ho-ch'ing	same	2	11	13		3	3
15. Nan-ning	Ch'ü-ching	2	10	12	1	1	2
16. Hsi-o	O-shan	6	5	11	1	1	2
17. Hsin-hsing	Yü-ch'i	7	3	10		1	1
18. An-ning	same	2	7	9		3	3
19. Chiang-ch'uan	same	1	8	9		3	3
20. Ning	Li	6	3	9	1	1	2
21. Lang-ch'iu	Erh-yüan	1	7	8		3	3
22. Pin-ch'uan	same	1	7	8		1	1
23. Yün-nan	Hsiang-yün	5	3	8		2	2
24. Hui-tse	same		7	7		2	2
25. Li-chiang	same	1	6	7			
26. Teng-ch'uan	same	1	6	7			
27. Yi-liang	same	1	6	7		1	1
28. En-an	Chao-t'ung		6	6		1	1
29. Wen-shan	same	1	5	6		2	2
30. Mi-lo	same	2	3	5			

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Class II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
31. Yi-men	same	3	2	5			
32. Yung-pei	same	3	2	5	1	2	3
33. Chien-ch'uan	same		4	4		1	1
34. Kuang-hai	Lu-hsi	2	2	4		1	1
35. Pao-ning	Kuang-nan		4	4		1	1
36. Yao	Yao-an	3	1	4			
37. A-mi	same	2	1	3			
38. Ching-tung	same		3	3		2	2
39. Ho-hsi	same	2	1	3			
40. Lu-nan	same	2	1	3			
41. Pai-yen-ching	Yen-feng		3	3		1	1
42. Sung-ming	same	3		3			
43. Ta-yao	same		3	3		1	1
44. Yüan-chiang	same	3		3			
45. Yün-lung	same	2	1	3			
46. Chen-nan	same	1	1	2			
47. Chen-hsiung	same		2	2		1	1
48. Hsün-tien	same	1	1	2			
49. Lu-feng	same	1	1	2			
50. Lu-liang	Lu-liang	1	1	2			
51. Ma-lung	same	2		2	1		1
52. T'eng-yüeh	T'eng-ch'ung		2	2		1	1
53. Yung-shan	same		2	2			
54. Chan-yi	same		1	1			
55. Chen-yüan	same		1	1			
56. Fu-min	same		1	1			
57. Hsüan-wei	same		1	1			
58. Kuang-t'ung	same		1	1			
59. K'un-yang	same	1		1	1		1
60. Lo-p'ing	same		1	1			
61. Lu-ch'üan	same	1		1			
62. Nan-an	Shuang-pai		1	1			
63. P'ing-yi	same		1	1			
64. Shih-tsung	same		1	1		1	1
65. Shun-ning	same		1	1			
66. Ssu-mao	same		1	1			
67. Yung-ch'ang	Pao-shan		1	1			
68. Yüan-mou	same	1		1			
Totals		204	488	692	23	146	169

Note: Units 3, 4, 5, 8, 14, 17, 18, 20, 22, 26, 33, 34, 36, 37, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 55, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, and 66 were subcommanderies (*chou*) during Ching and are now prefectures (*hsien*). Units 11, 32, and 66 were temporarily departments (*t'ina*) during Ching and are now also prefectures. All others were prefectures.

Yün-nan

- 1.昆明 2.太和 > 大理 3.石屏 4.建水 5.晉寧
- 6.蒙自 7.楚雄 8.趙 > 鳳儀 9.河陽 > 澂江
- 10.通海 11.蒙化 12.保山 13.呈貢 14.鶴慶
- 15.南寧 > 曲靖 16.巔峨 > 峨山 17.新興 > 玉溪
- 18.安寧 19.江川 20.寧 > 黎 21.浪穹 > 洱源
- 22.賓川 23.雲南 > 祥雲 24.會澤 25.麗江
- 26.鄧川 27.宜良 28.思安 > 昭通 29.文山
- 30.彌勒 31.易門 32.永北 33.劍川 34.廣西 >
瀘西 35.寶寧 > 廣南 36.姚 > 姚安 37.阿迷
- 38.景東 39.河西 40.路南 41.白鹽井 > 鹽豐
- 42.嵩明 43.大姚 44.元江 45.雲龍 46.鎮南
- 47.鎮雄 48.尋甸 49.祿豐 50.陸涼 > 祿良
- 51.馬龍 52.騰越 > 騰衝 53.永善 54.霑益
- 55.鎮沅 56.富民 57.宣威 58.廣通 59.昆陽
- 60.羅平 61.祿勸 62.南安 > 雙柏 63.平彝
- 64.師宗 65.順寧 66.思茅 67.永昌 > 保山
- 68.元謀

Kuei-chou

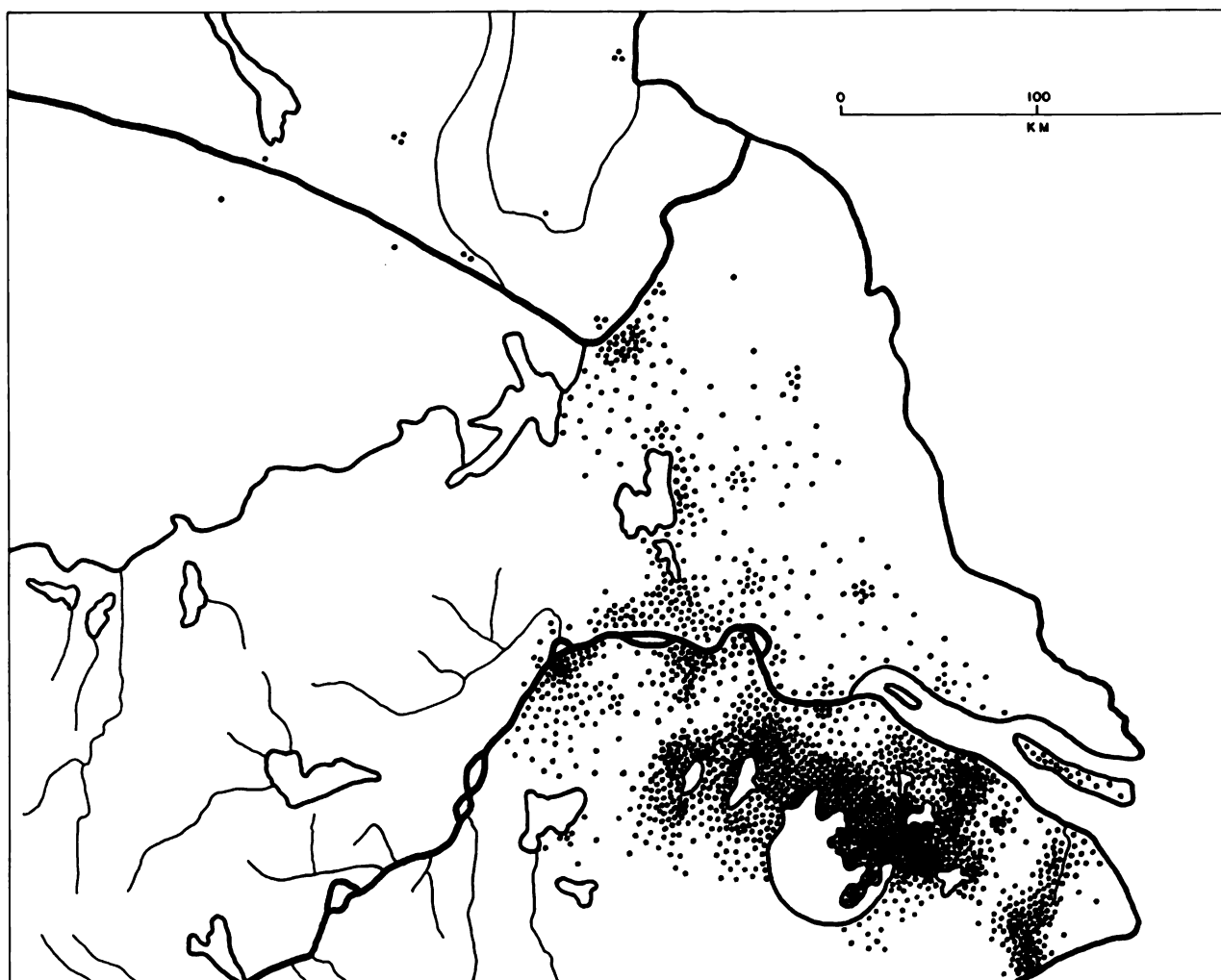
Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646–1775	1776–1904	Total	1646–1775	1776–1904	Total
1. Kuei-chu	same	12	114	126	4	50	54
2. Kuei-yang	Kuei-chu	8	46	54		17	17
3. Tsun-yi	same	15	29	44		3	3
4. Pi-chieh	same	10	20	30		6	6
5. Hsiu-wen	same	2	20	22	1	6	7
6. Huang-p'ing	same	14	7	21	1	1	2
7. P'ing-yüeh	same	7	11	18		3	3
8. Tu-yün	same	8	9	17	1	3	4
9. Ssu-nan	same	4	11	15		2	2
10. Kuang-shun	same	2	11	13		2	2
11. K'ai	K'ai-yang	3	9	12		5	5
12. Ta-ting	same	2	10	12		6	6
13. T'ung-jen	same	8	4	12	1	2	3
14. Chen-yüan	same	1	10	11		5	5
15. Ch'ing-chen	same	5	6	11		2	2
16. K'ai-t'ai	Chin-p'ing	6	5	11		1	1
17. An-p'ing	P'ing-pa	3	7	10		1	1
18. P'ing-yüan	Chih-chin	3	7	10		3	3
19. An-shun	same	3	6	9	1	5	6
20. Ch'ing-p'ing	Lu-shan	5	4	9			
21. Shih-ch'ien	same	1	8	9		3	3
22. Kuei-ting	same	5	3	8		1	1
23. P'u-ting	same	2	6	8		2	2
24. Hsin-kuei	Kuei-chu	7		7			
25. Wei-ning	same	3	4	7			
26. Weng-an	same	2	5	7		2	2
27. Yü-p'ing	same	3	4	7			
28. Chen-ning	same	2	4	6		2	2
29. Ch'ien-hsi	same		6	6		2	2
30. Mei-chang	same	3	3	6			
31. P'u-an	same	2	4	6			
32. Sui-yang	same	4	2	6			
33. Li-p'ing	same	1	4	5		1	1
34. T'ien-chu	same	3	1	4			
35. Yung-ning	Kuan-ling	2	2	4	1		1
36. Tu-shan	same	2	2	4			
37. Yü-ch'ing	same		4	4		1	1
38. Jen-huai	same	1	2	3			
39. Shih-ping	same	3		3			
40. Ting-fan	same	2	1	3			
41. Yin-chiang	same	1	2	3			
42. An-nan	same	2		2			
43. Hsing-yi	An-lung		2	2		2	2

Unit	Current name	All <i>chin-shih</i>			Classes I and II		
		1646-1775	1776-1904	Total	1646-1775	1776-1904	Total
44. Ma-ha	Ma-chiang	1	1	2		1	1
45. Sung-t'ao	same		2	2			
46. Wu-ch'uan	same		2	2		1	1
47. Cheng-an	same		1	1			
48. Ku-chou	Jung-chiang		1	1			
49. Lang-tai	same		1	1			
50. Lung-ch'üan	Feng-kang		1	1			
51. Lung-li	same	1		1			
52. Nan-lung	An-lung	1		1			
53. Pa-chai	same		1	1			
Totals		175	425	600	10	141	151

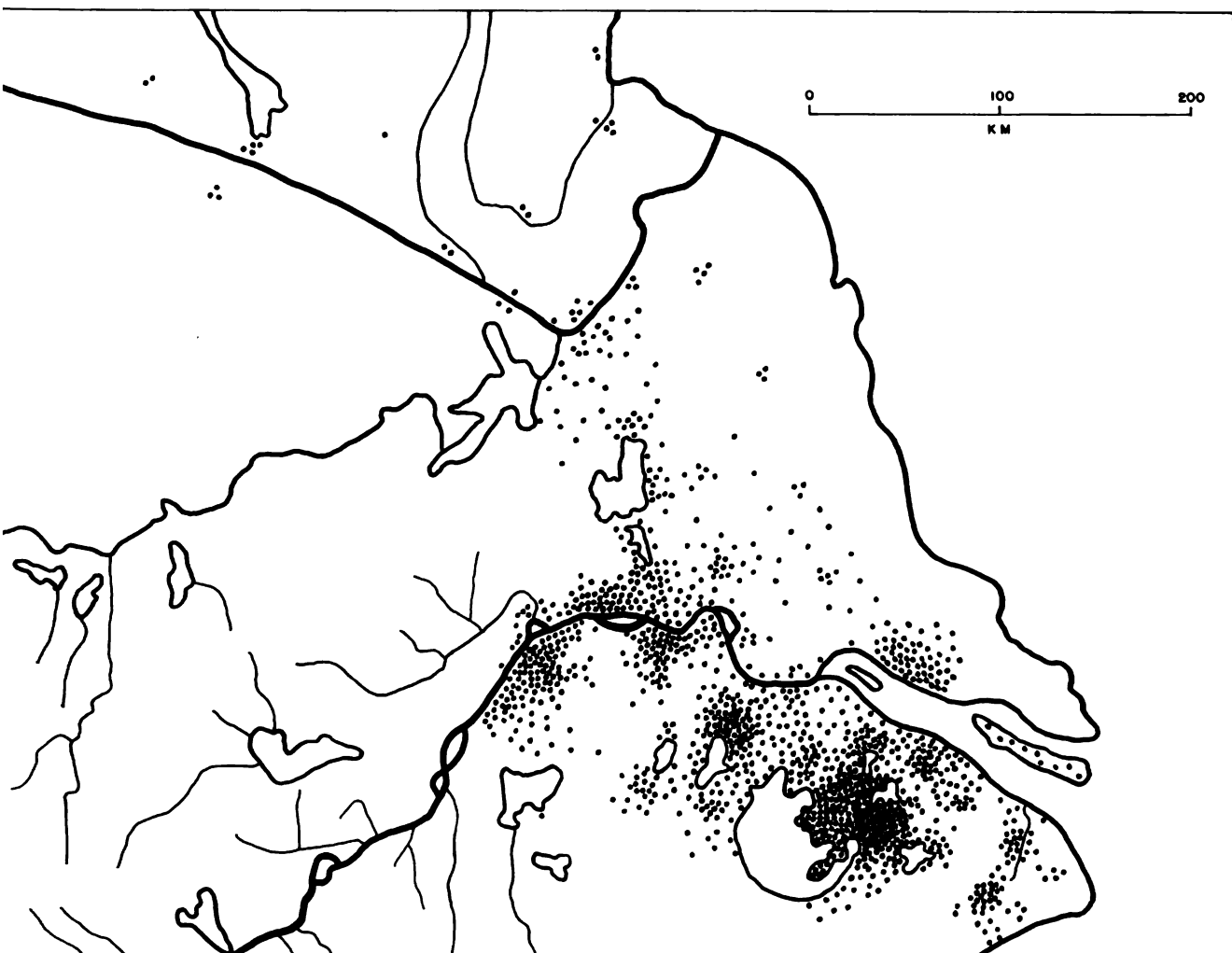
Note: Units 9, 12, 19, 21, 33, and 52 were commanderies (*fu*) during Ch'ing and are now prefectures (*hsien*). Units 48, 49 and 53 were departments (*t'ing*) during Ch'ing and are now also prefectures. Units 6, 10, 11, 18, 25, 28, 29, 36, 40, and 47 were subcommanderies (*chow*) during Ch'ing and are now also prefectures. All others were prefectures.

1. 貴筑 2. 貴陽 > 貴筑 3. 遵義 4. 畢節 5. 修文
6. 黃平 7. 平越 8. 都勻 9. 思南 10. 廣順 11. 開
- > 開陽 12. 大定 13. 銅仁 14. 鎮遠 15. 清鎮
16. 開泰 > 錦屏 17. 安平 > 平壩 18. 平遠 > 織金
19. 安順 20. 清平 > 鑪山 21. 石阡 22. 貴定
23. 普定 24. 新貴 > 貴筑 25. 威寧 26. 甕安
27. 玉屏 28. 鎮寧 29. 黔西 30. 湄潭 31. 普安
32. 綏陽 33. 黎平 34. 天柱 35. 永寧 > 關嶺
36. 獨山 37. 餘慶 38. 仁懷 39. 施秉 40. 定番
41. 印江 42. 安南 43. 興義 > 安龍 44. 麻哈 >
- 麻江 45. 松桃 46. 婺川 47. 正安 48. 古州 >
- 榕江 49. 郎岱 50. 龍泉 > 鳳岡 51. 龍里
52. 南龍 > 安龍 53. 八寨

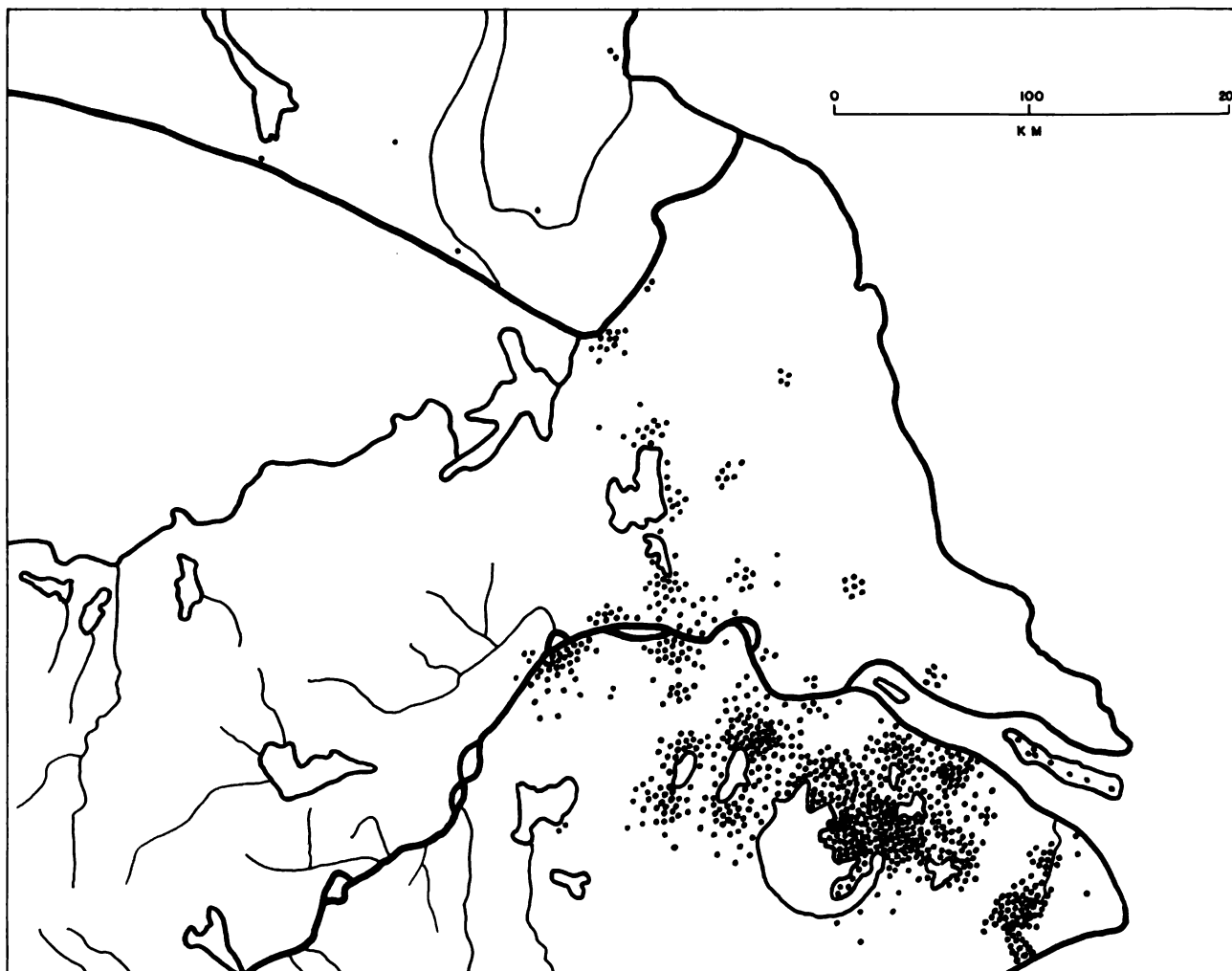
Maps



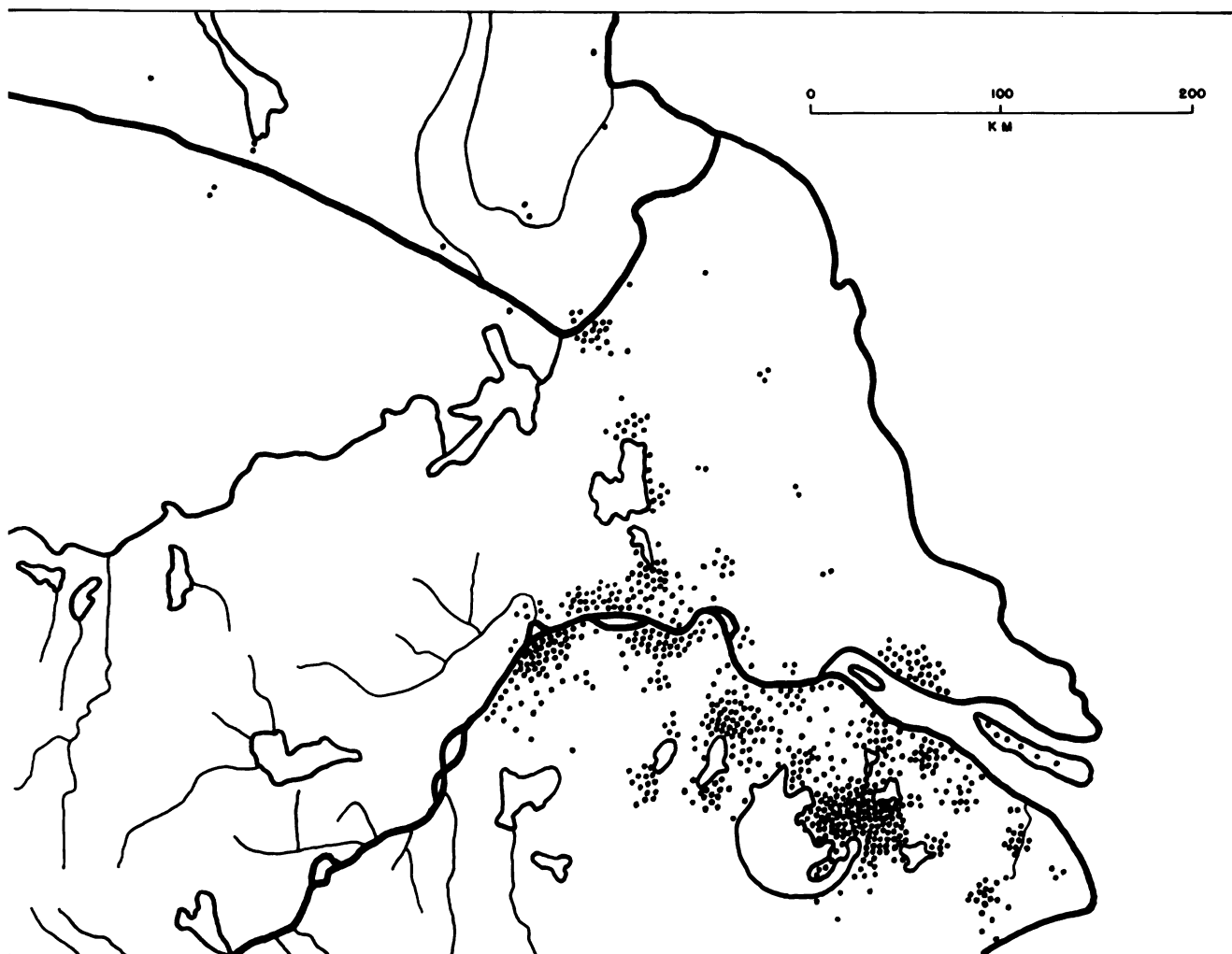
Map 1. All *chin-shih* from Chiang-su 1646-1775.



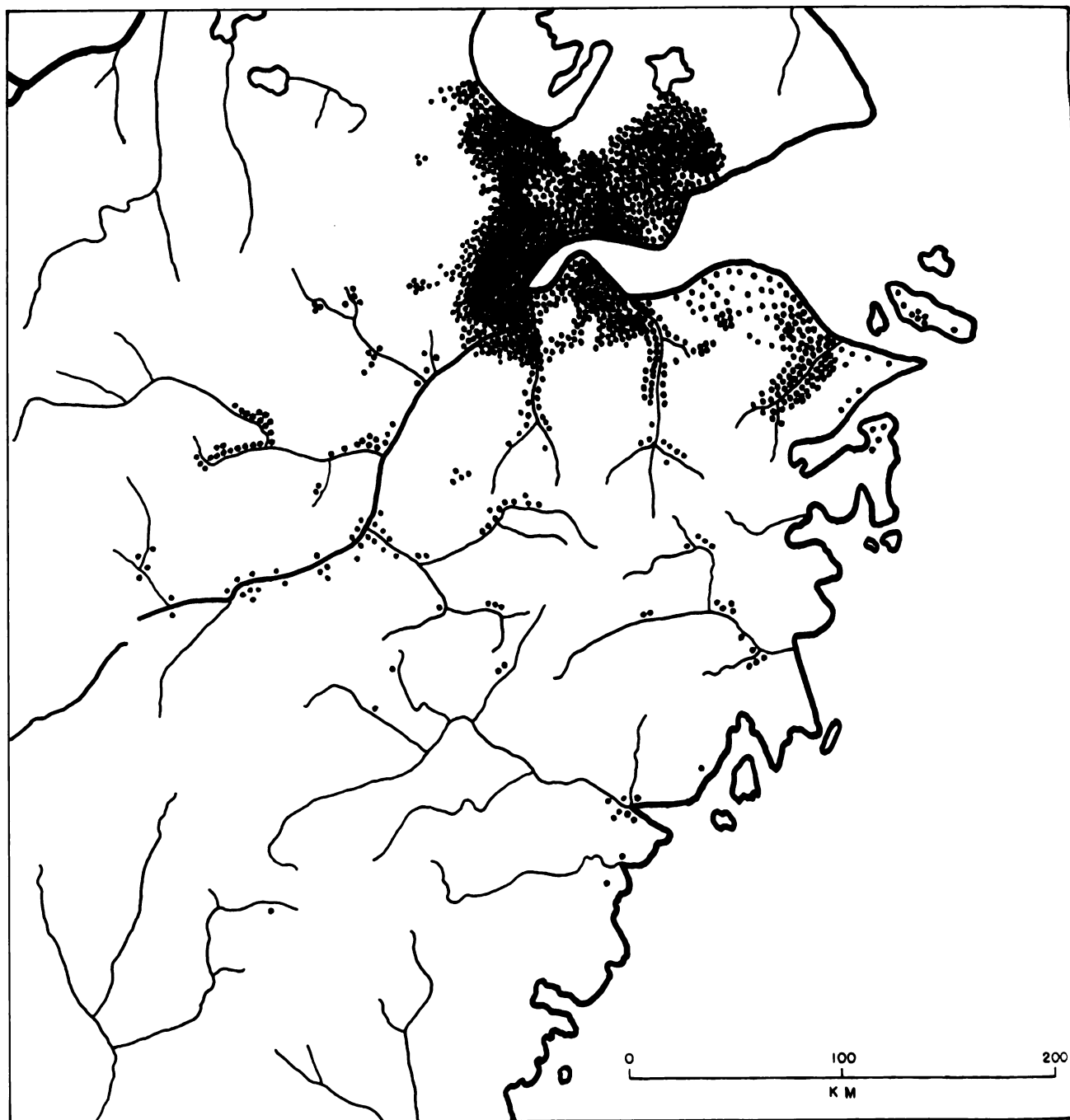
Map 2. All *chin-shih* from Chiang-su 1776–1904.



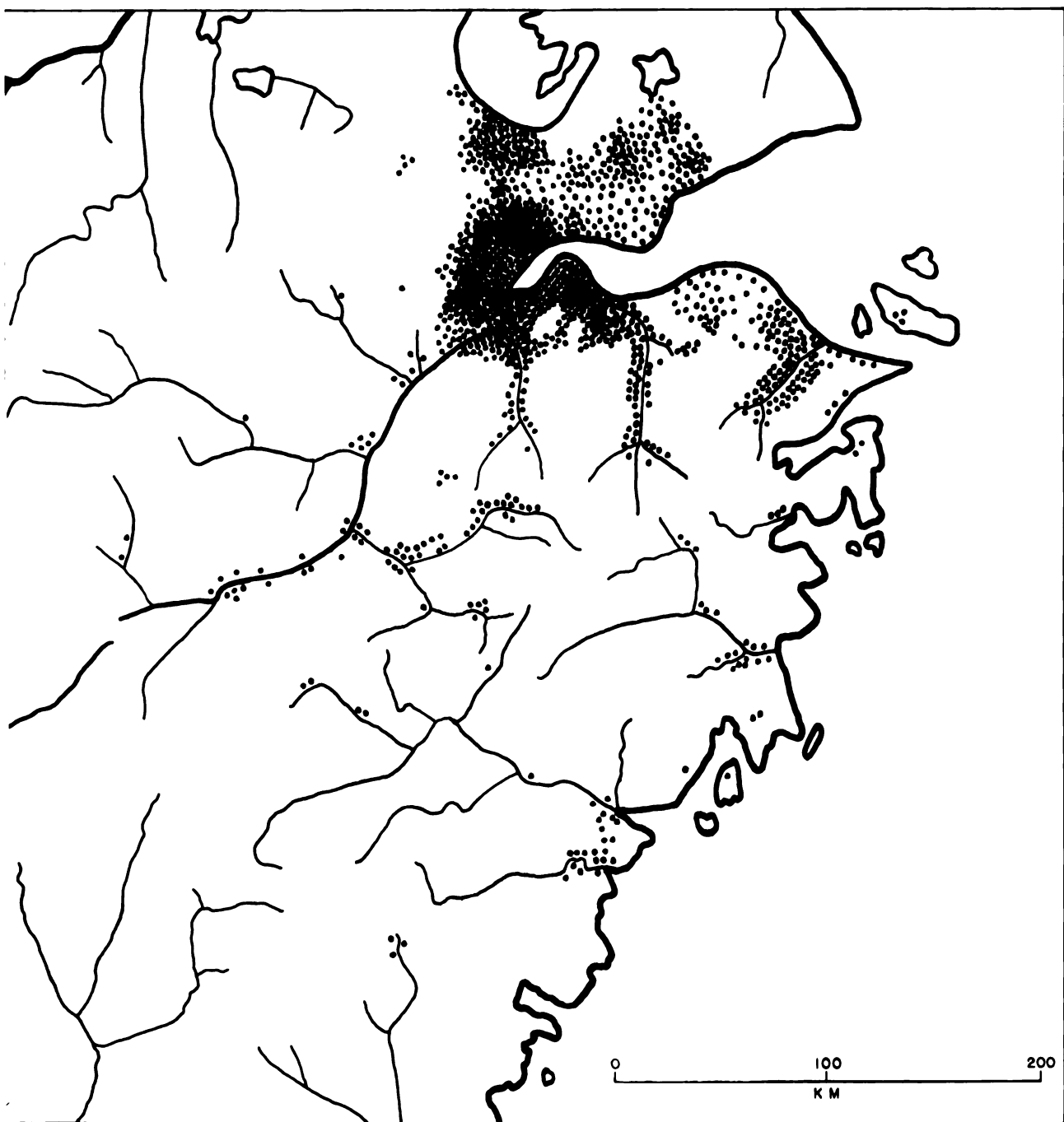
Map 3. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Chiang-su 1646–1775.



Map 4. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Chiang-su 1776-1904.



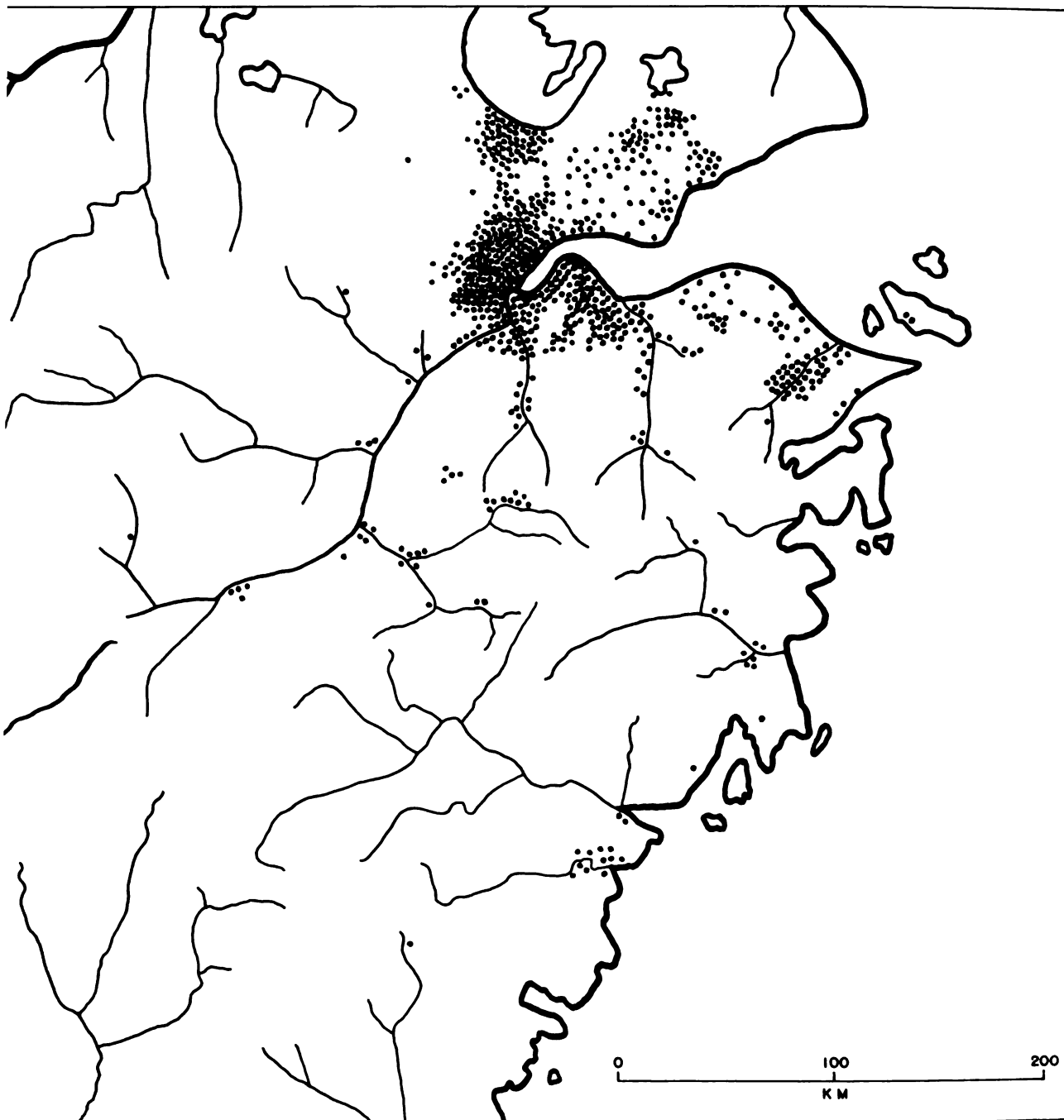
Map 5. All *chin-shih* from Che-chiang 1646-1775.



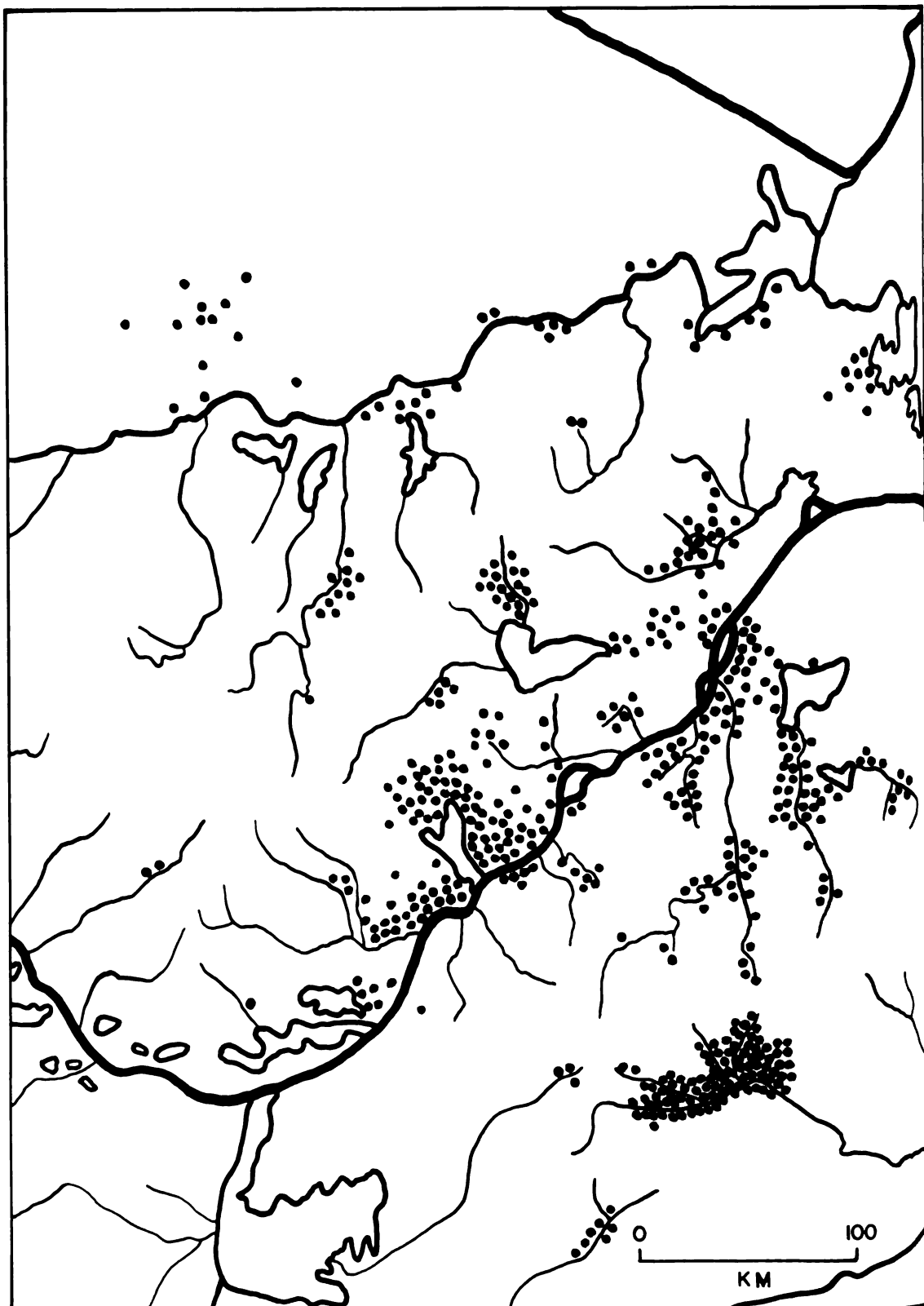
Map 6. All *chin-shih* from Che-chiang 1776-1904.



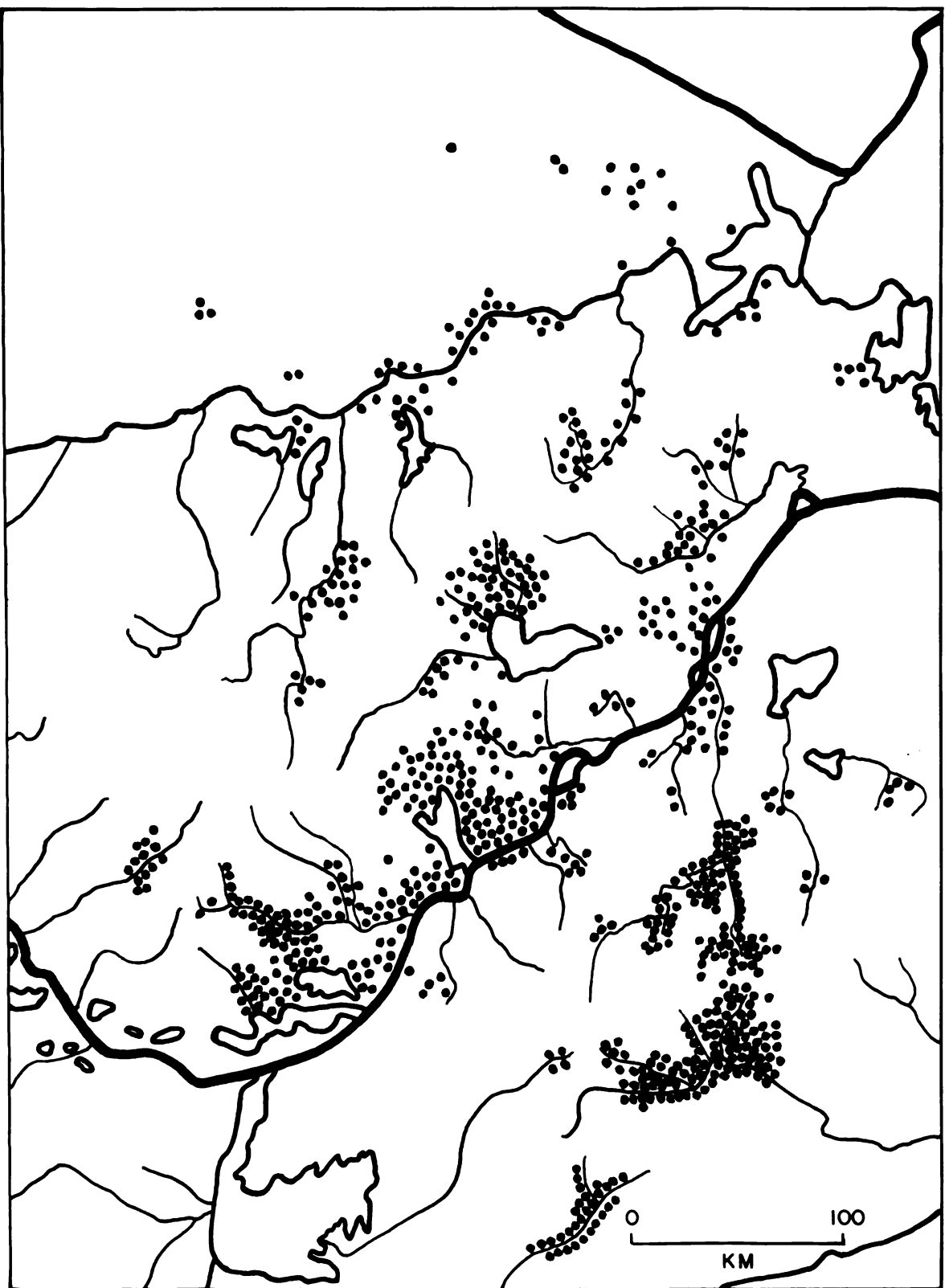
Map 7. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Che-chiang 1646-1775.



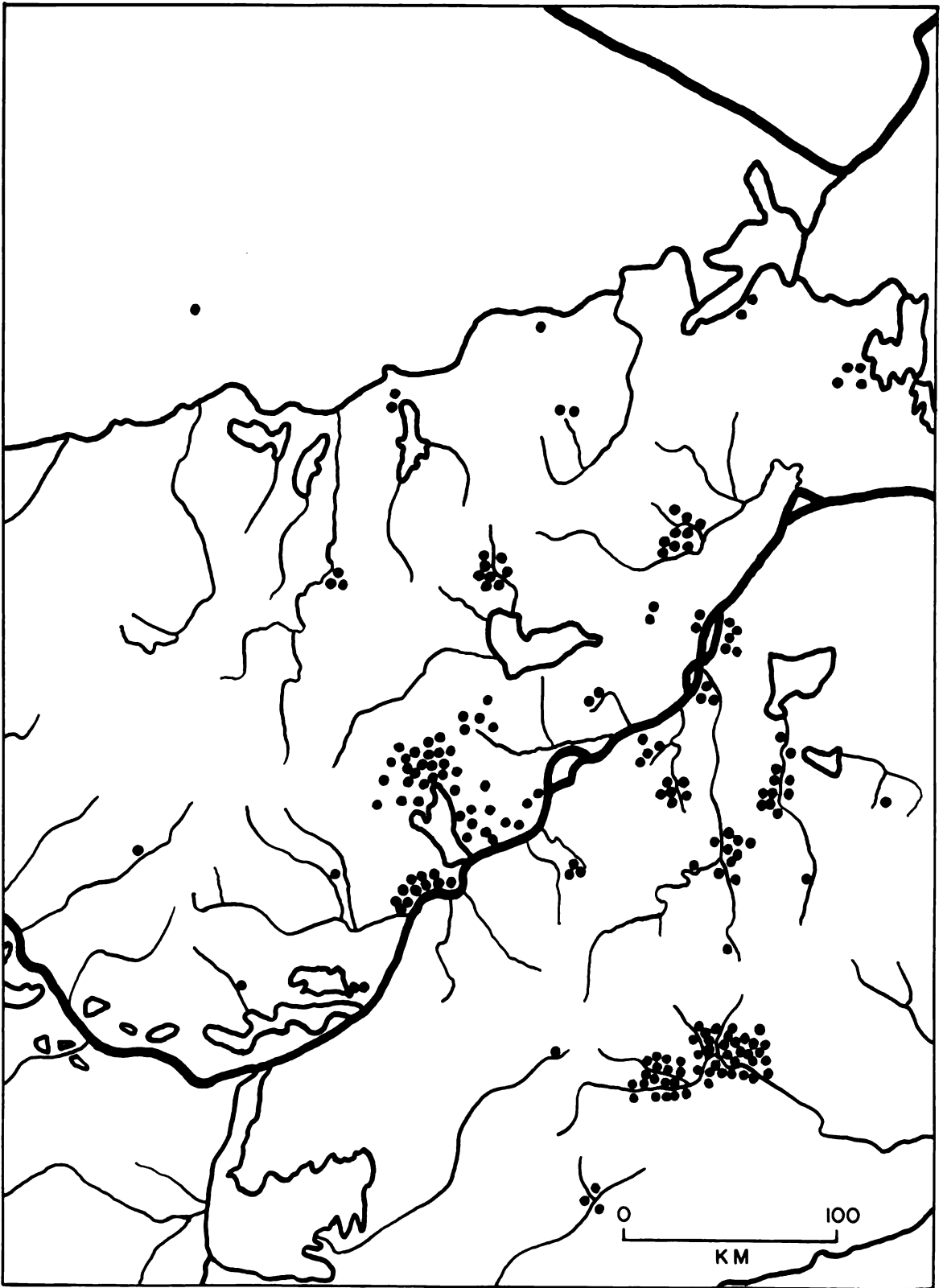
Map 8. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Che-chiang 1776-1904.



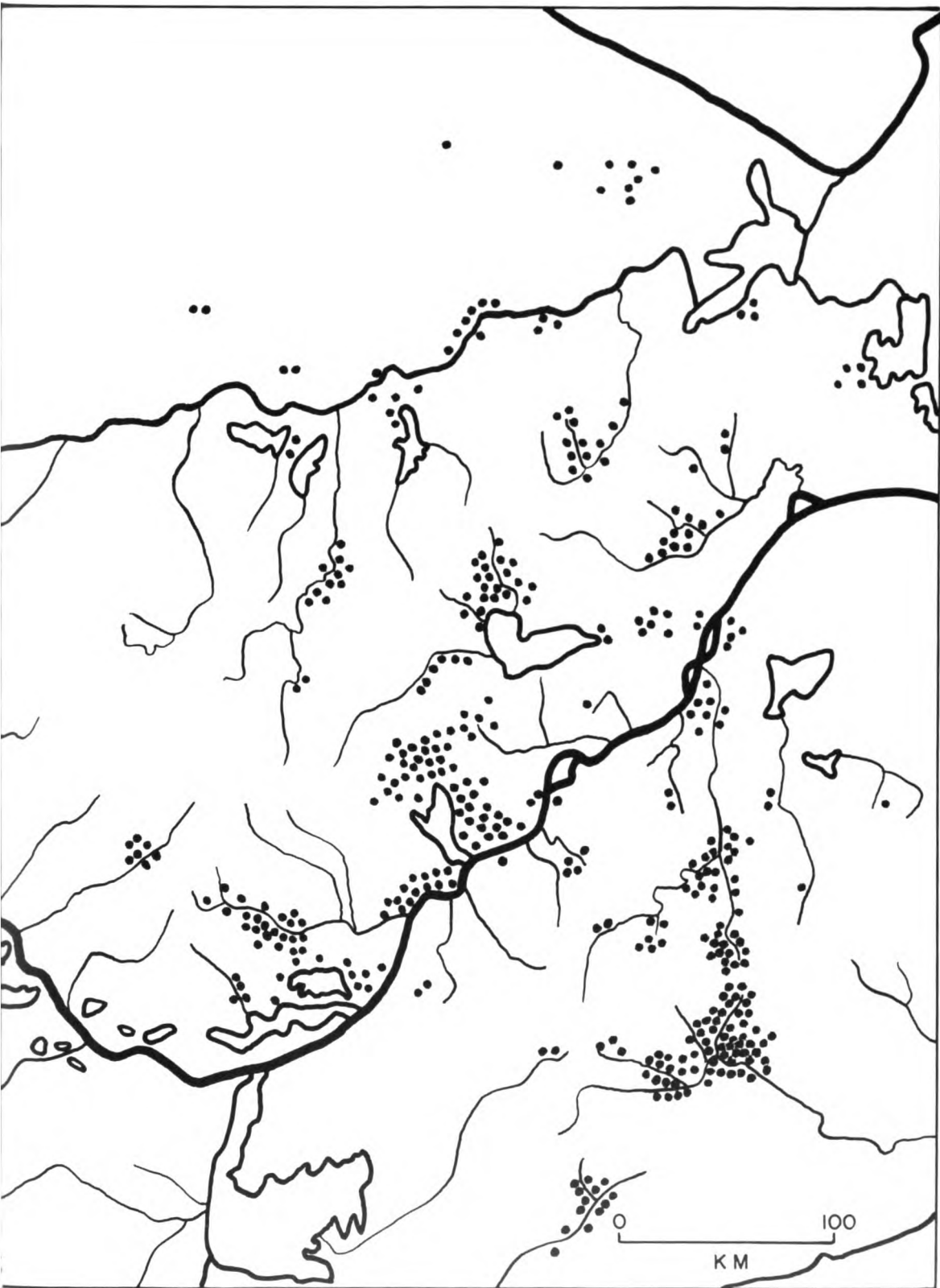
Map 9. All *chin-shih* from An-hui 1646-1775.



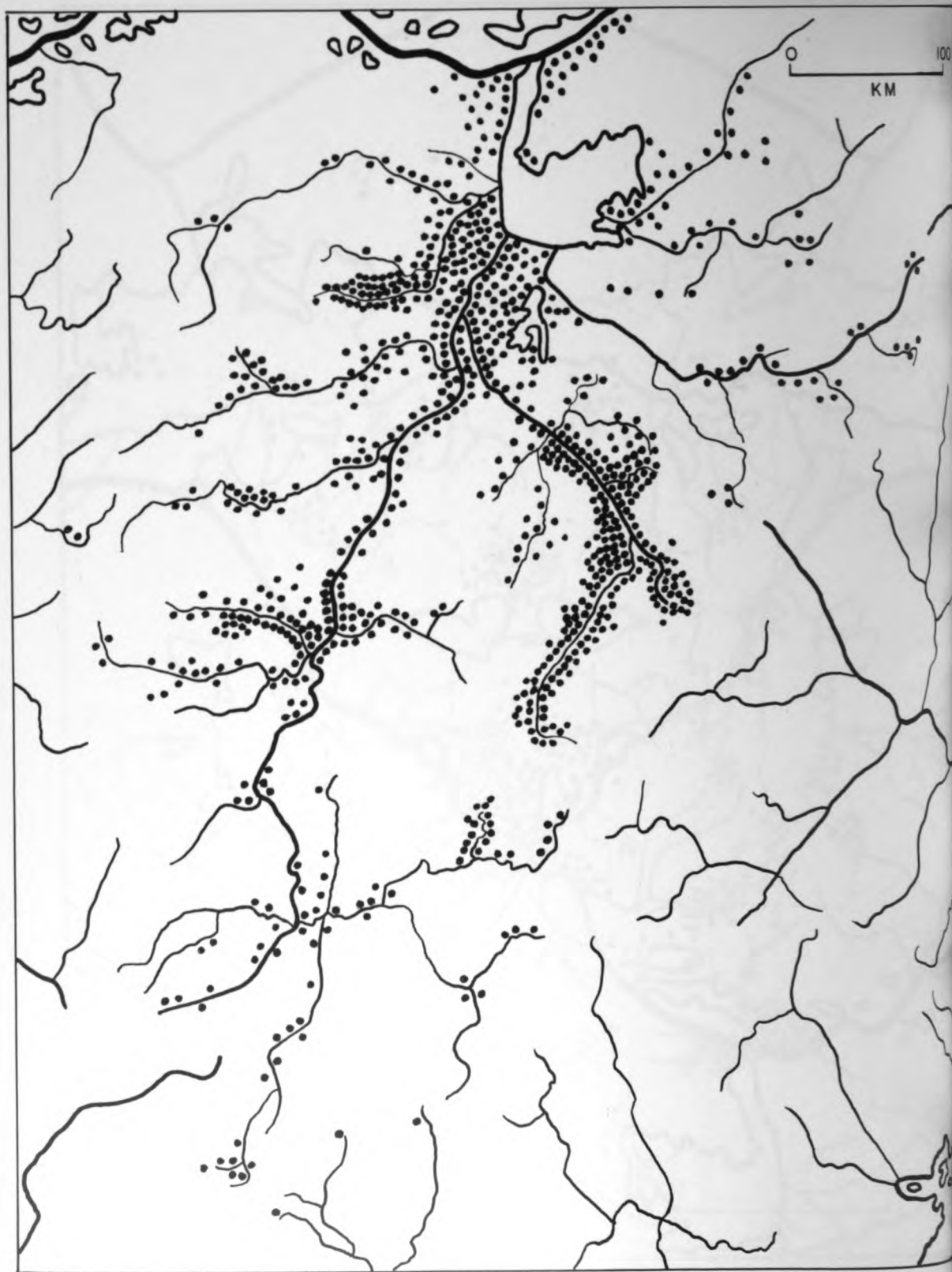
Map 10. All *chin-shih* from An-hui 1776-1904.



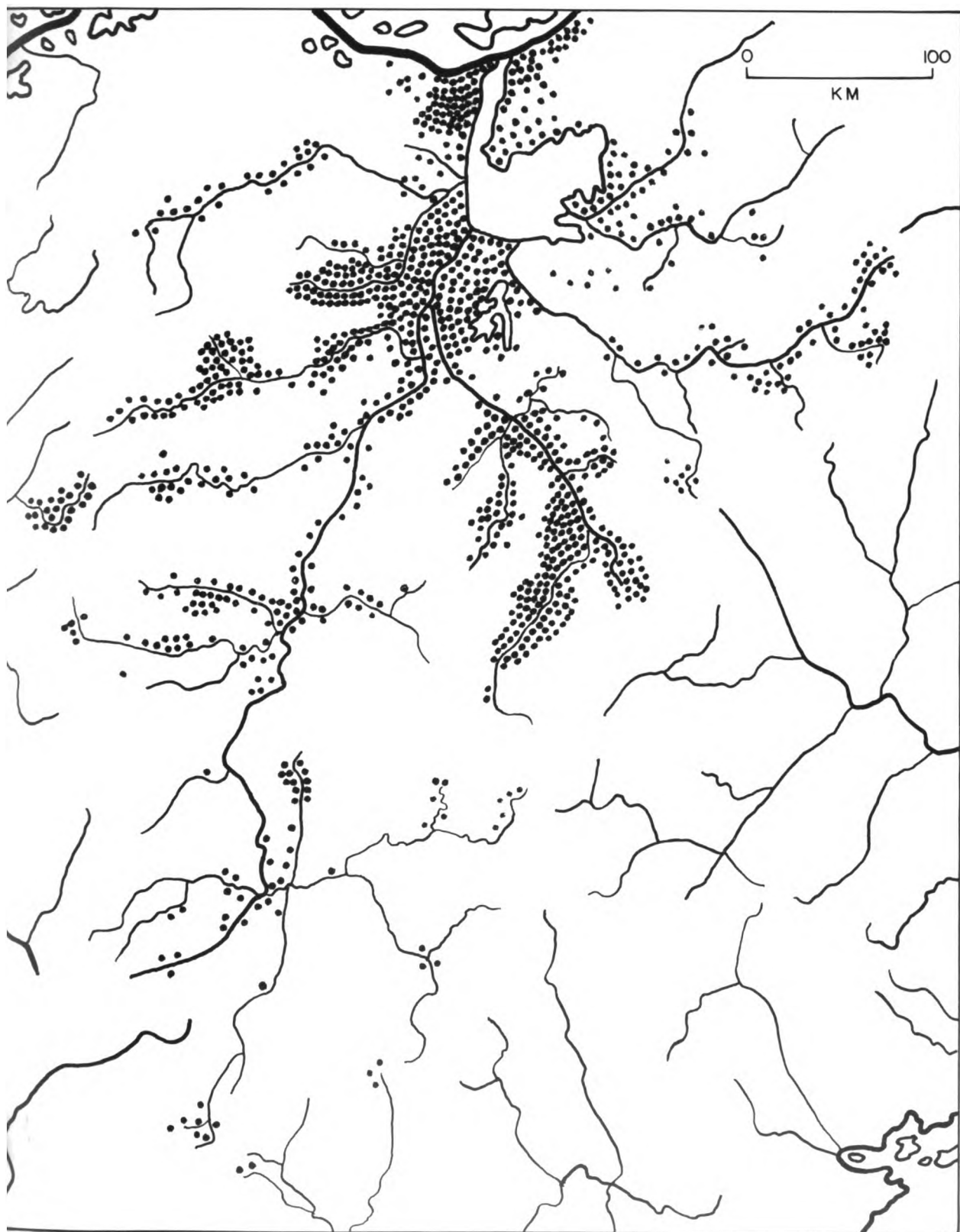
Map 11. Class I and II *chin-shih* from An-hui 1646-1775.



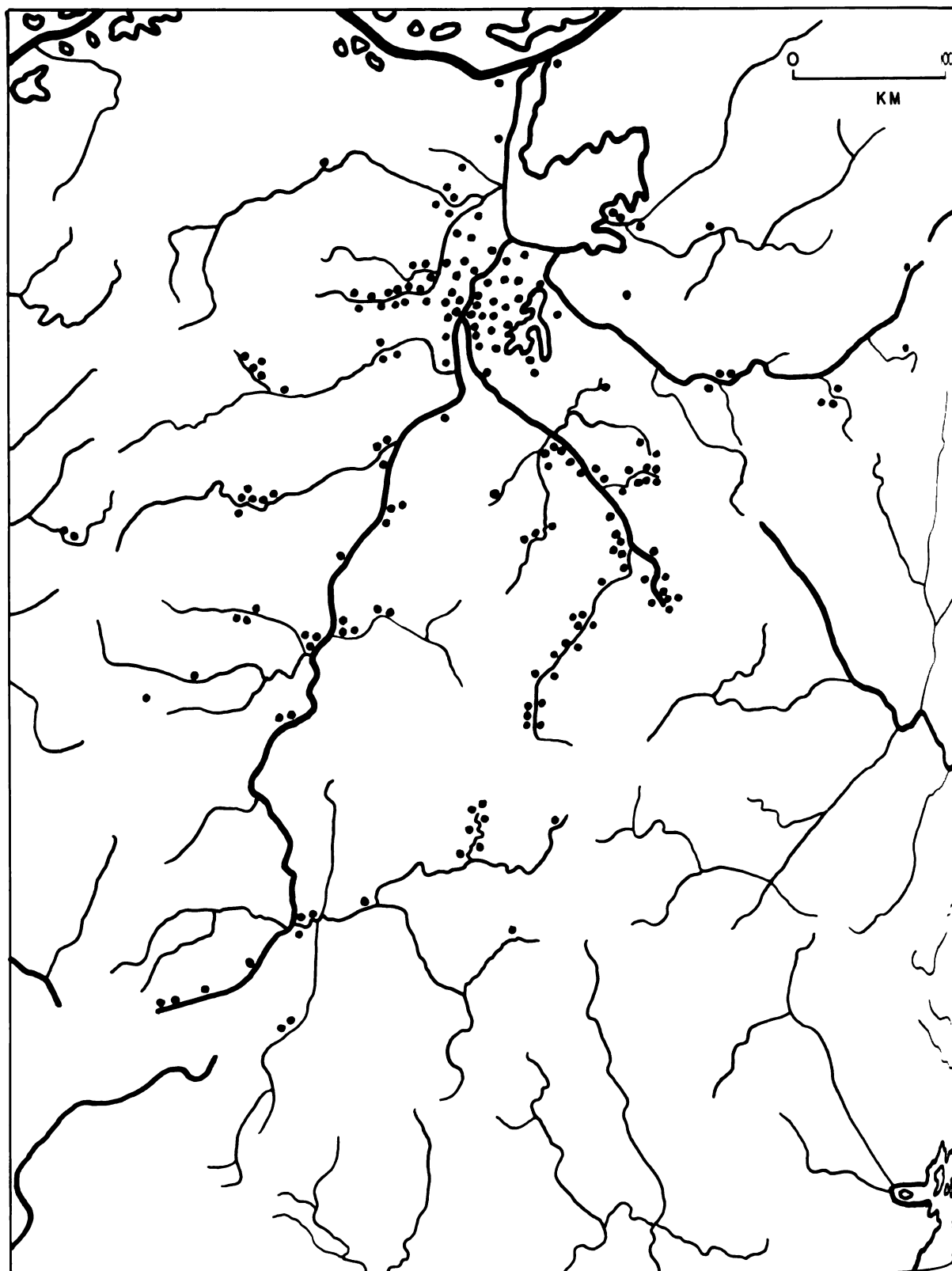
Map 12. Class I and II *chin-shih* from An-hui 1776–1904.



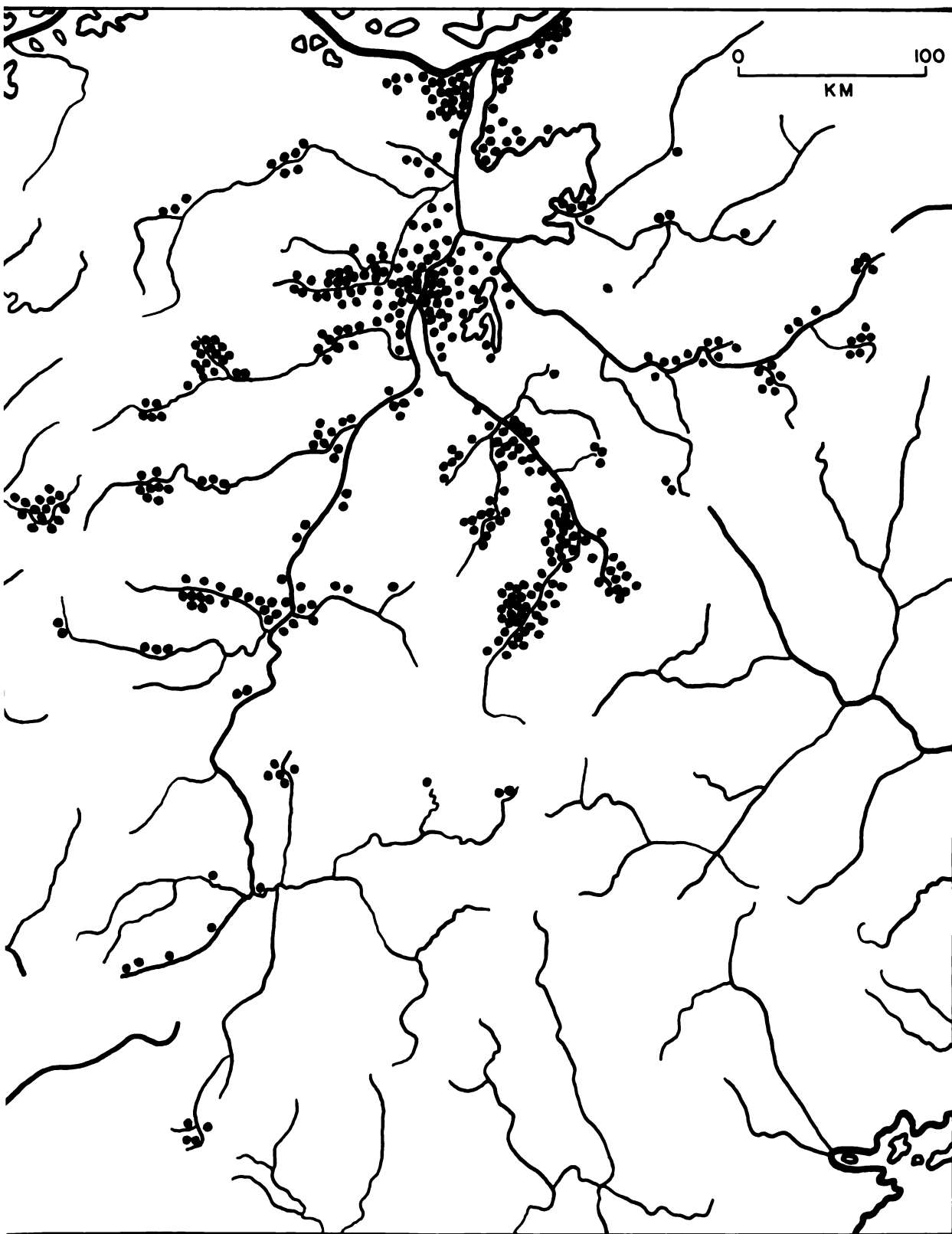
Map 13. All *chin-shih* from Chiang-hsi 1646–1775.



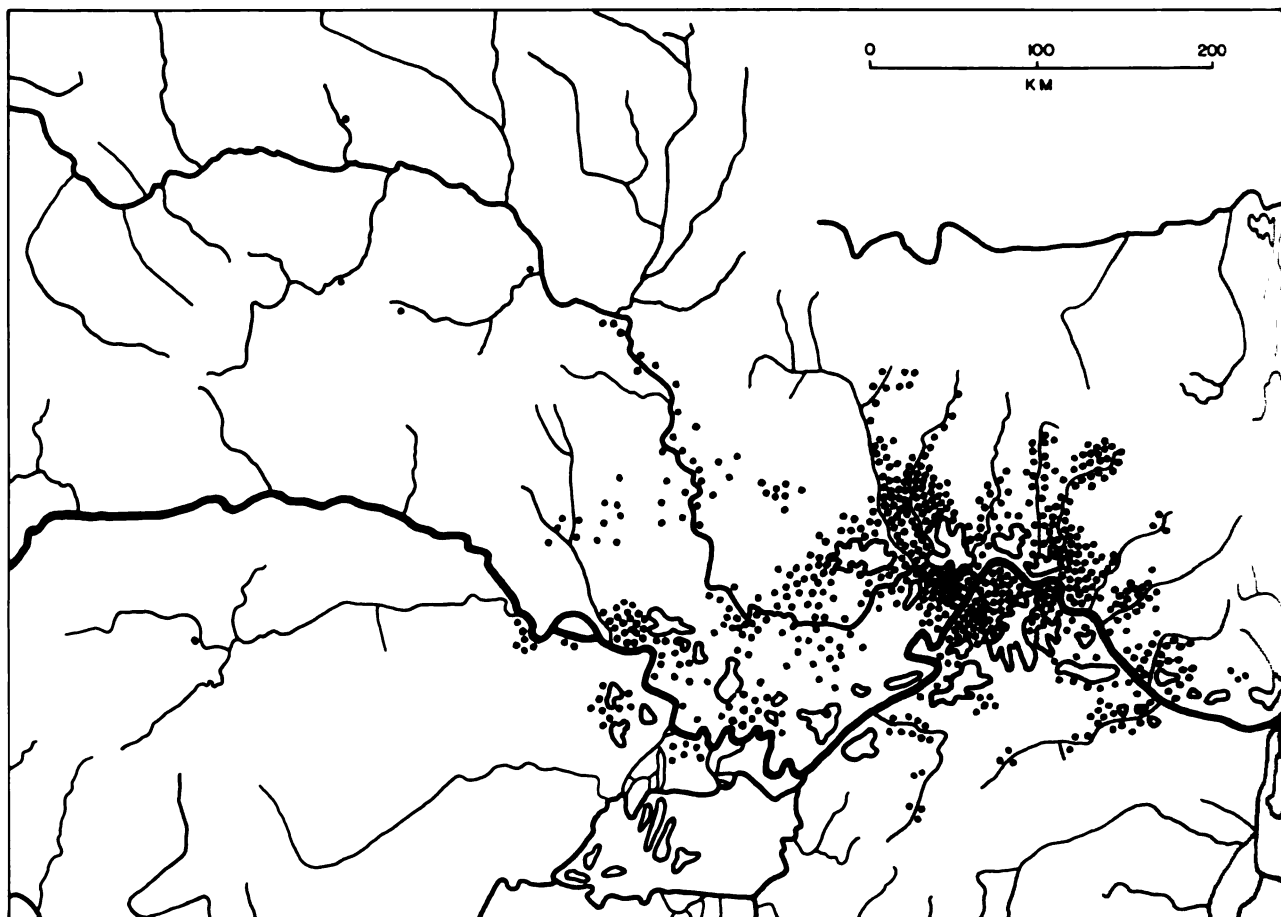
Map 14. All *chin-shih* from Chiang-hsi 1776-1904.



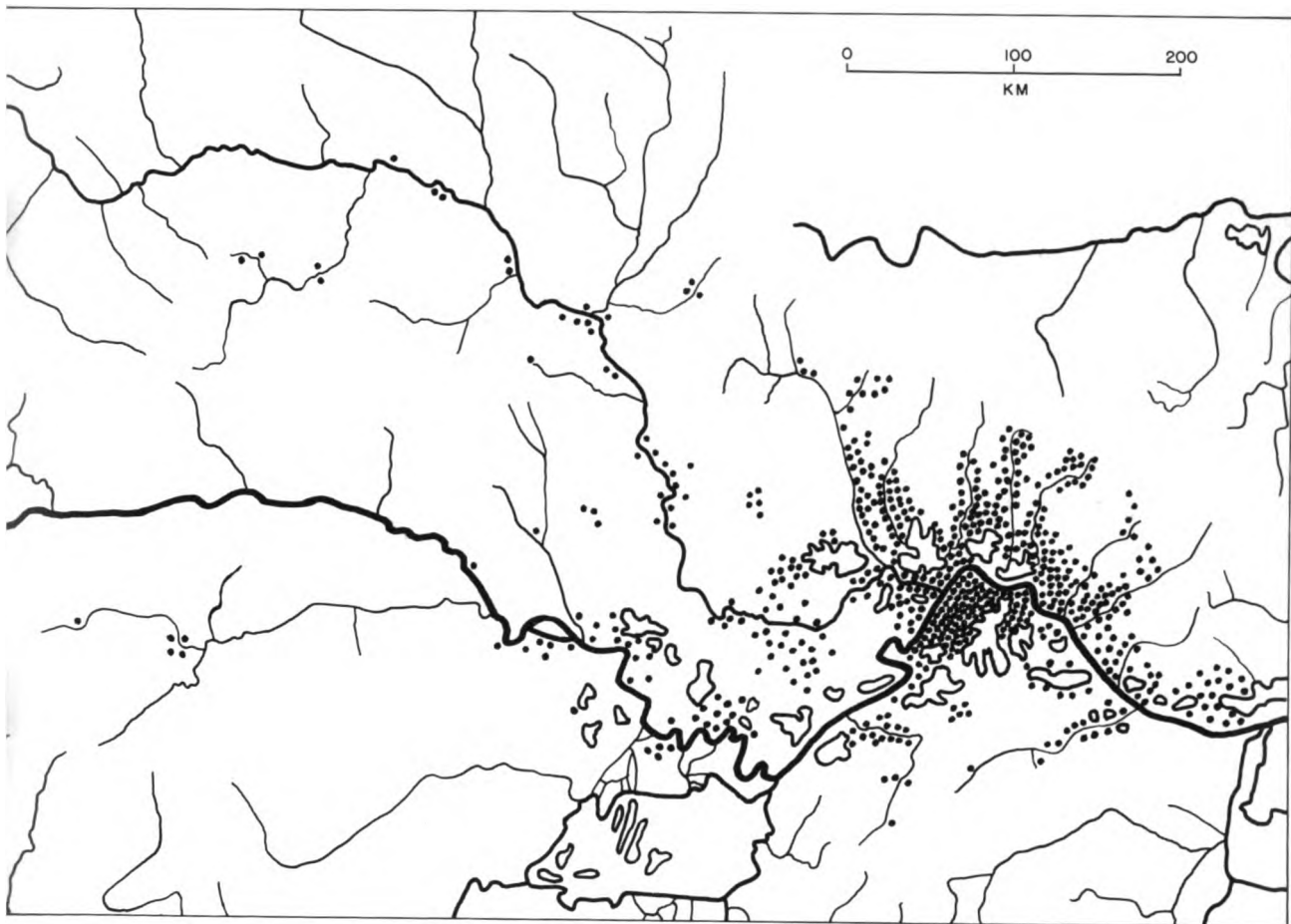
Map 15. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Chiang-hsi 1646–1775.



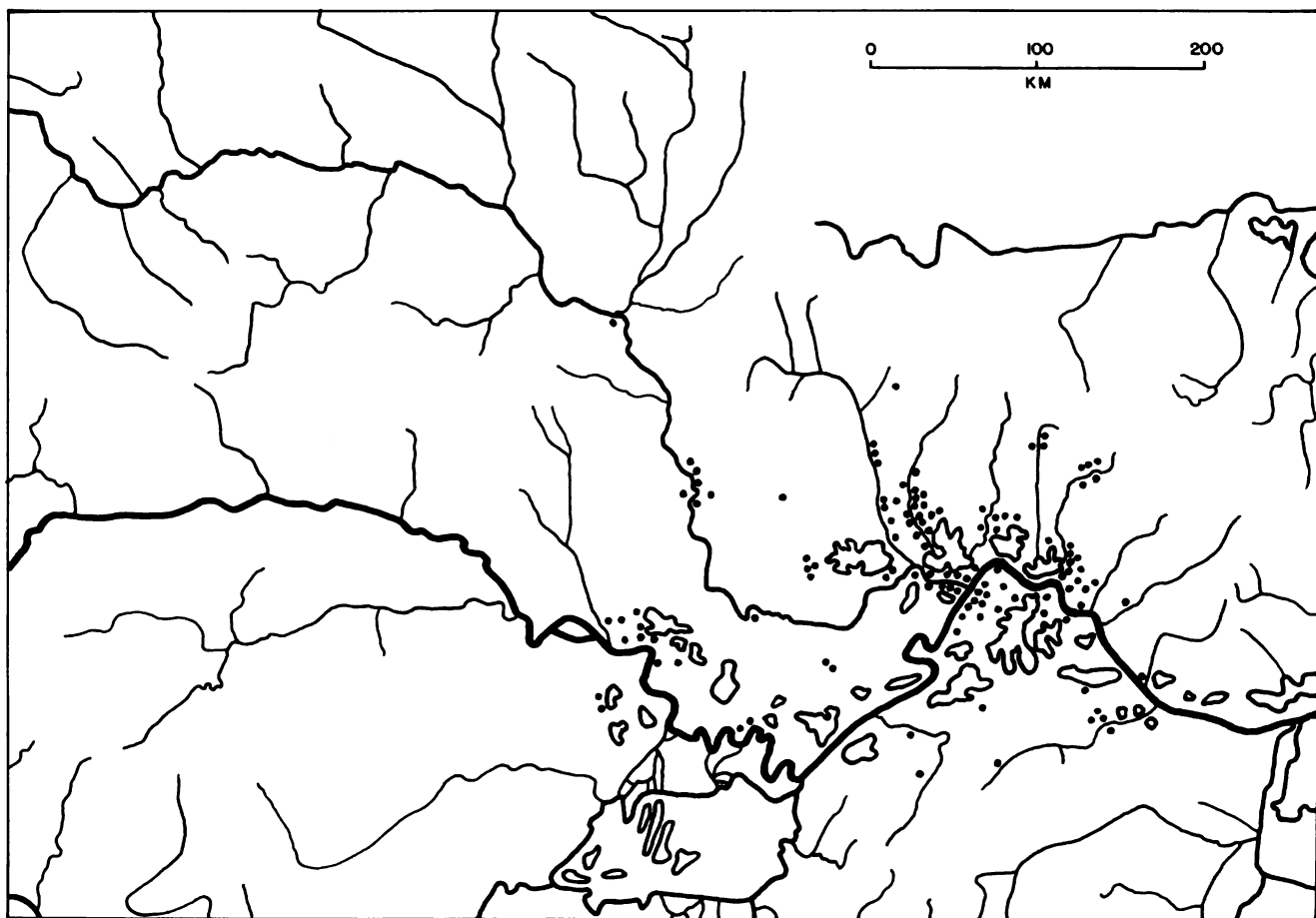
Map 16. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Chiang-hsi 1776–1904.



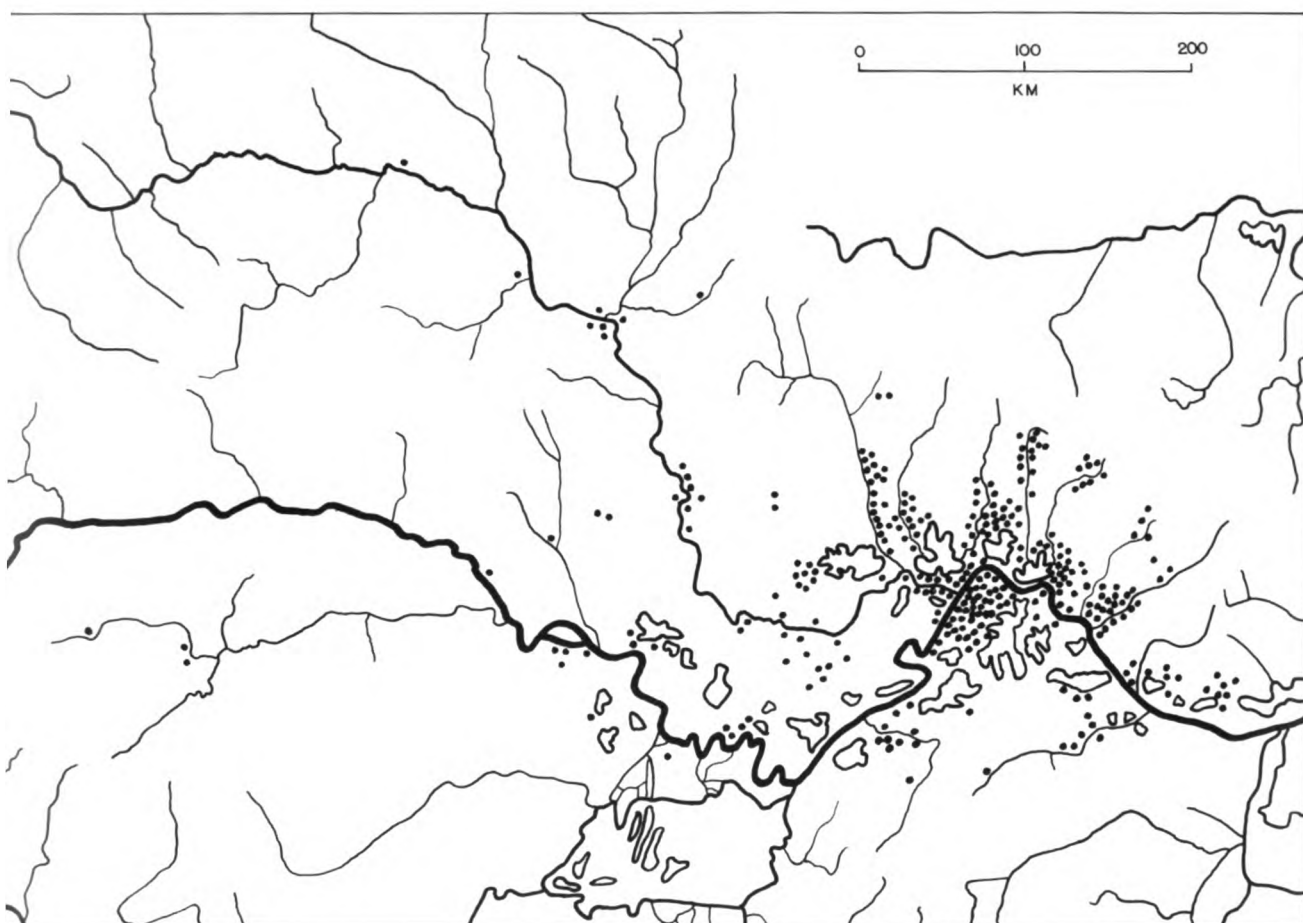
Map 17. All *chin-shih* from Hu-pei 1646-1775.



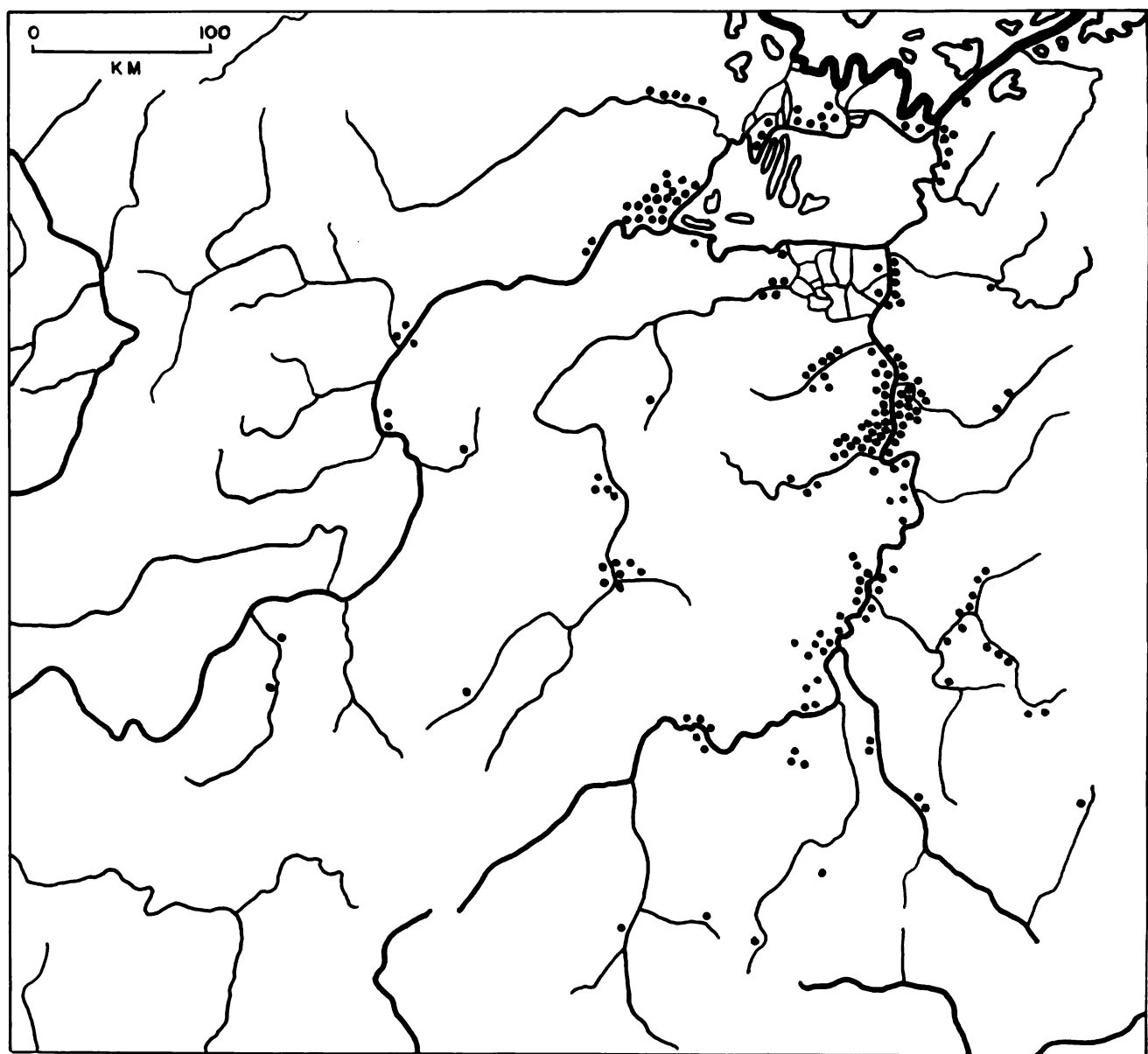
Map 18. All *chin-shih* from Hu-pei 1776-1904.



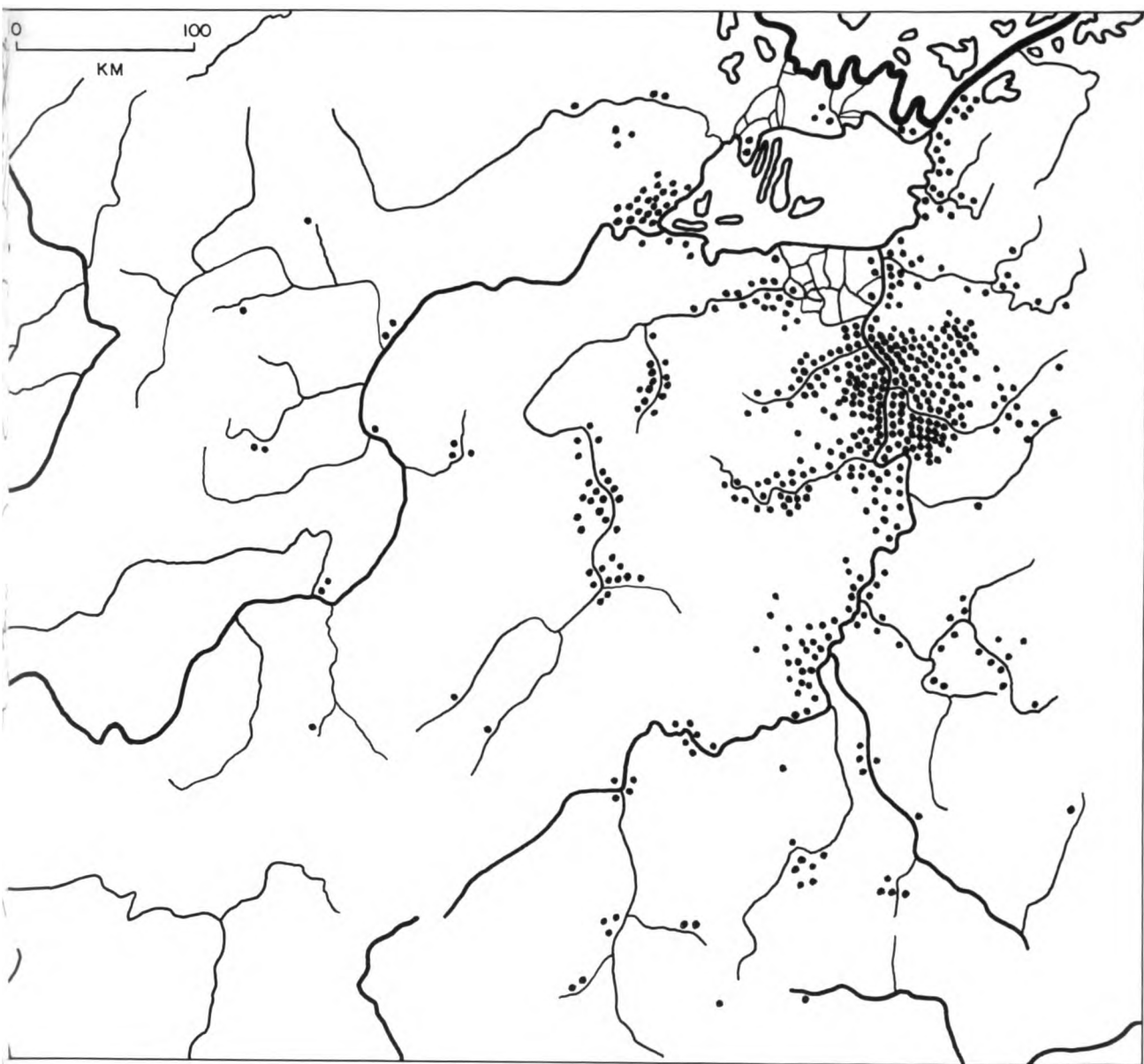
Map 19. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Hu-pei 1646–1775.



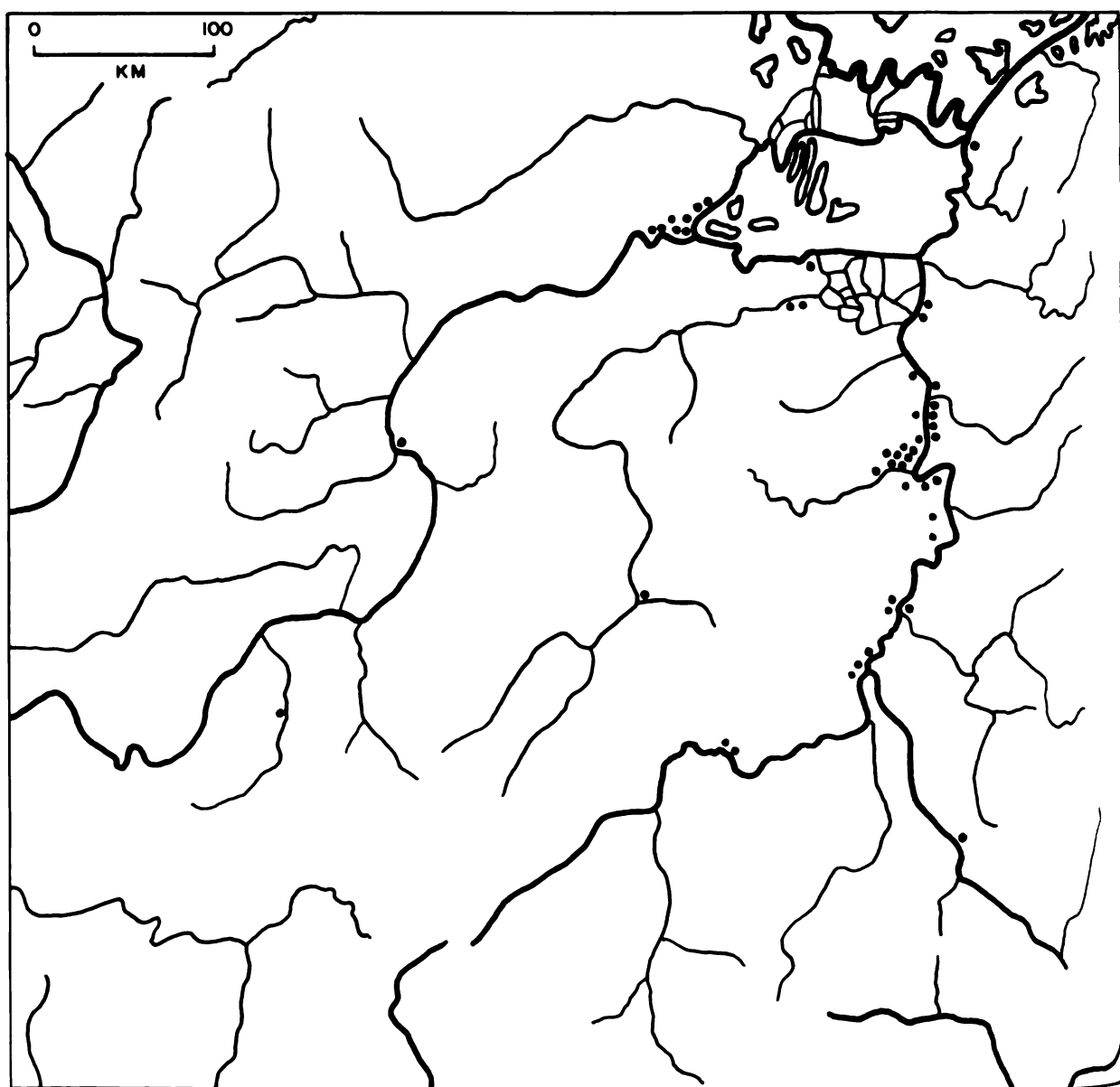
Map 20. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Hu-pei 1776–1904.



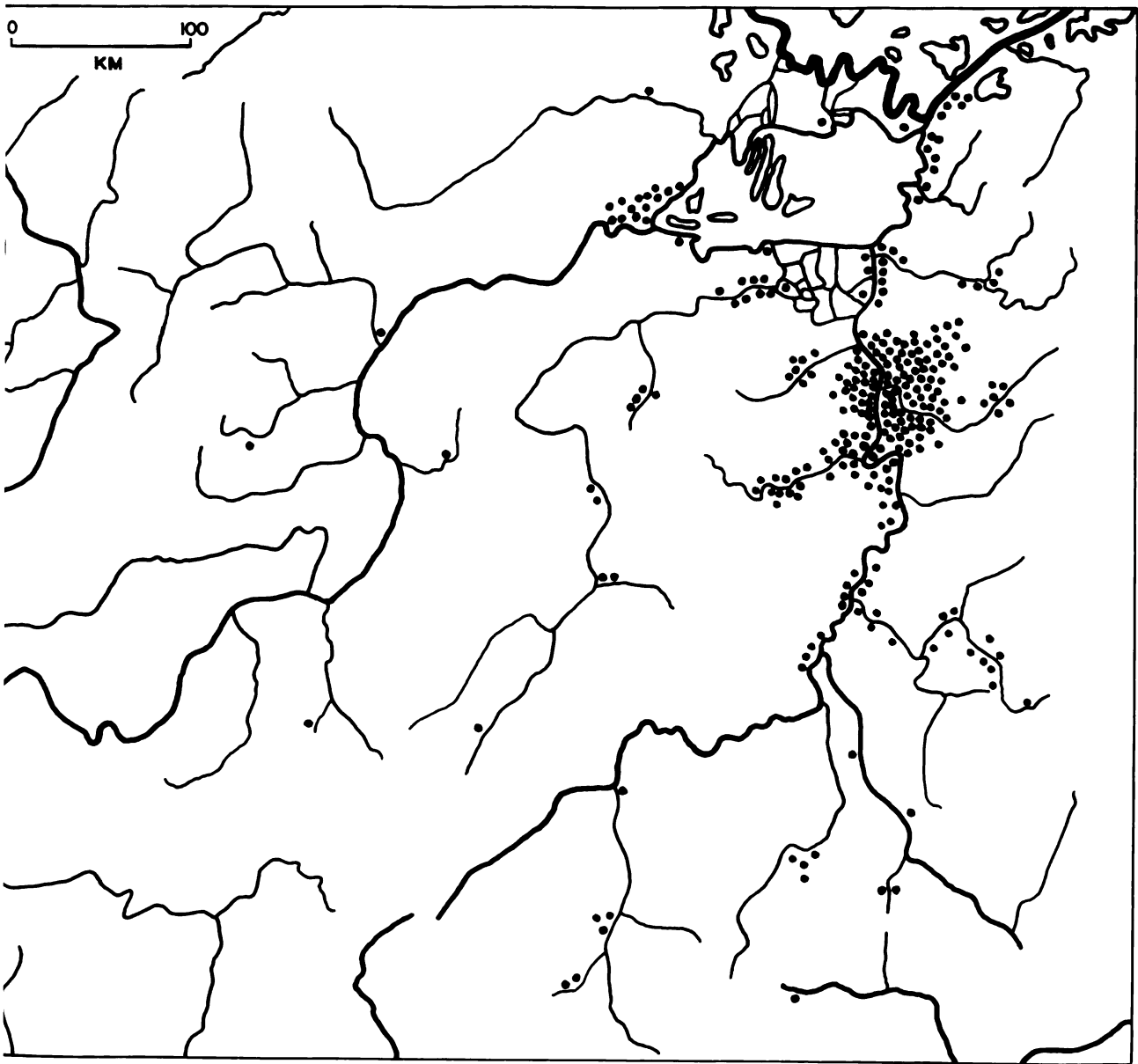
Map 21. All *chin-shih* from Hu-nan 1646–1775.



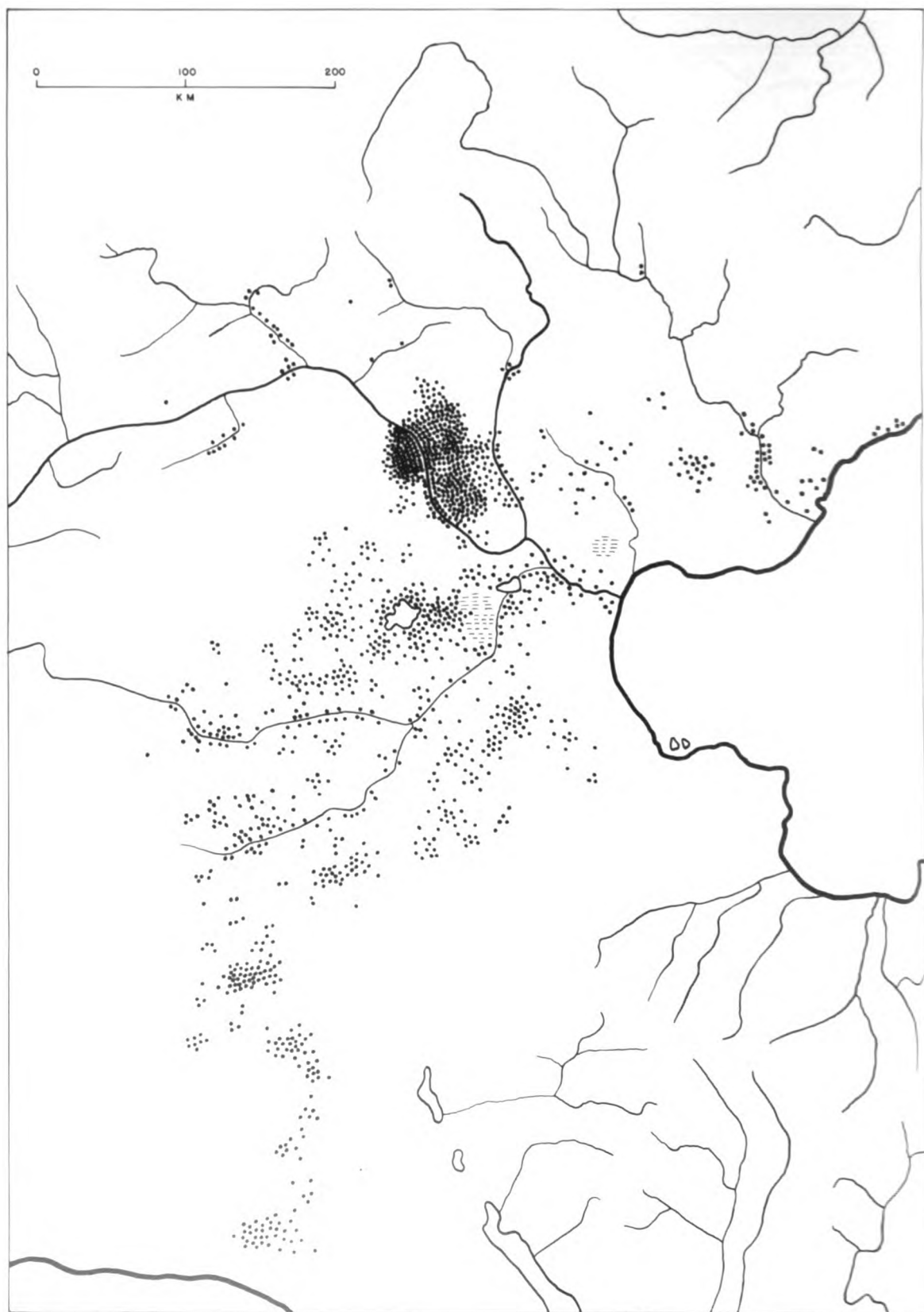
Map 22. All *chin-shih* from Hu-nan 1776-1904.



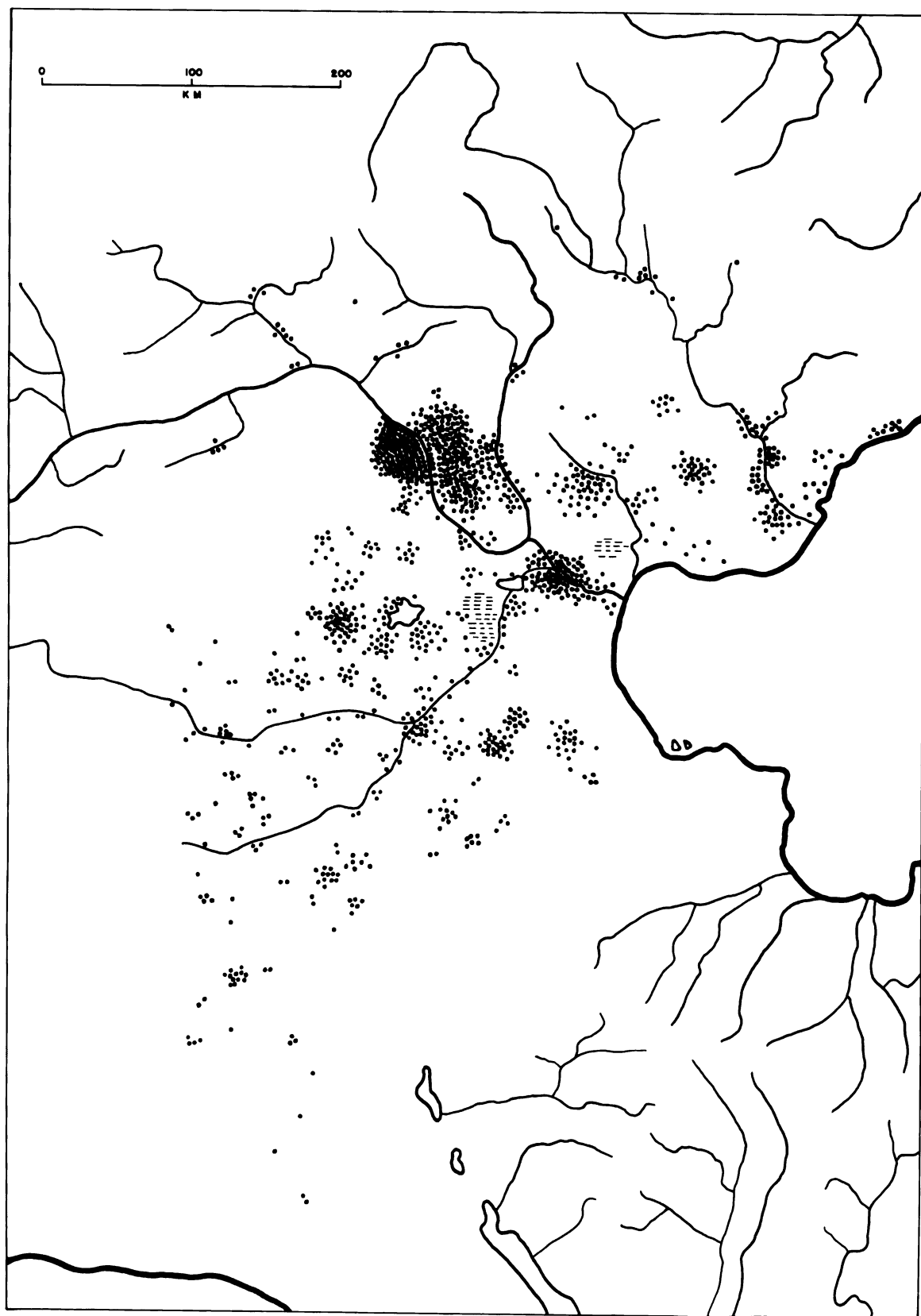
Map 23. Class II *chin-shih* from Hu-nan 1646–1775.



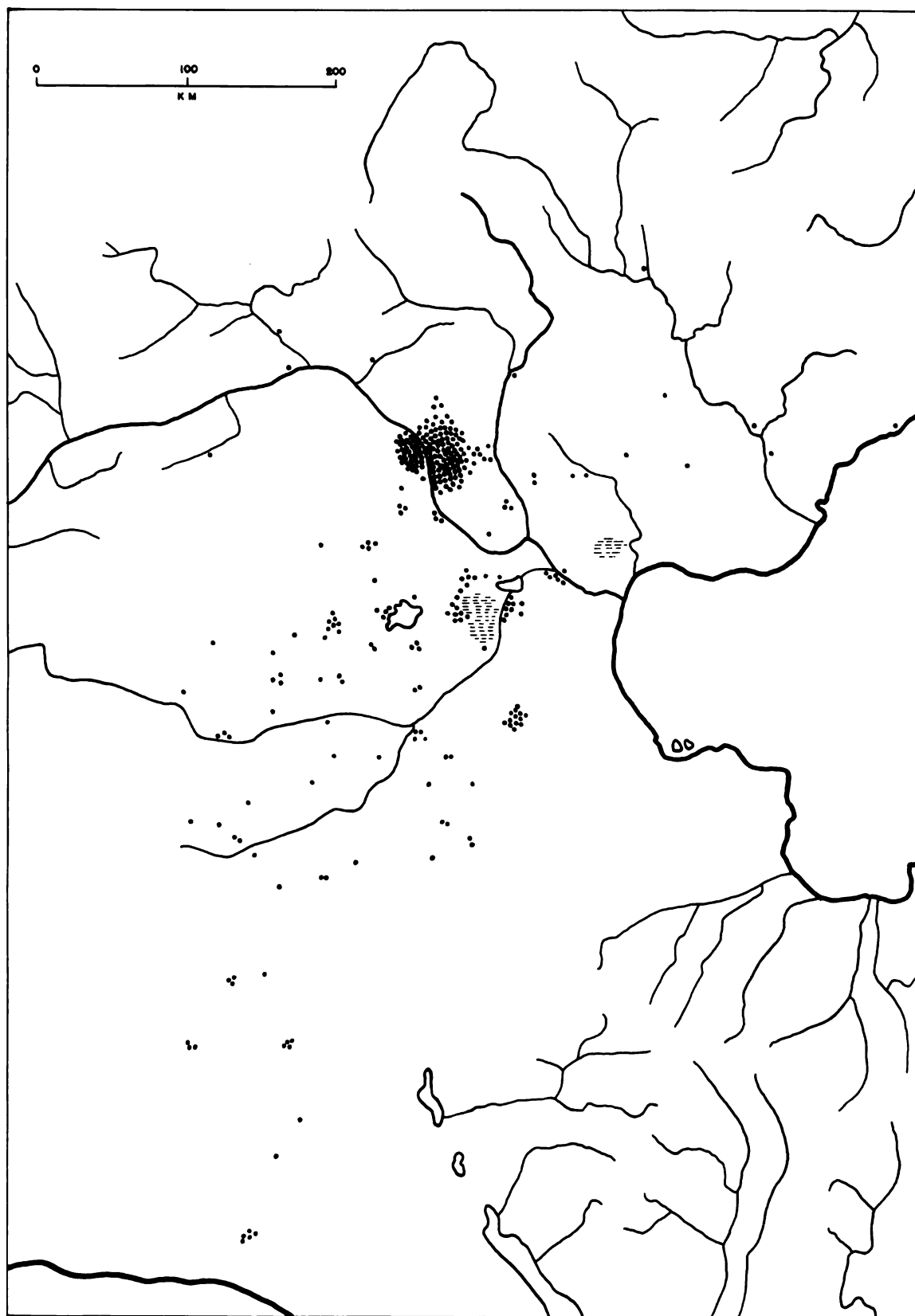
Map 24. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Hu-nan 1776–1904.



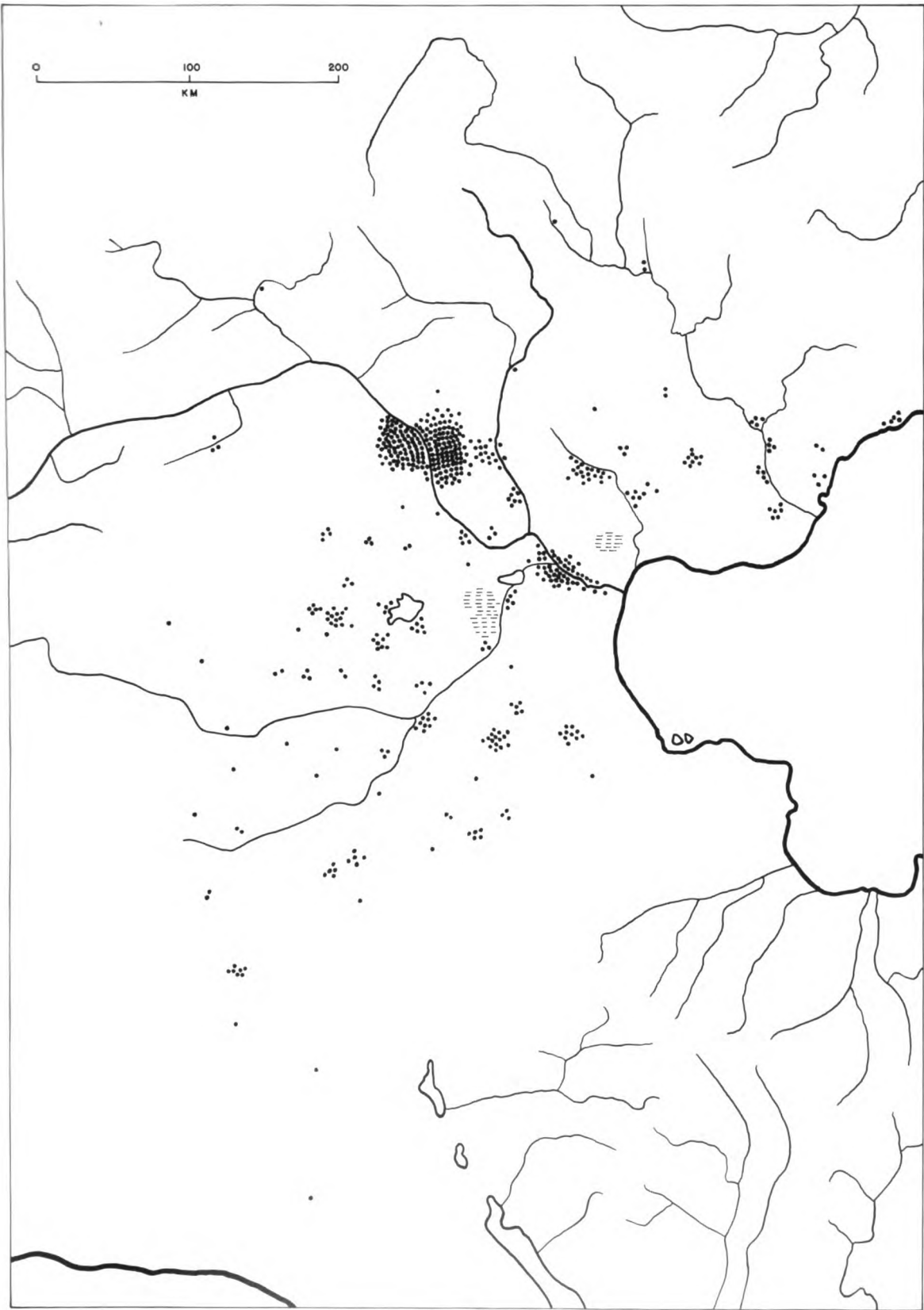
Map 25. All *chin-shih* from Chih-li 1646-1775.



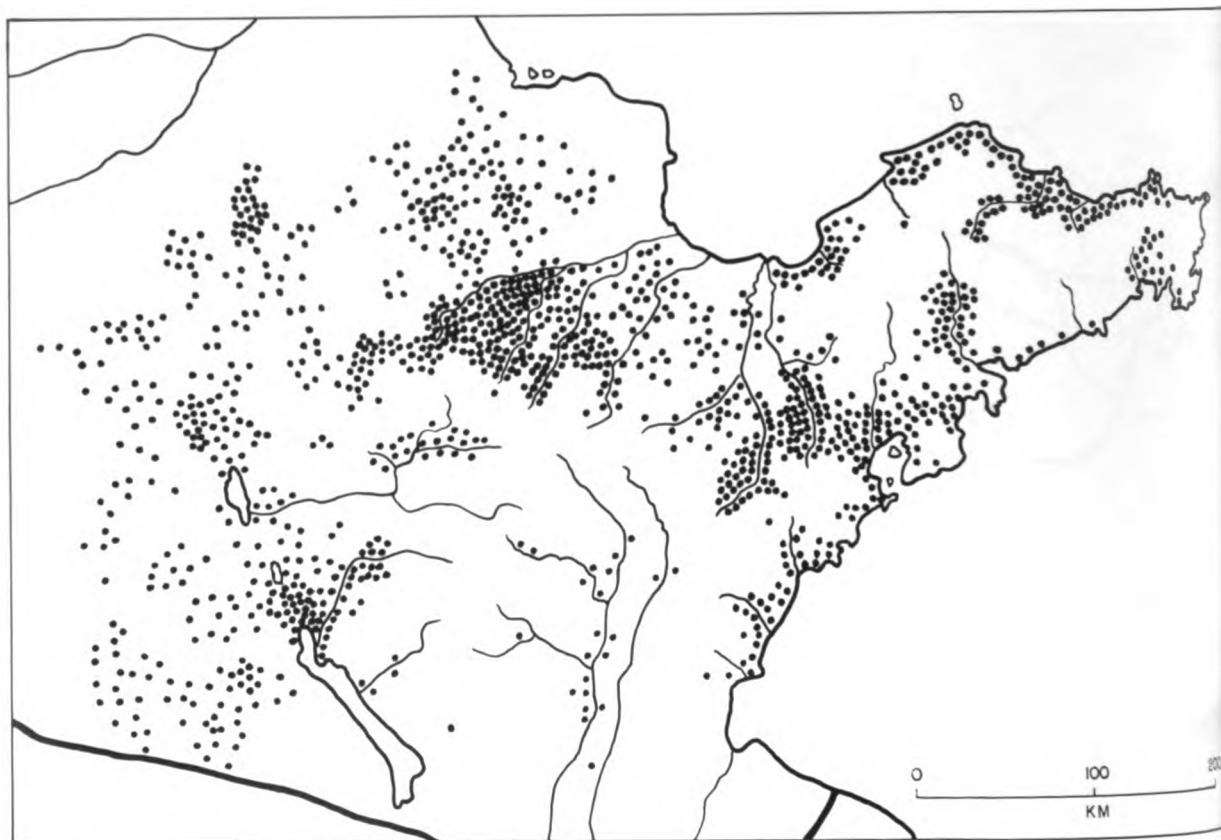
Map 26. All *chin-shih* from Chih-li 1776-1904.



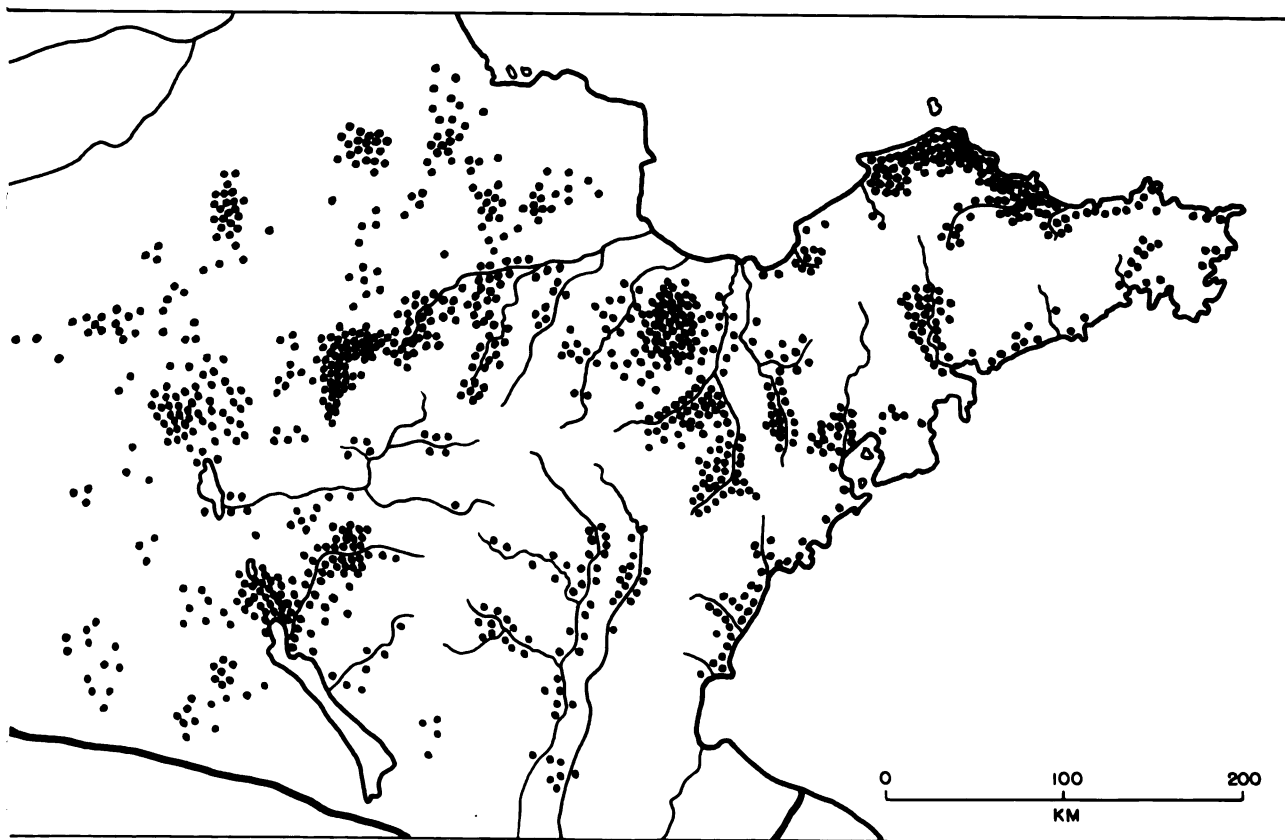
Map 27. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Chih-li 1646-1775.



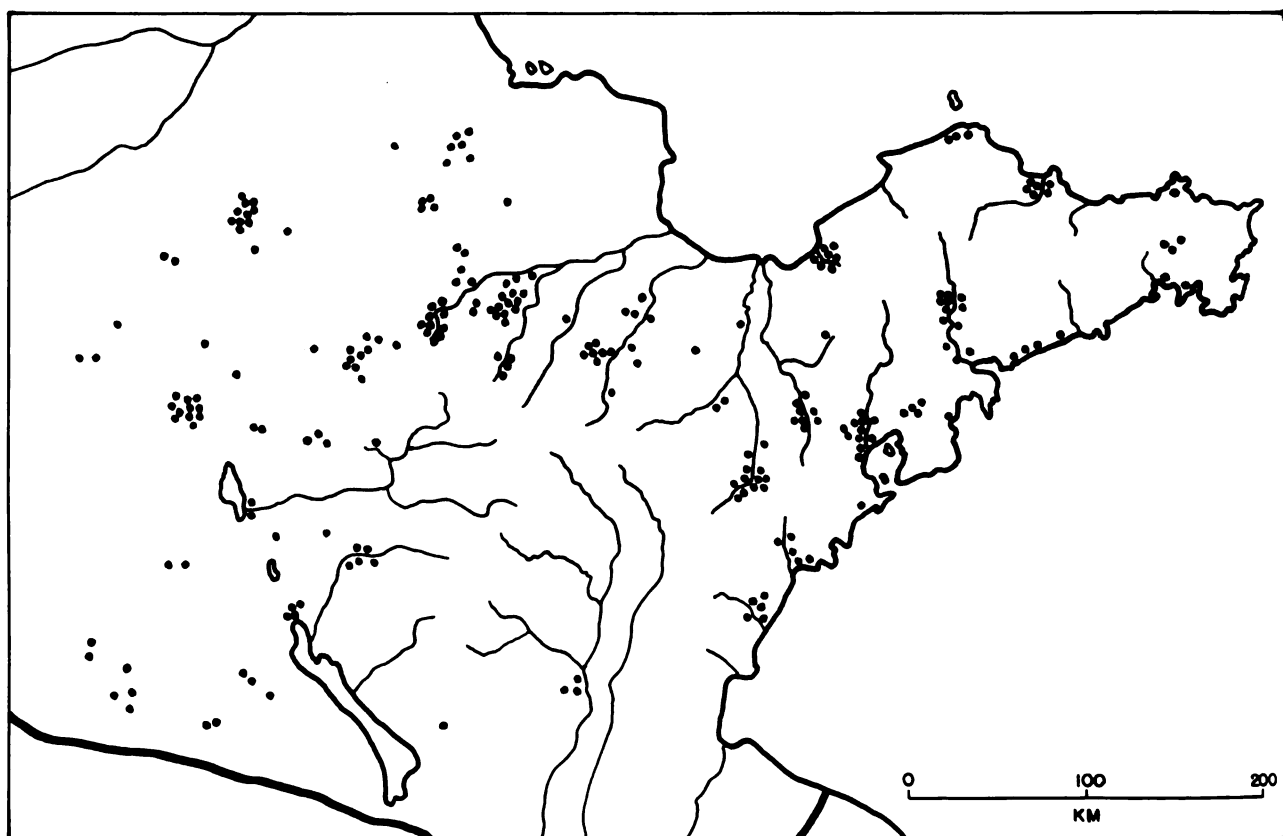
Map 28. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Chih-li 1776-1904.



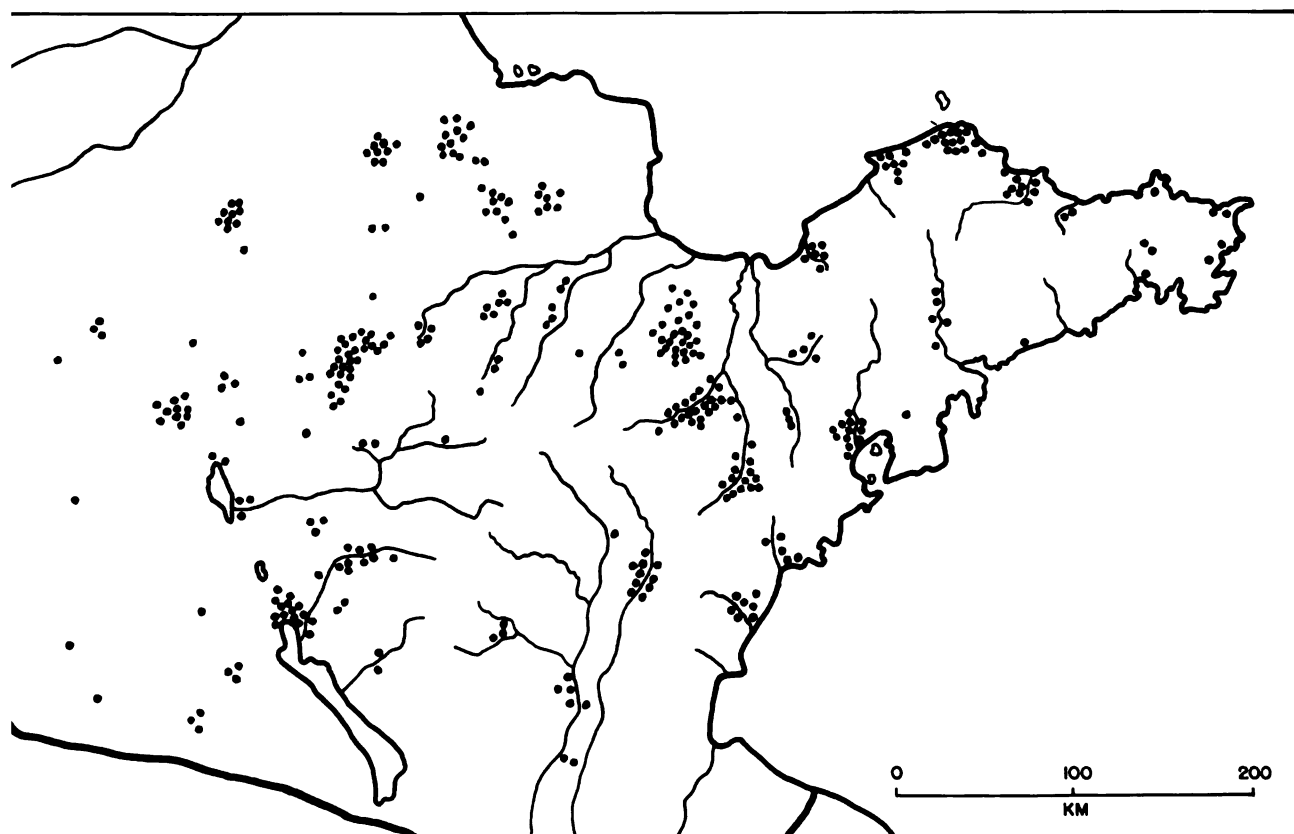
Map 29. All *chin-shih* from Shan-tung 1646-1775.



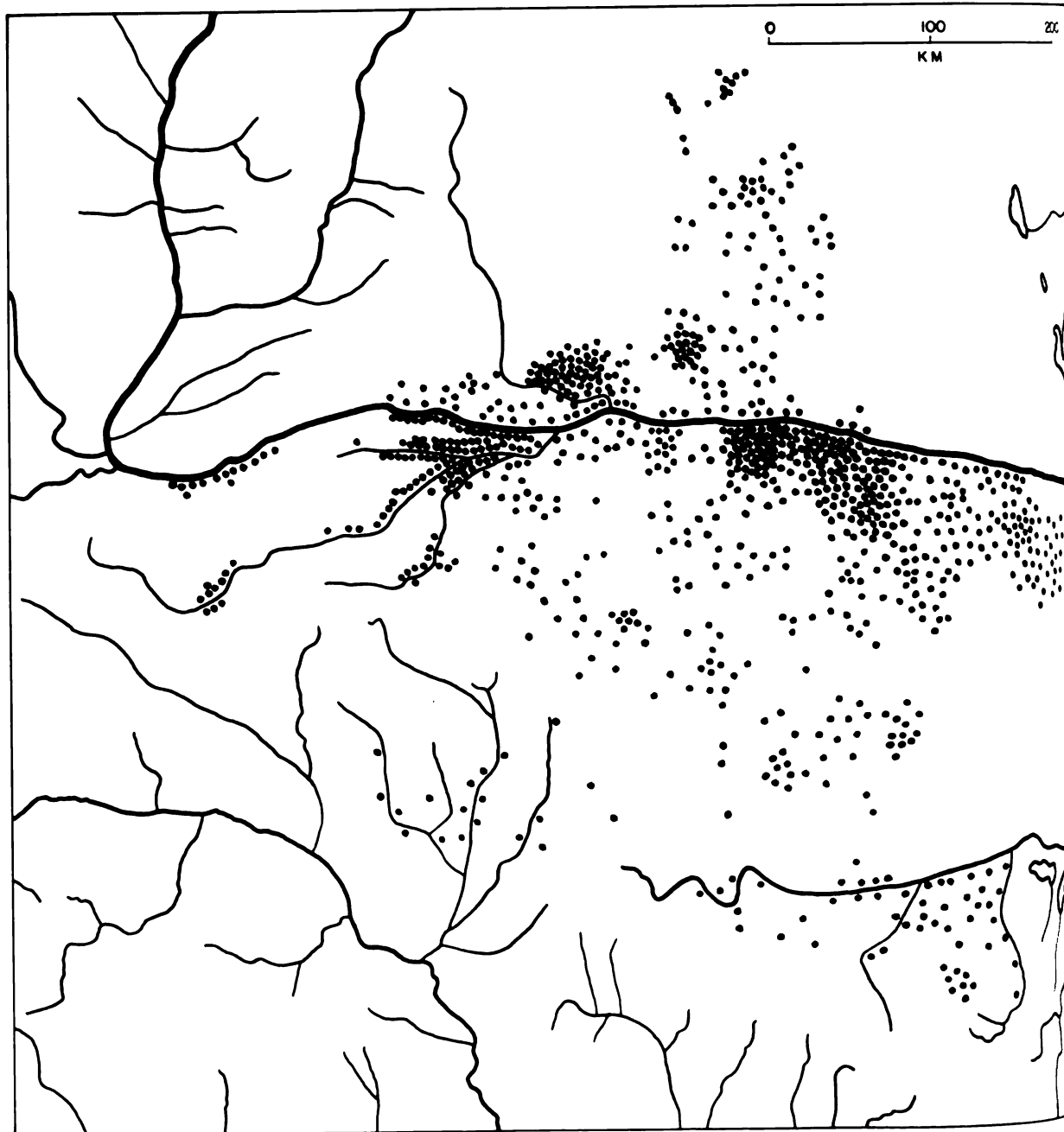
Map 30. All *chin-shih* from Shan-tung 1776-1904.



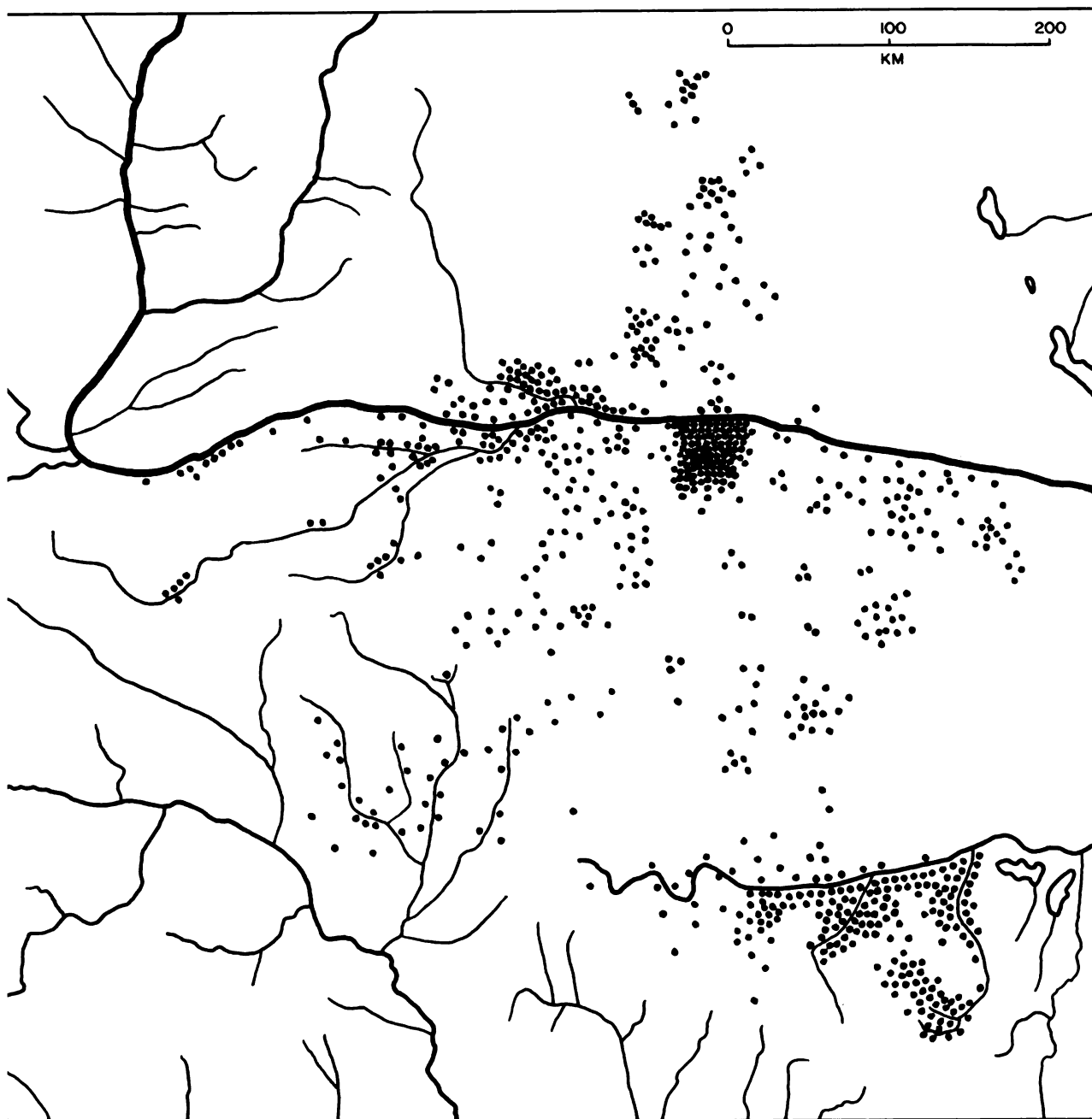
Map 31. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Shan-tung 1646–1775.



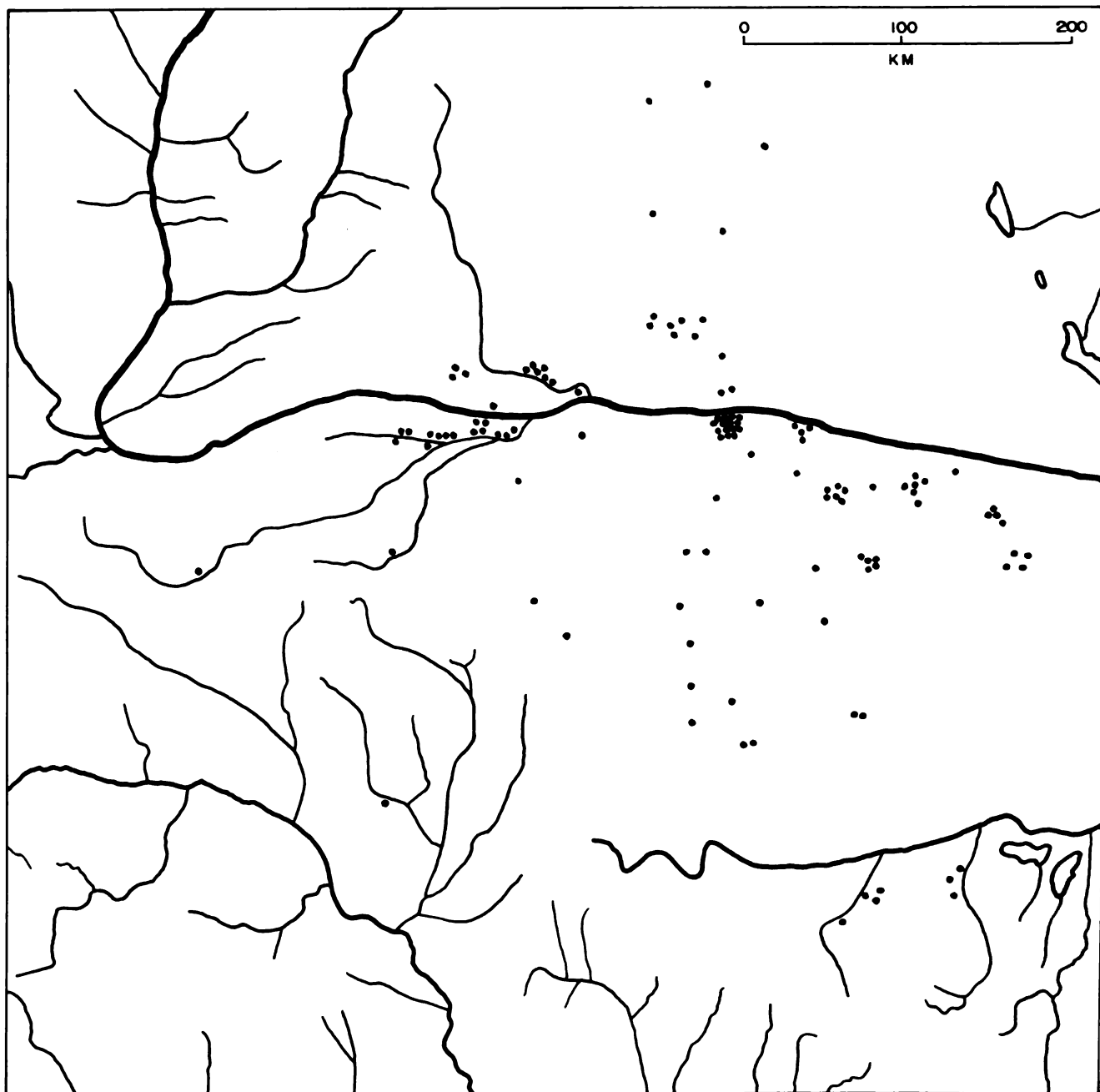
Map 32. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Shan-tung 1776–1904.



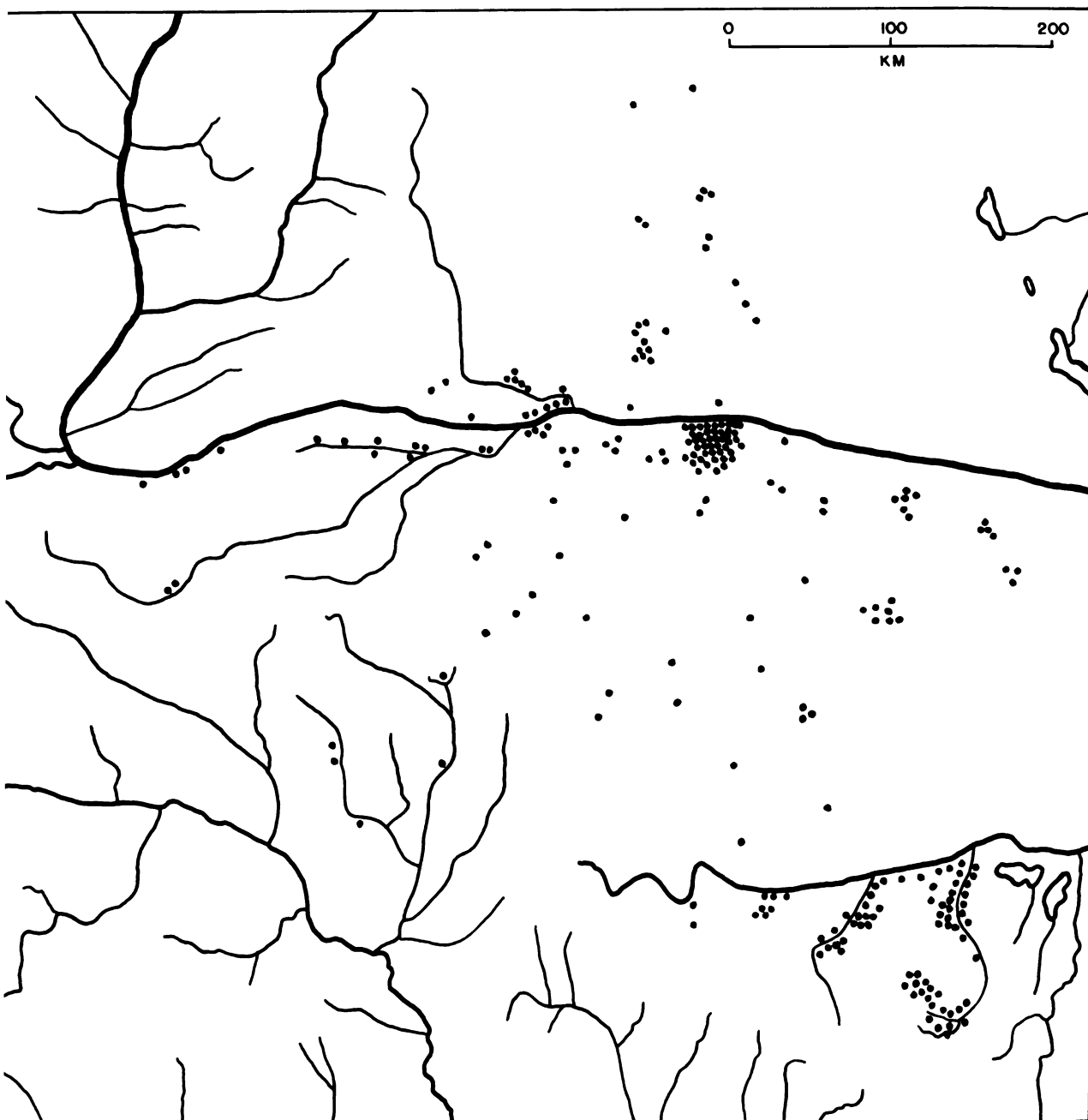
Map 33. All *chin-shih* from Ho-nan 1646-1775.



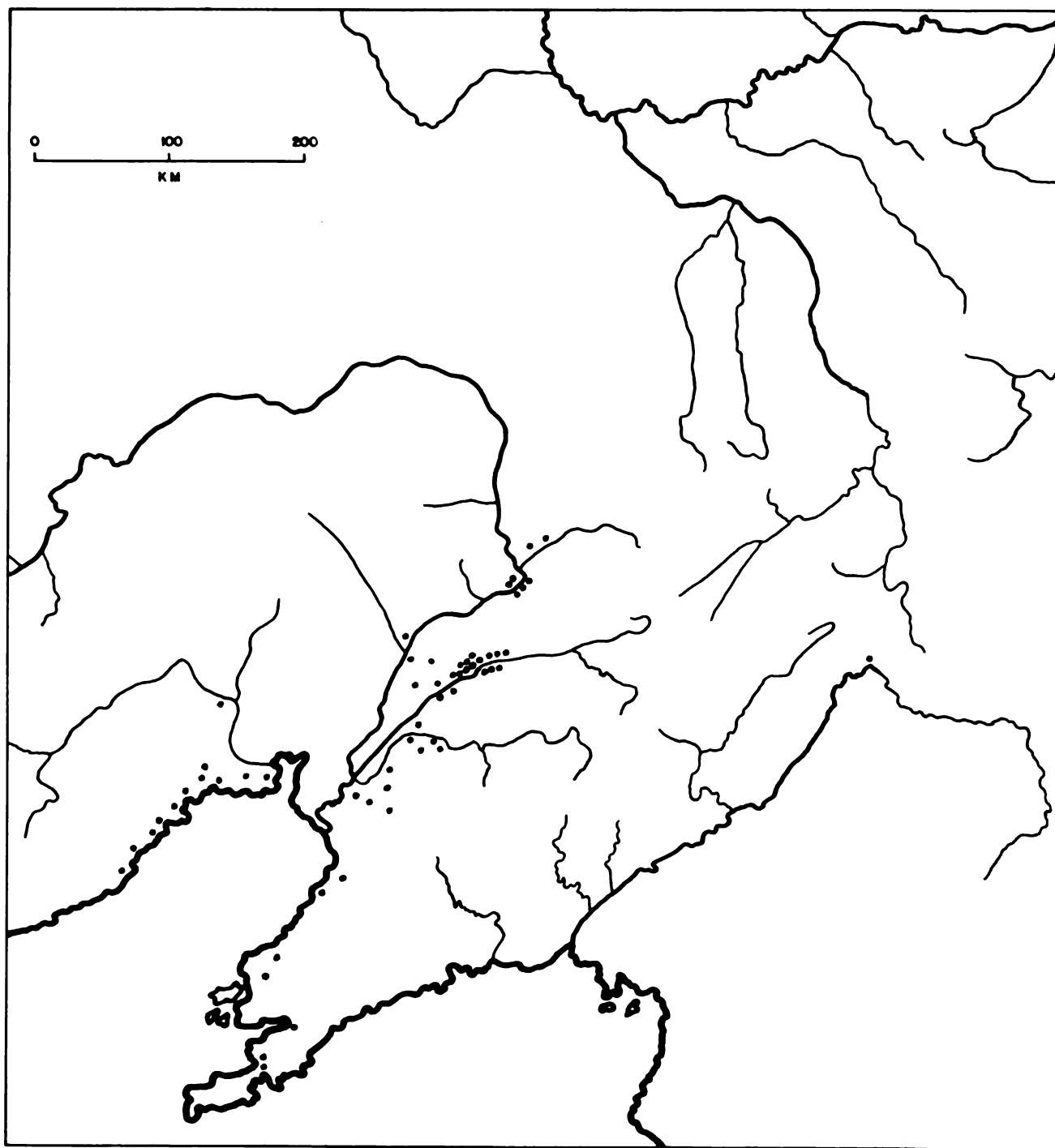
Map 34. All *chin-shih* from Ho-nan 1776-1904.



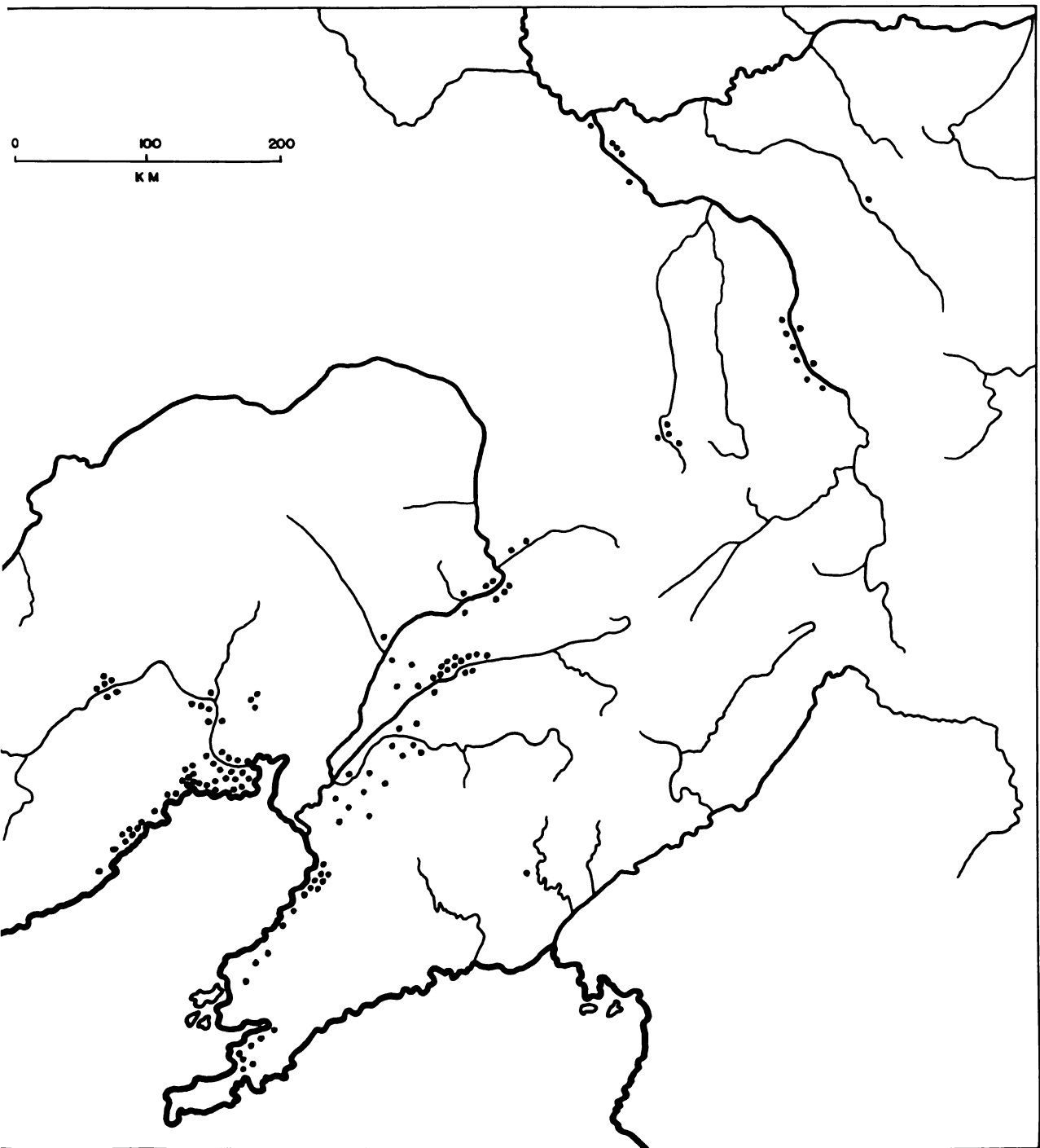
Map 35. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Ho-nan 1646–1775.



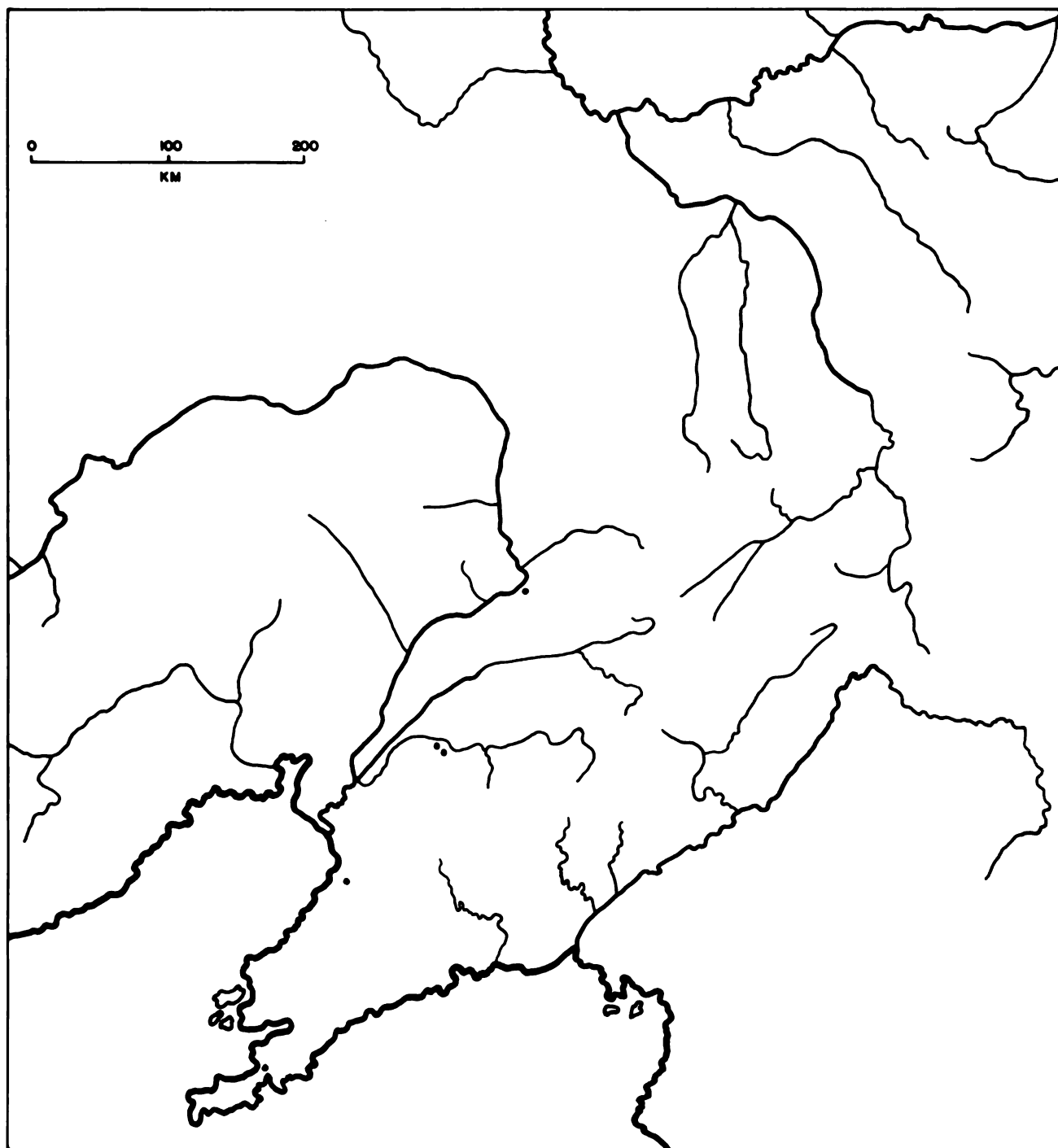
Map 36. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Ho-nan 1776–1904.



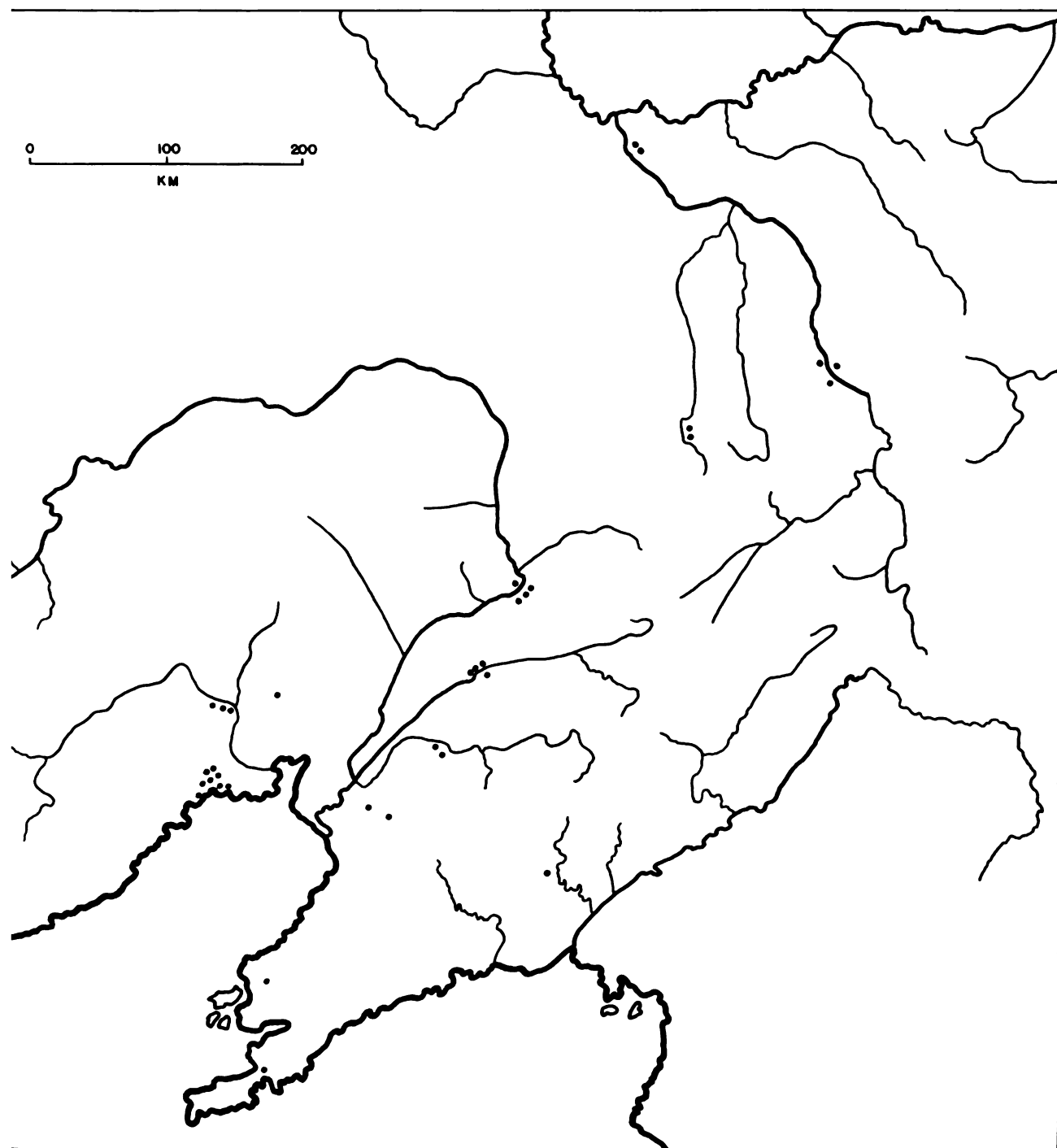
Map 37. All *chin-shih* from Manchuria 1646–1775.



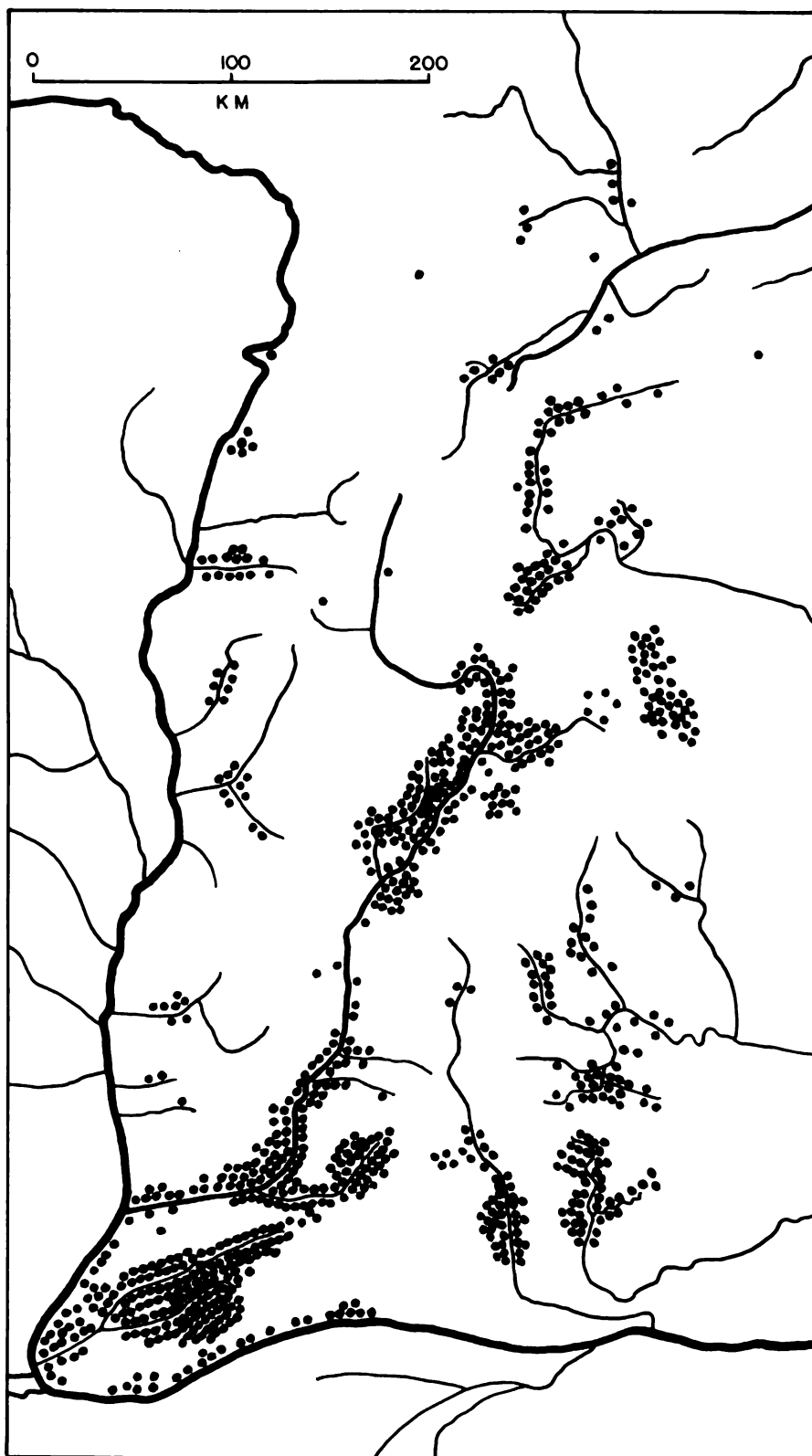
Map 38. All *chin-shih* from Manchuria 1776–1904.



Map 39. Class II *chin-shih* from Manchuria 1646–1775.



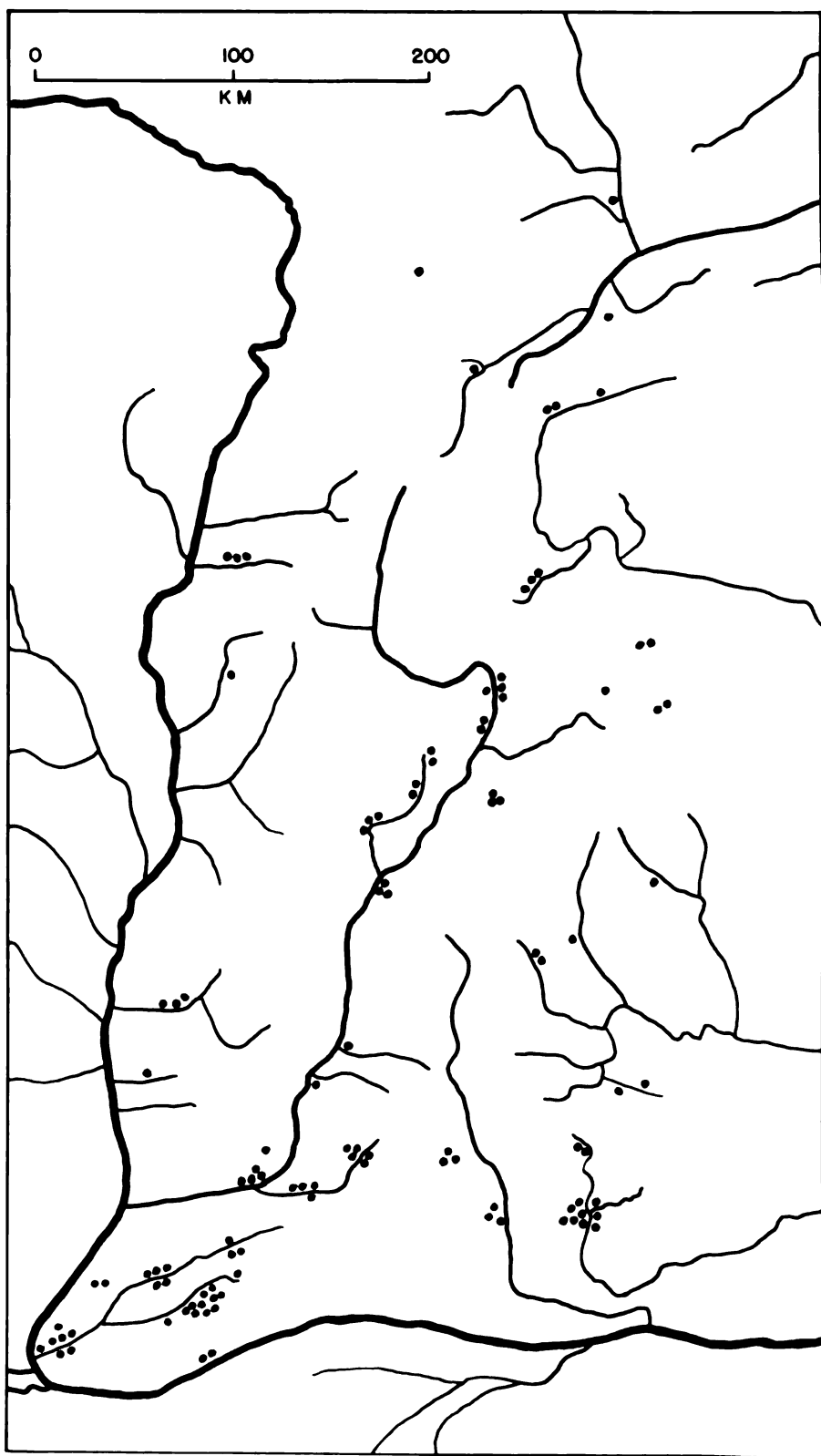
Map 40. Class II *chin-shih* from Manchuria 1776–1904.



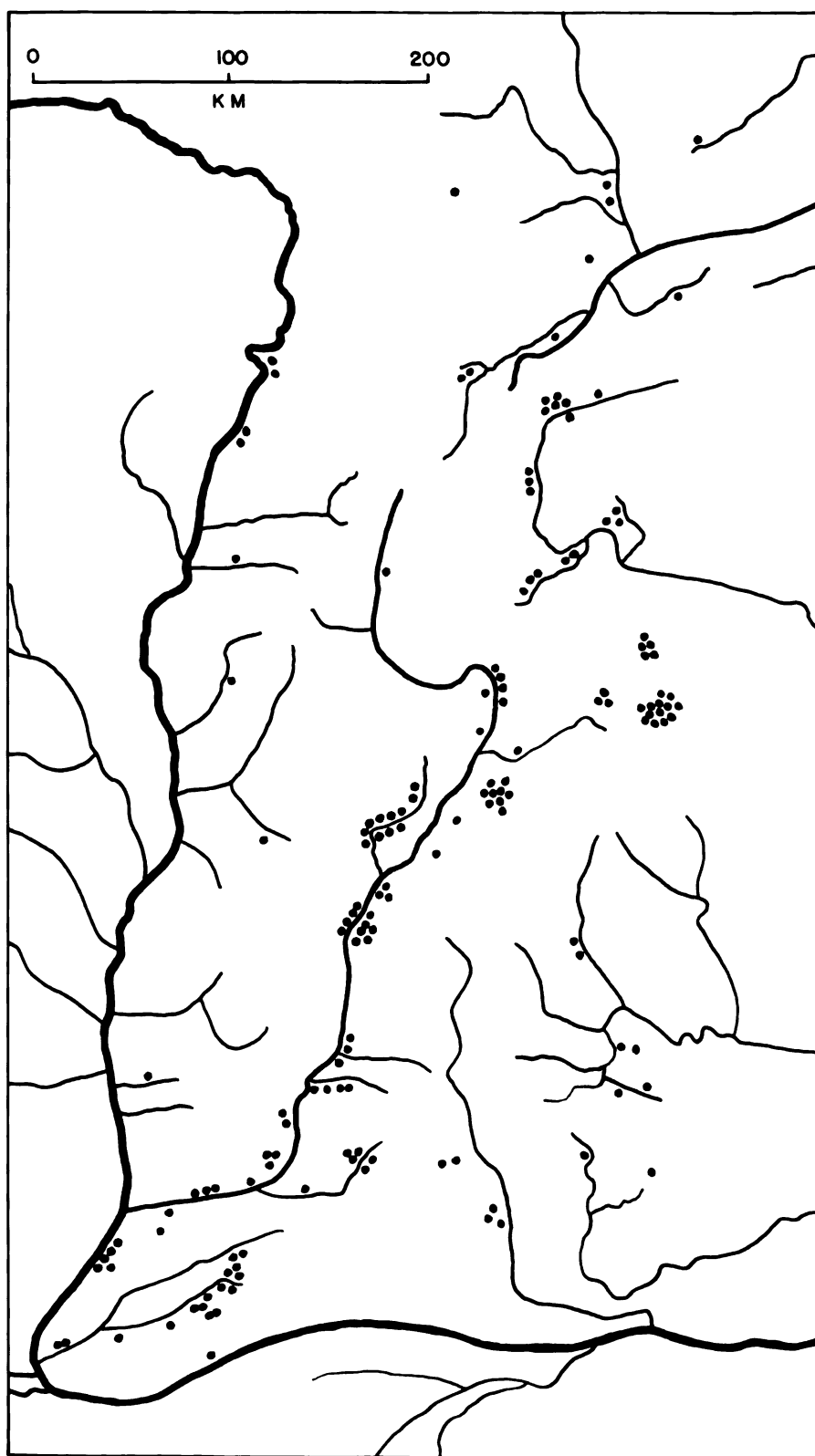
Map 41. All *chin-shih* from Shan-hsi 1646-1775.



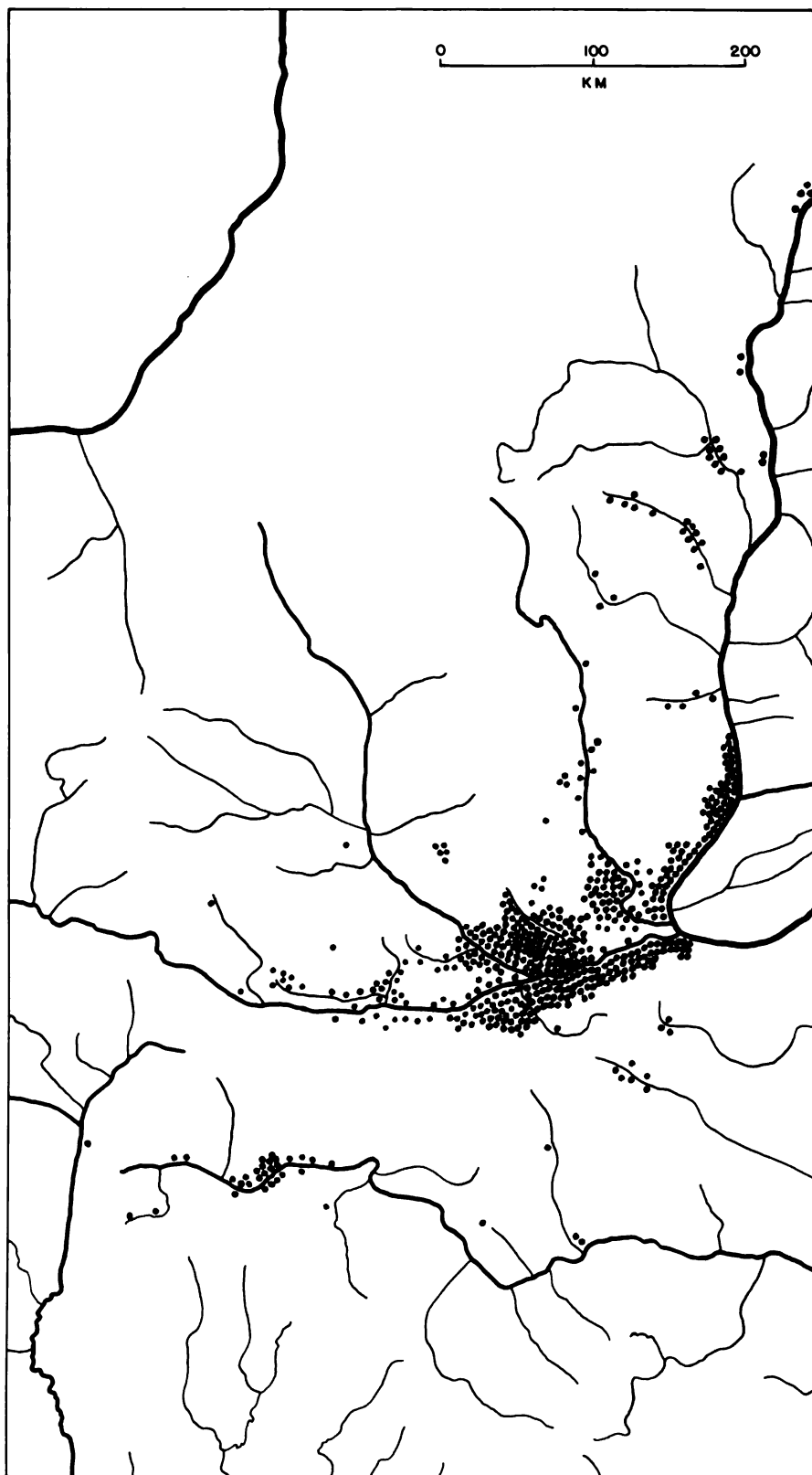
Map 42. All *chin-shih* from Shan-hsi 1776-1904.



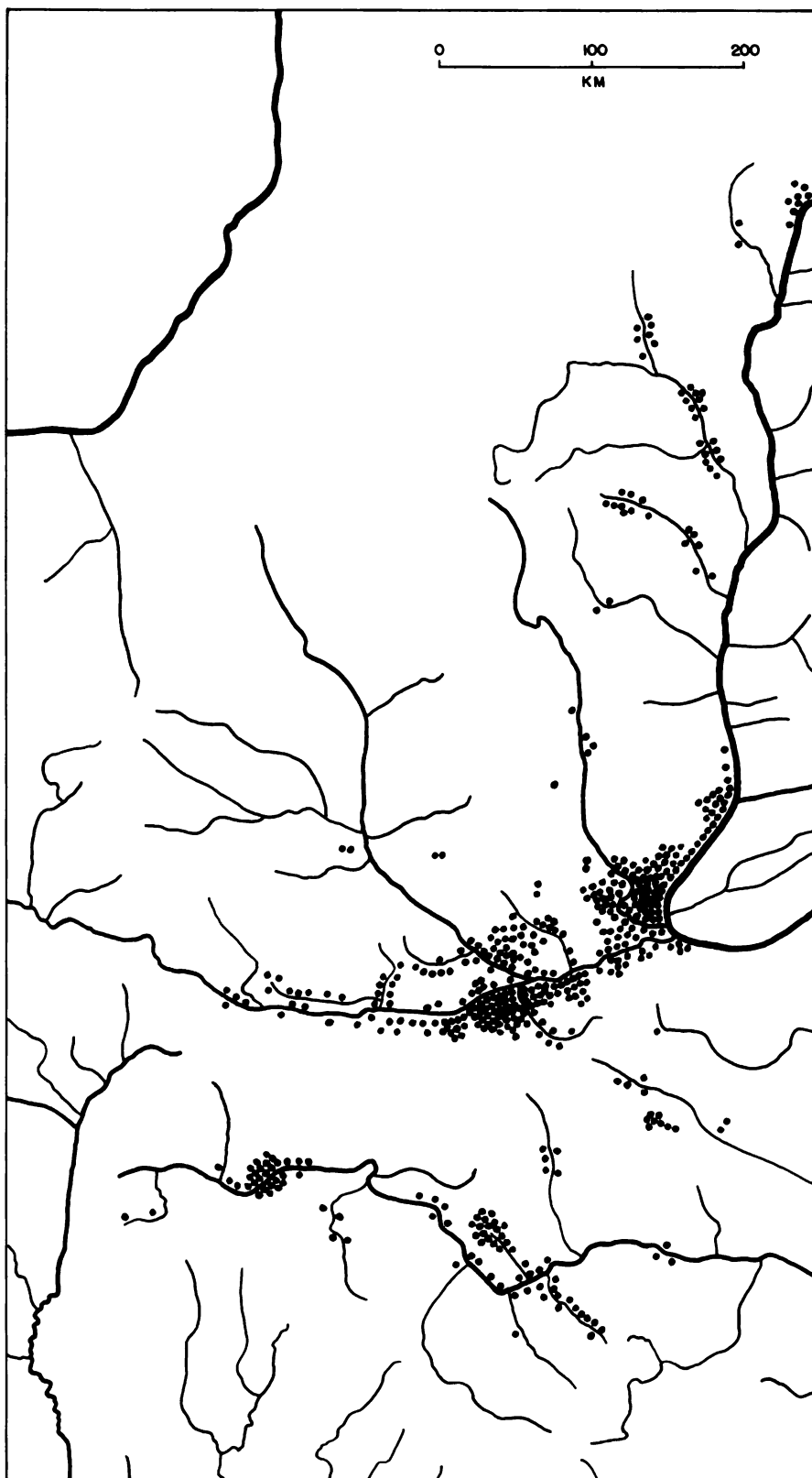
Map 43. Class II *chin-shih* from Shan-hsi 1646-1775.



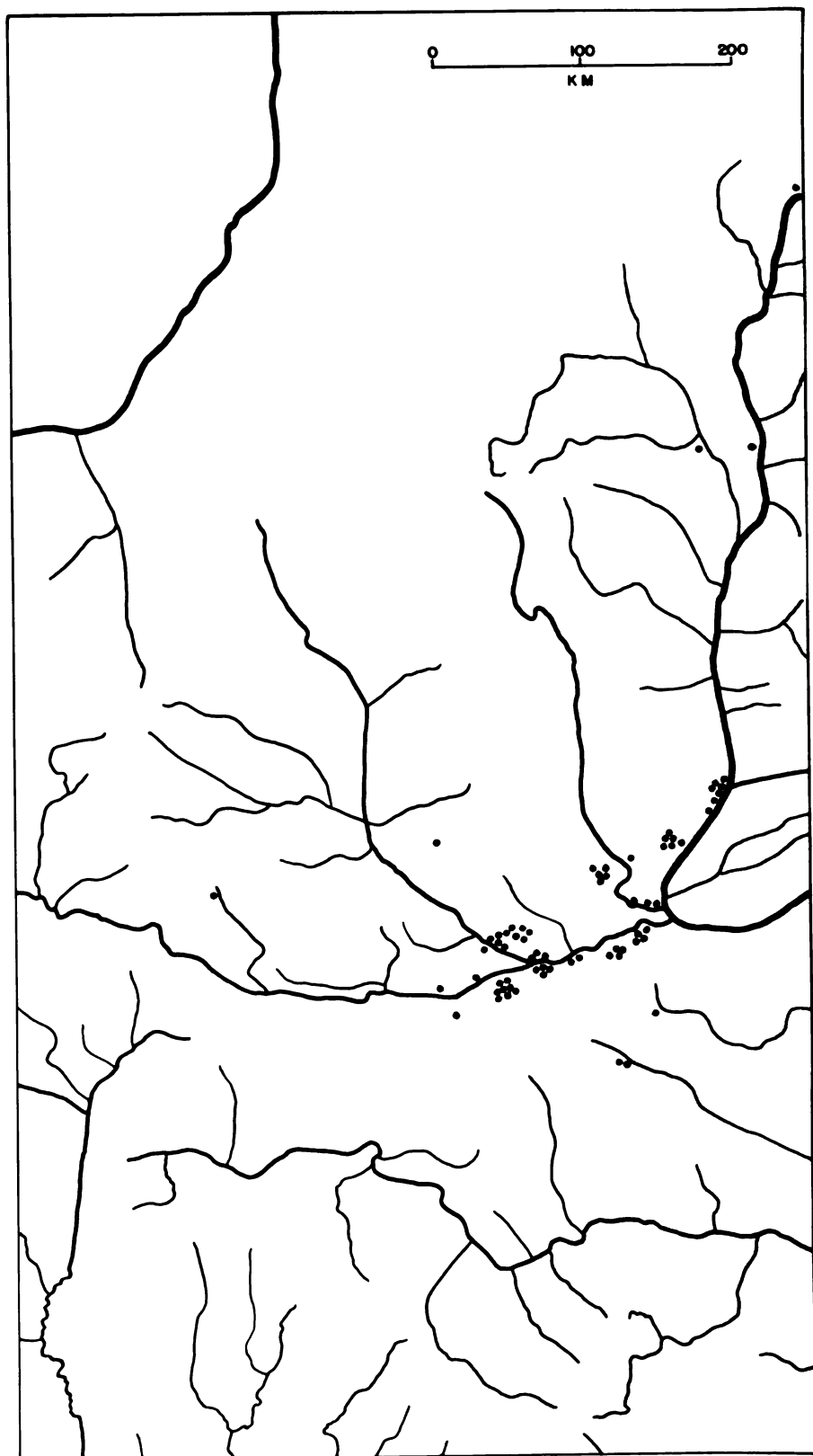
Map 44. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Shan-hsi 1776-1904.



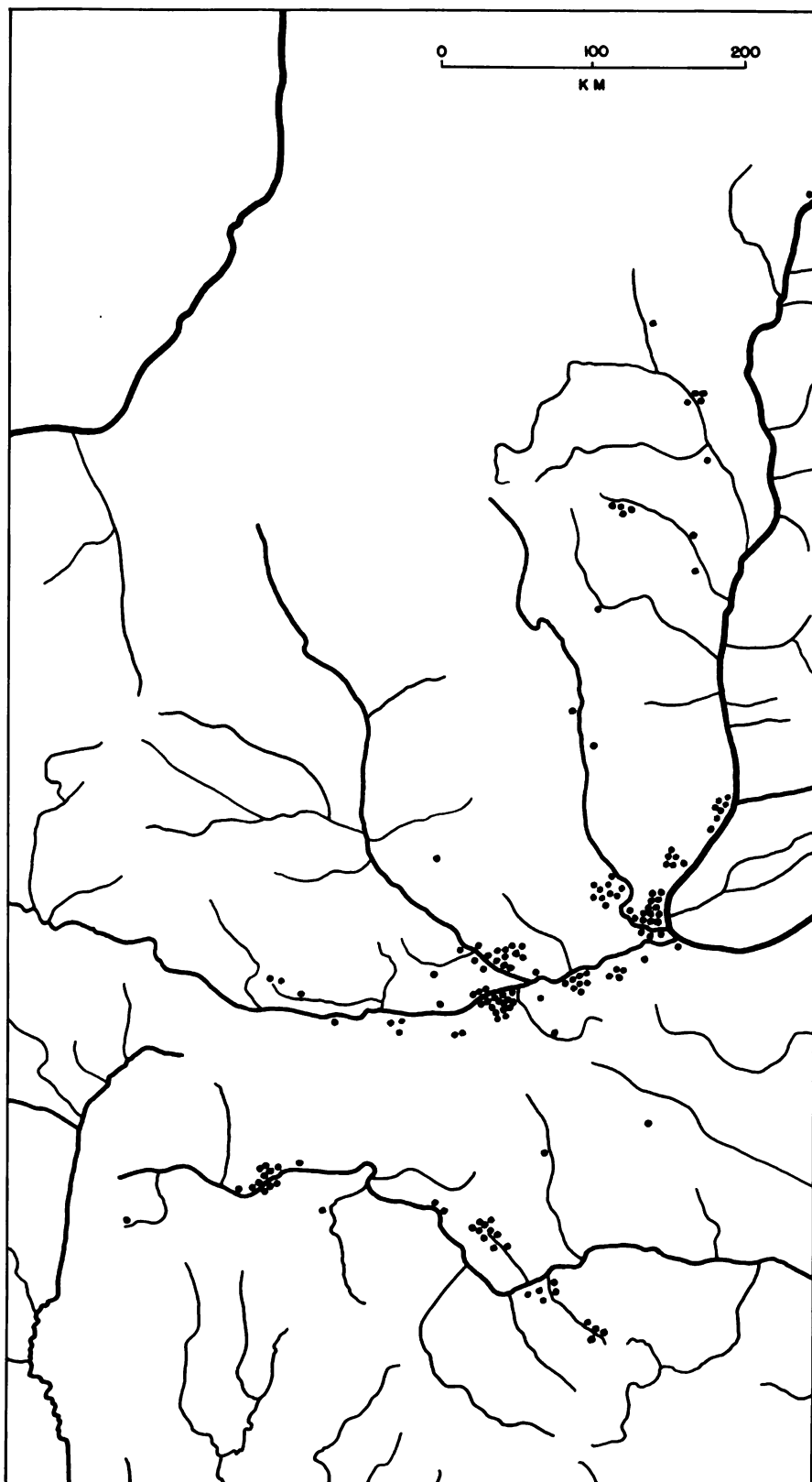
Map 45. All *chin-shih* from Shensi 1646-1775.



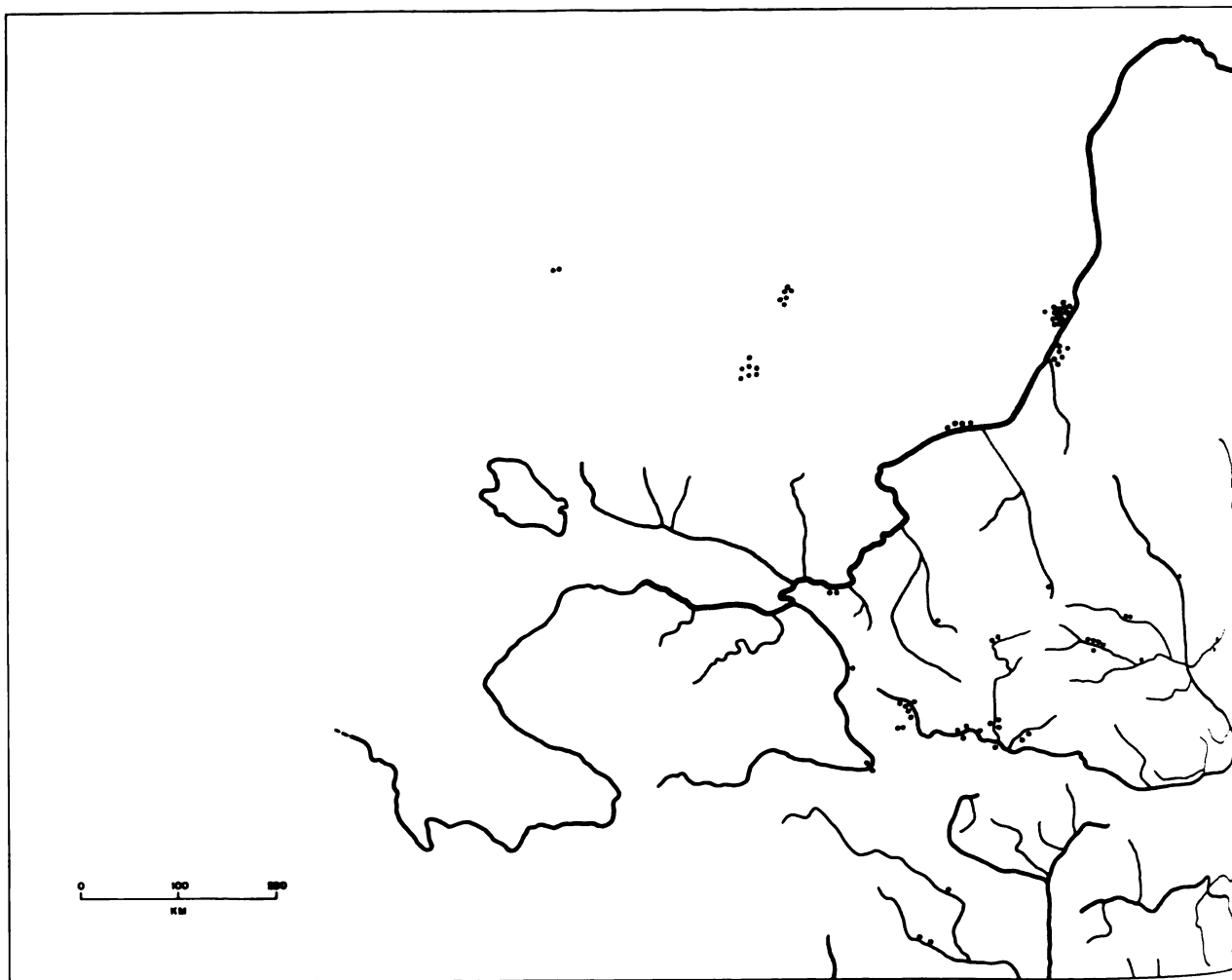
Map 46 . All *chin-shih* from Shensi 1776-1904.



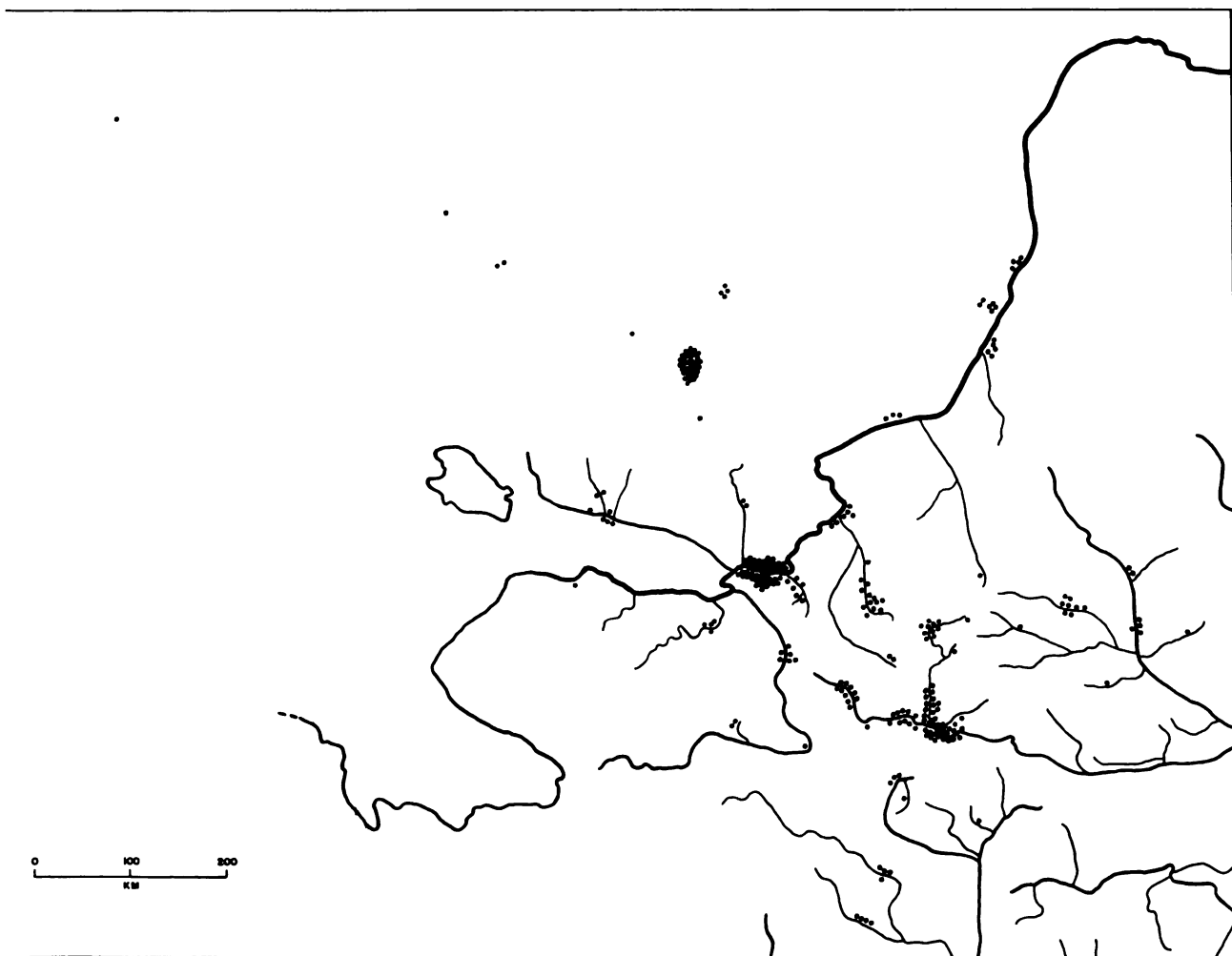
Map 47. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Shensi 1646-1775.



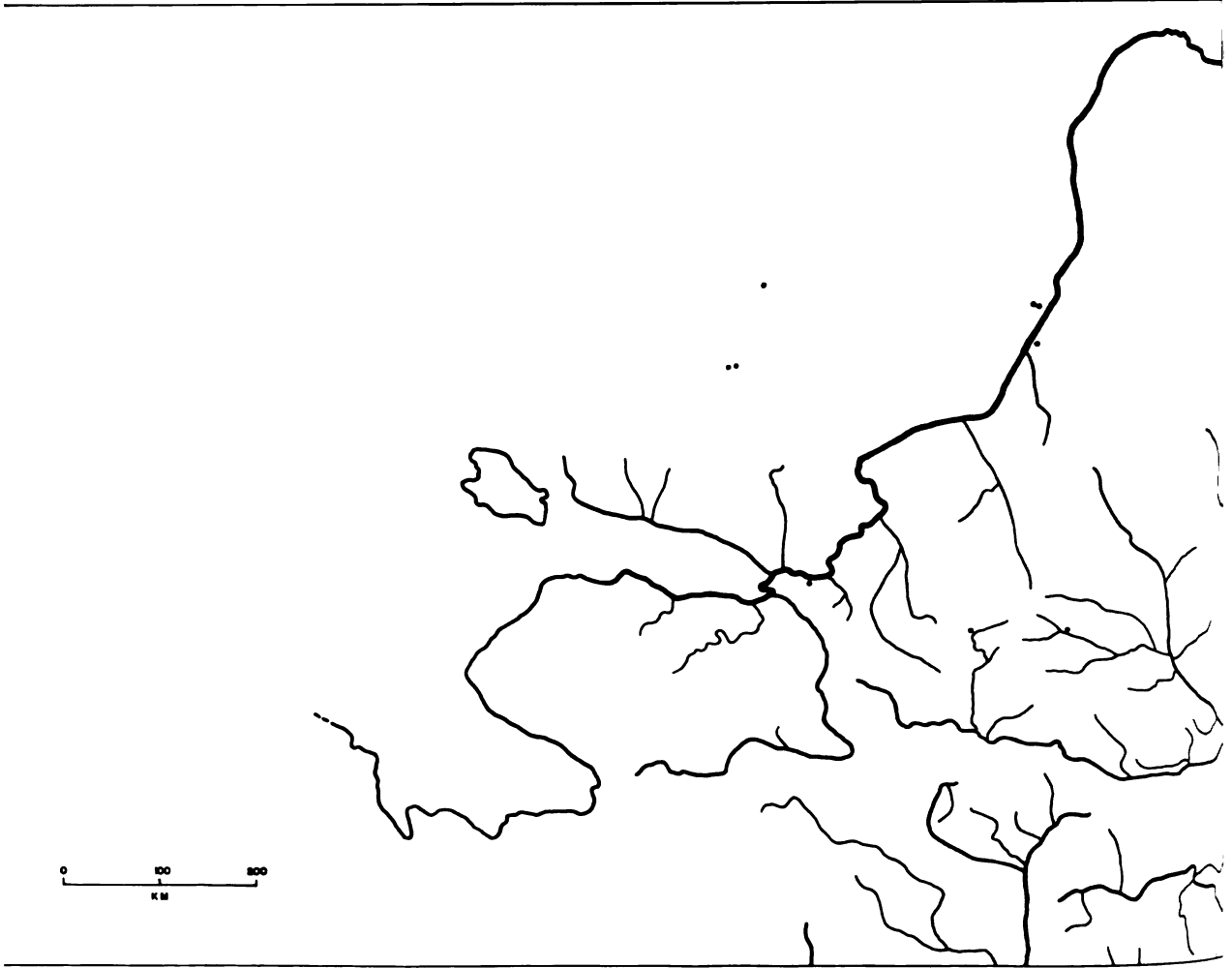
Map 48. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Shensi 1776-1904.



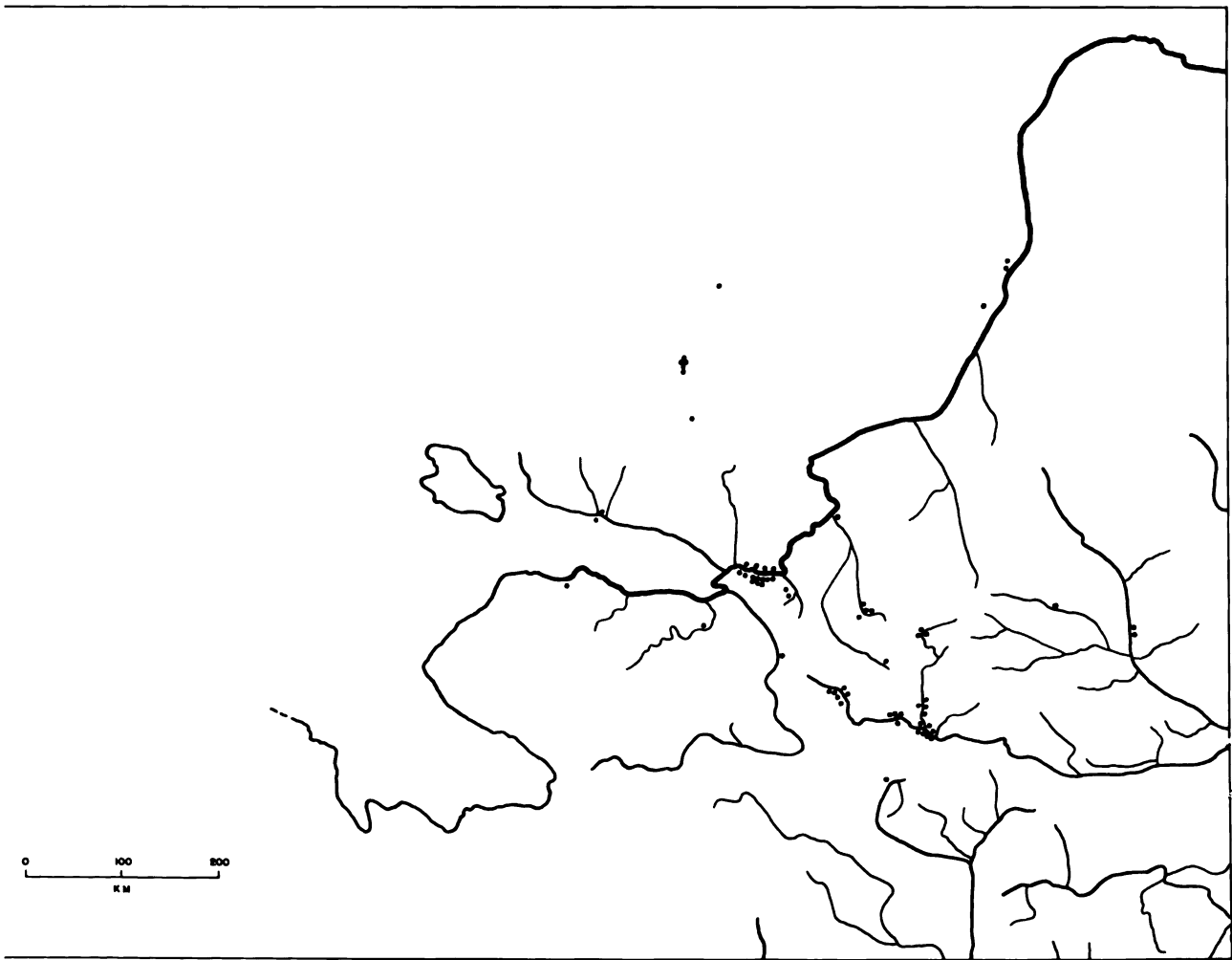
Map 49. All *chin-shih* from Kan-su 1646–1775.



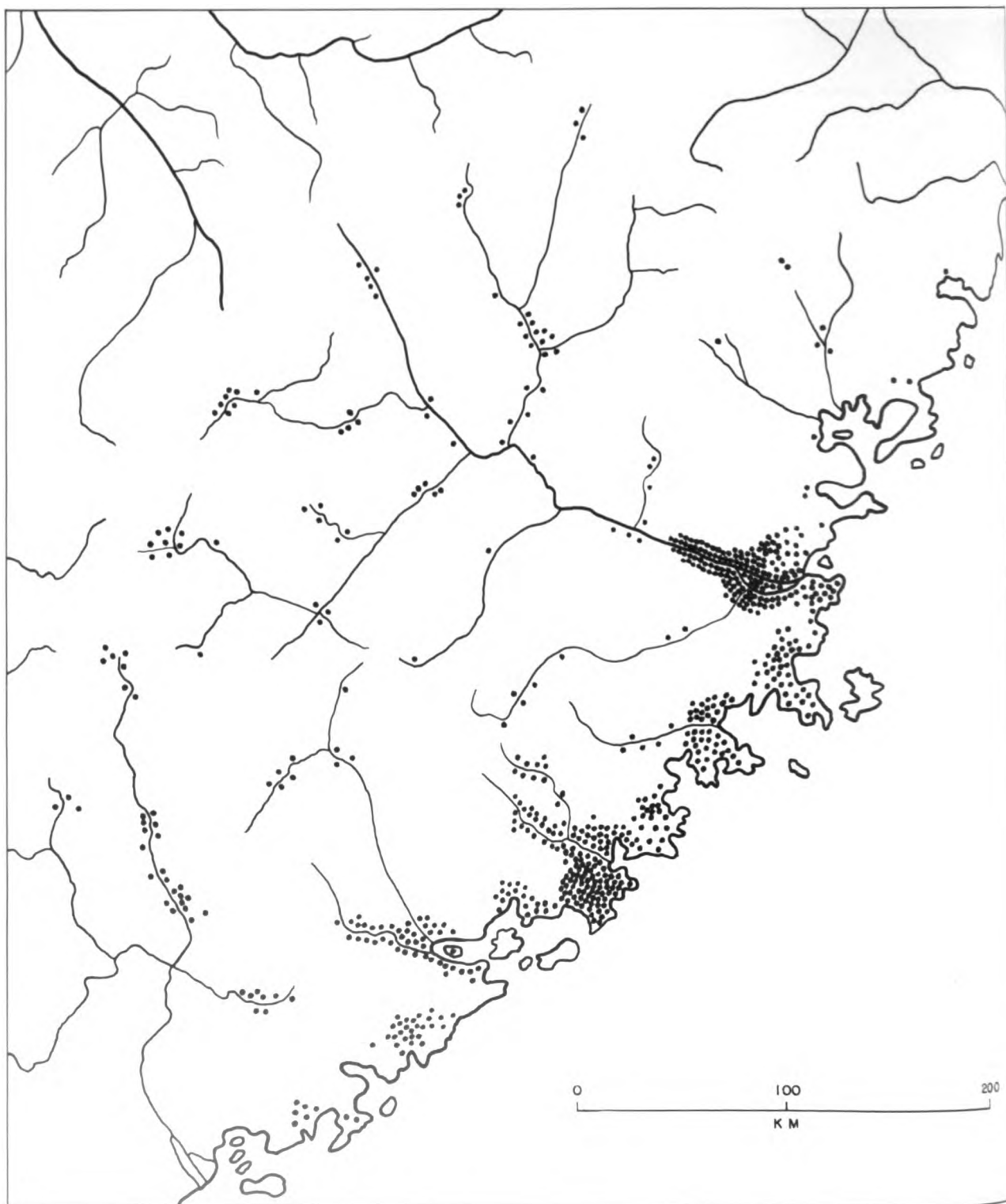
Map 50. All *chin-shih* from Kan-su 1776-1904.



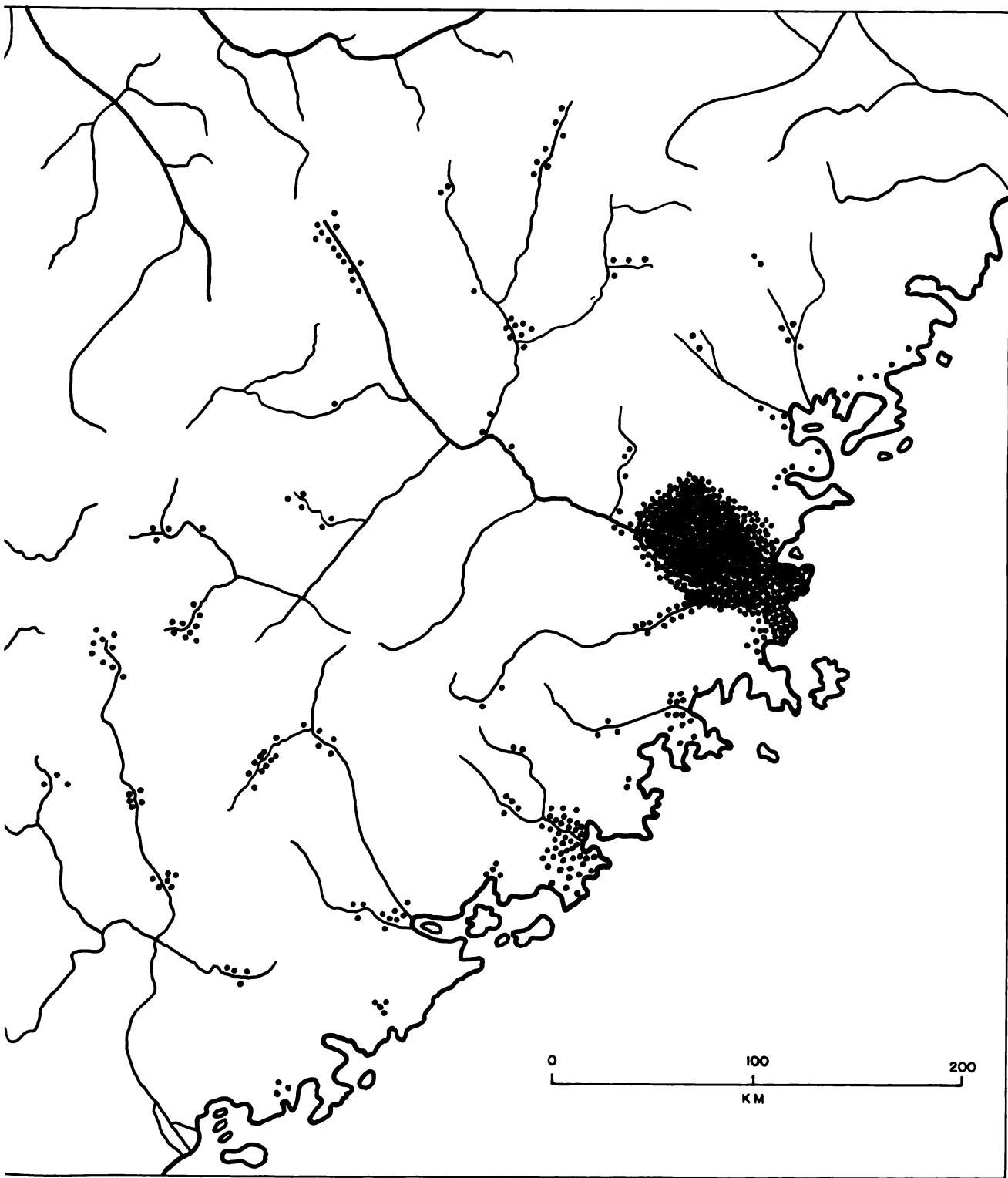
Map 51. Class II *chin-shih* from Kan-su 1646–1775.



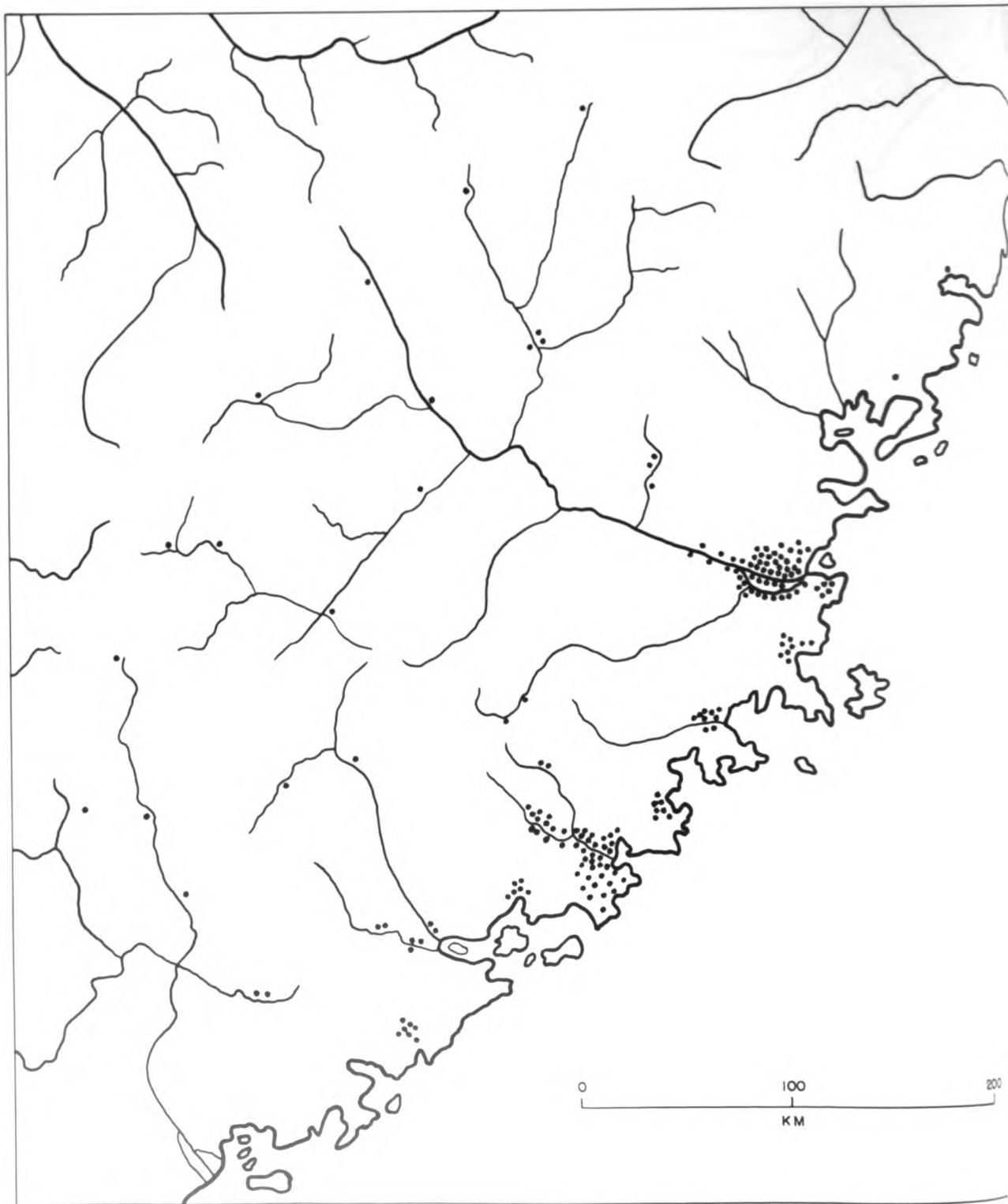
Map 52. Class II *chin-shih* from Kan-su 1776–1904.



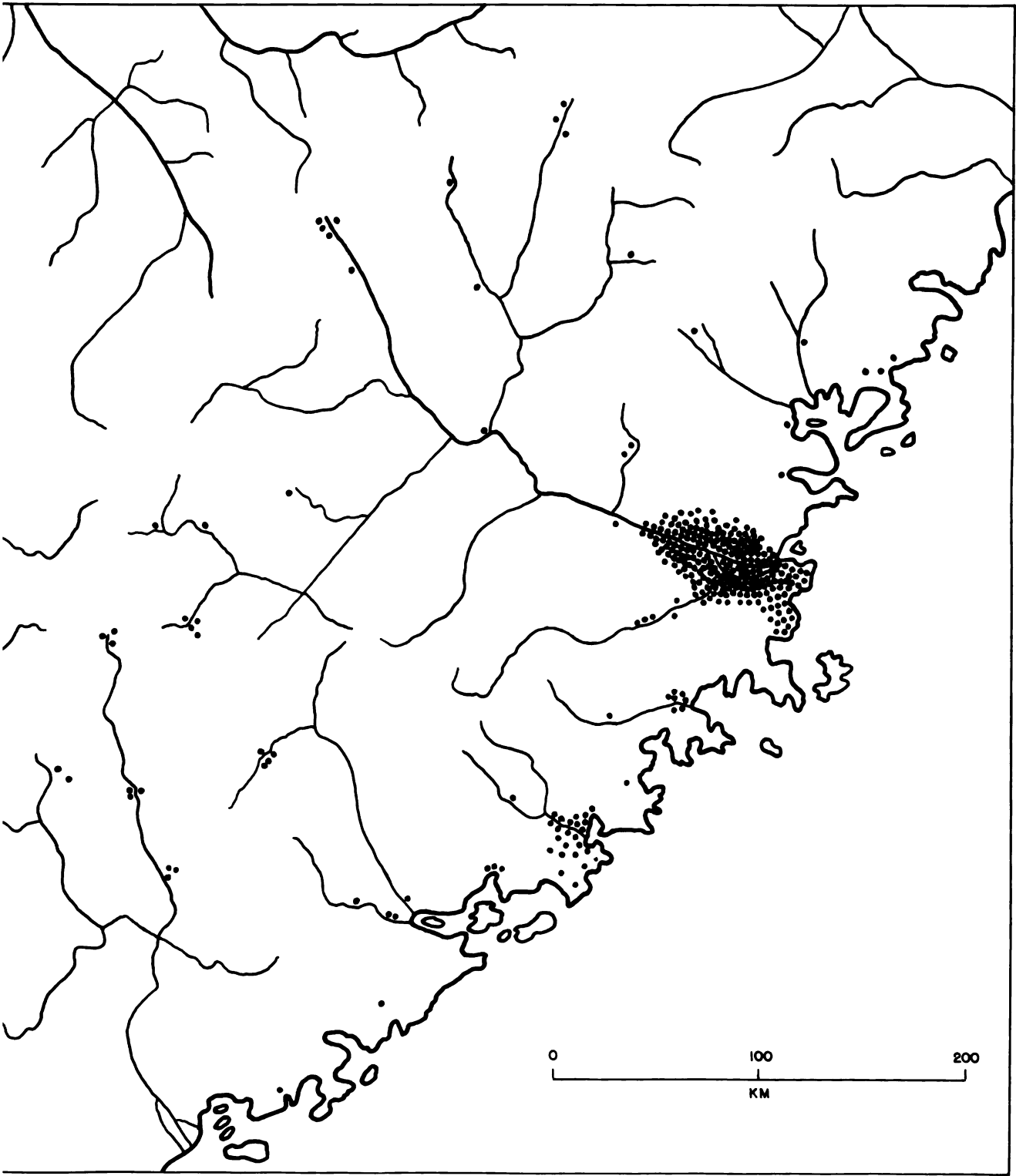
Map 53. All *chin-shih* from Fu-chien 1646-1775.



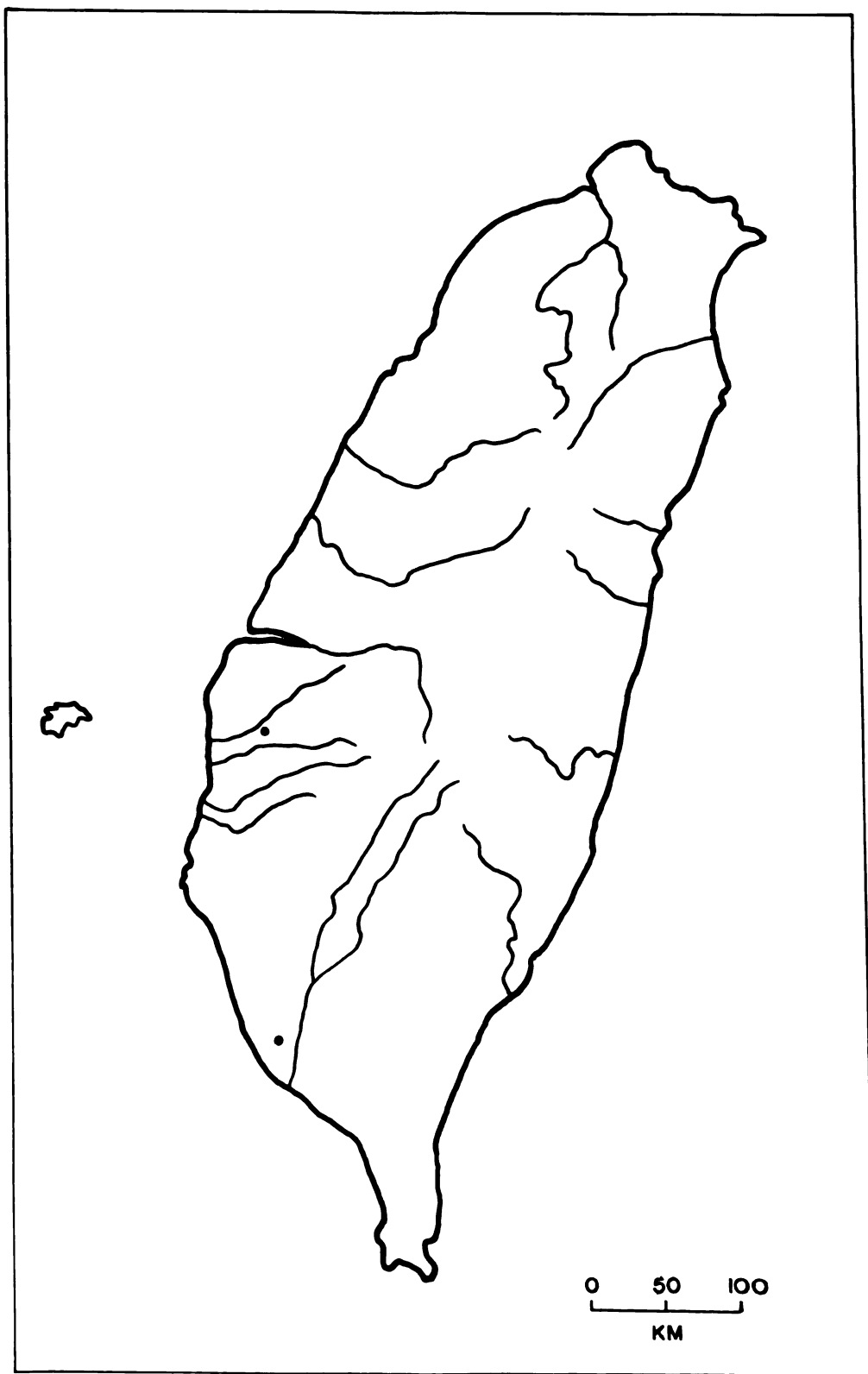
Map 54. All *chin-shih* from Fu-chien 1776-1904.



Map 55. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Fu-chien 1646–1775.



Map 56. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Fu-chien 1776-1904.



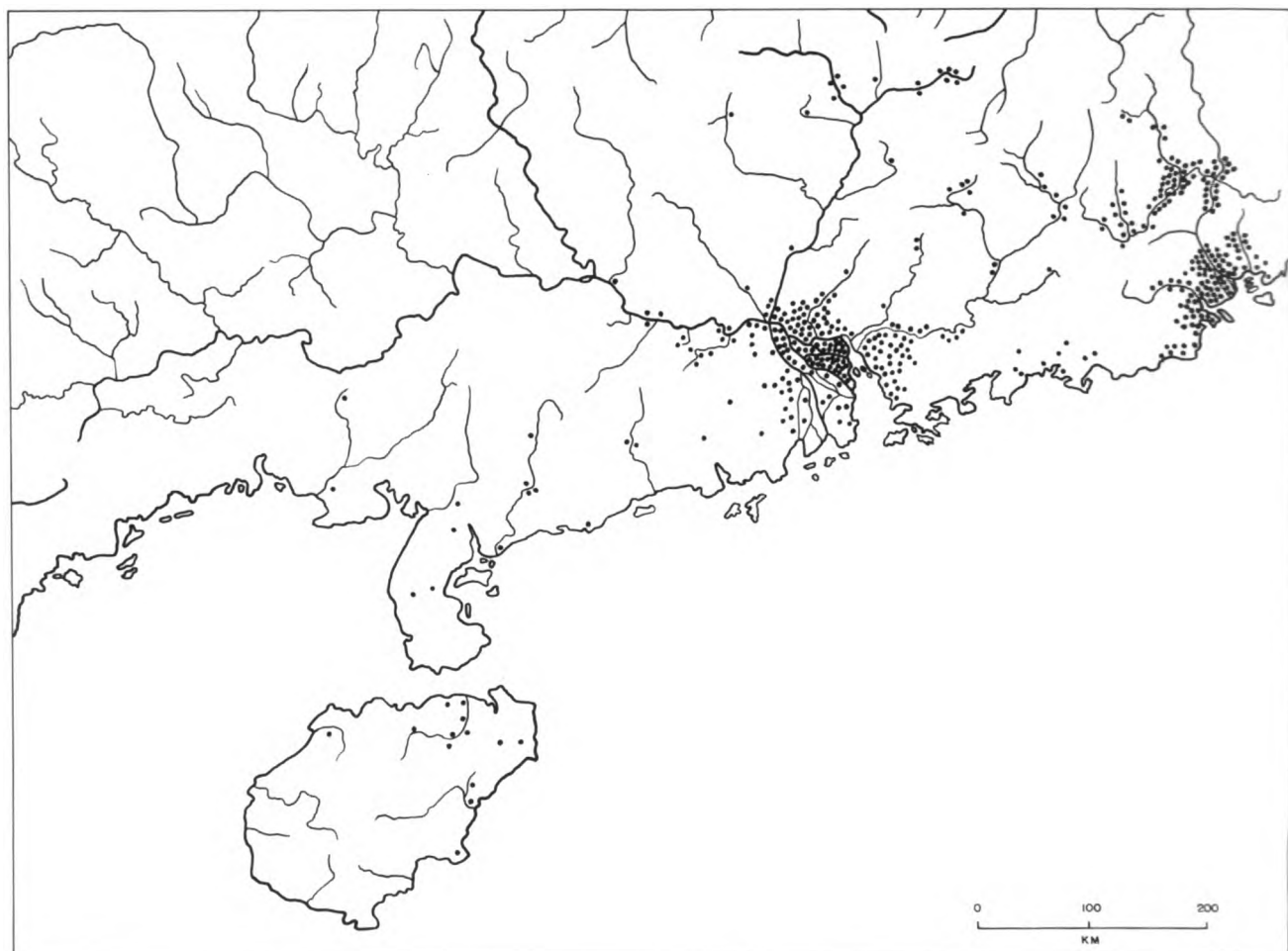
Map 57. All *chin-shih* from T'ai-wan 1646-1775.



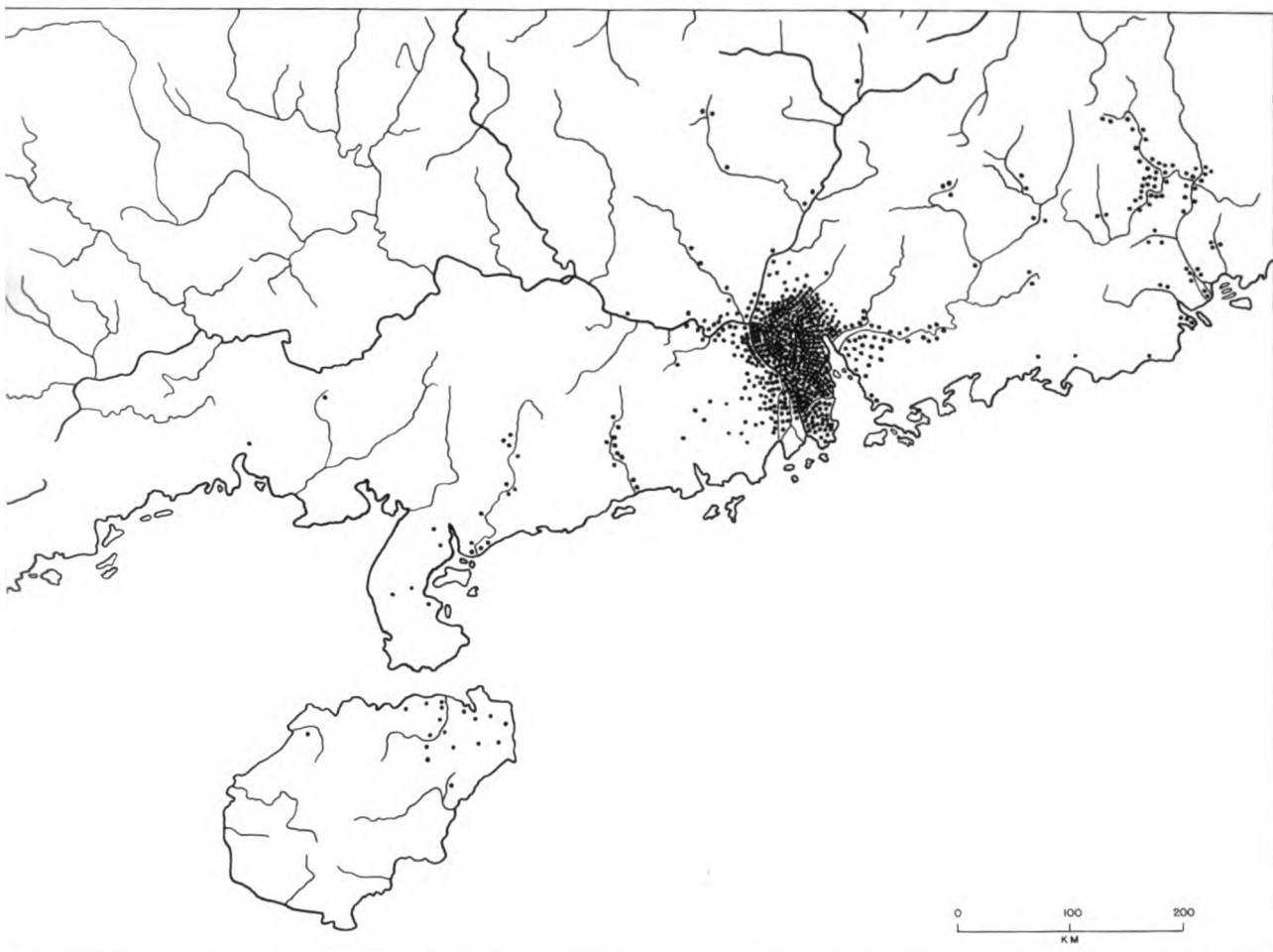
Map 58. All *chin-shih* from T'ai-wan and the P'eng-hu Islands 1776-1904.



Map 59. Class II *chin-shih* from T'ai-wan and the P'eng-hu Islands 1776-1904.



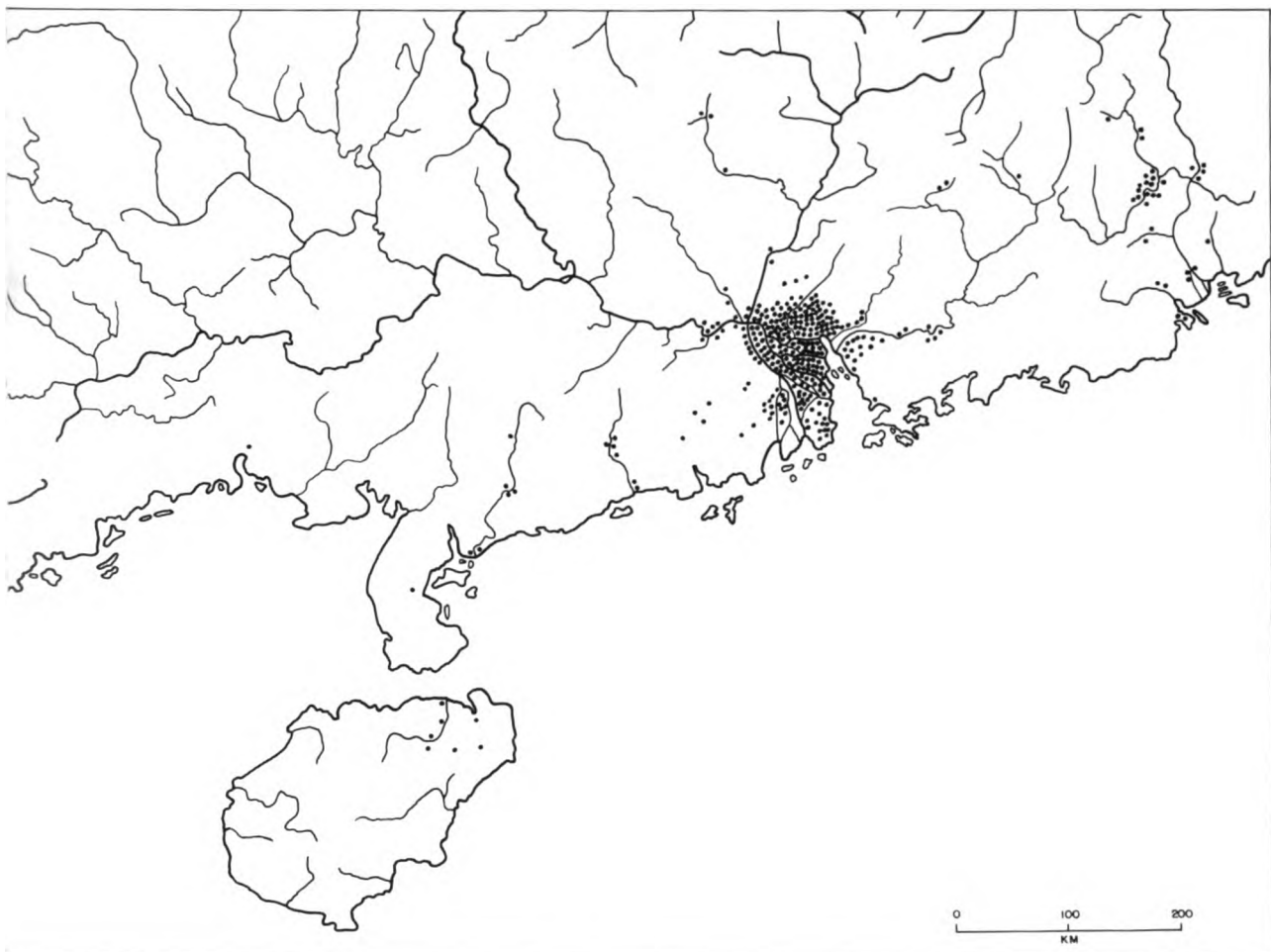
Map 60. All *chin-shih* from Kuang-tung 1646–1775.



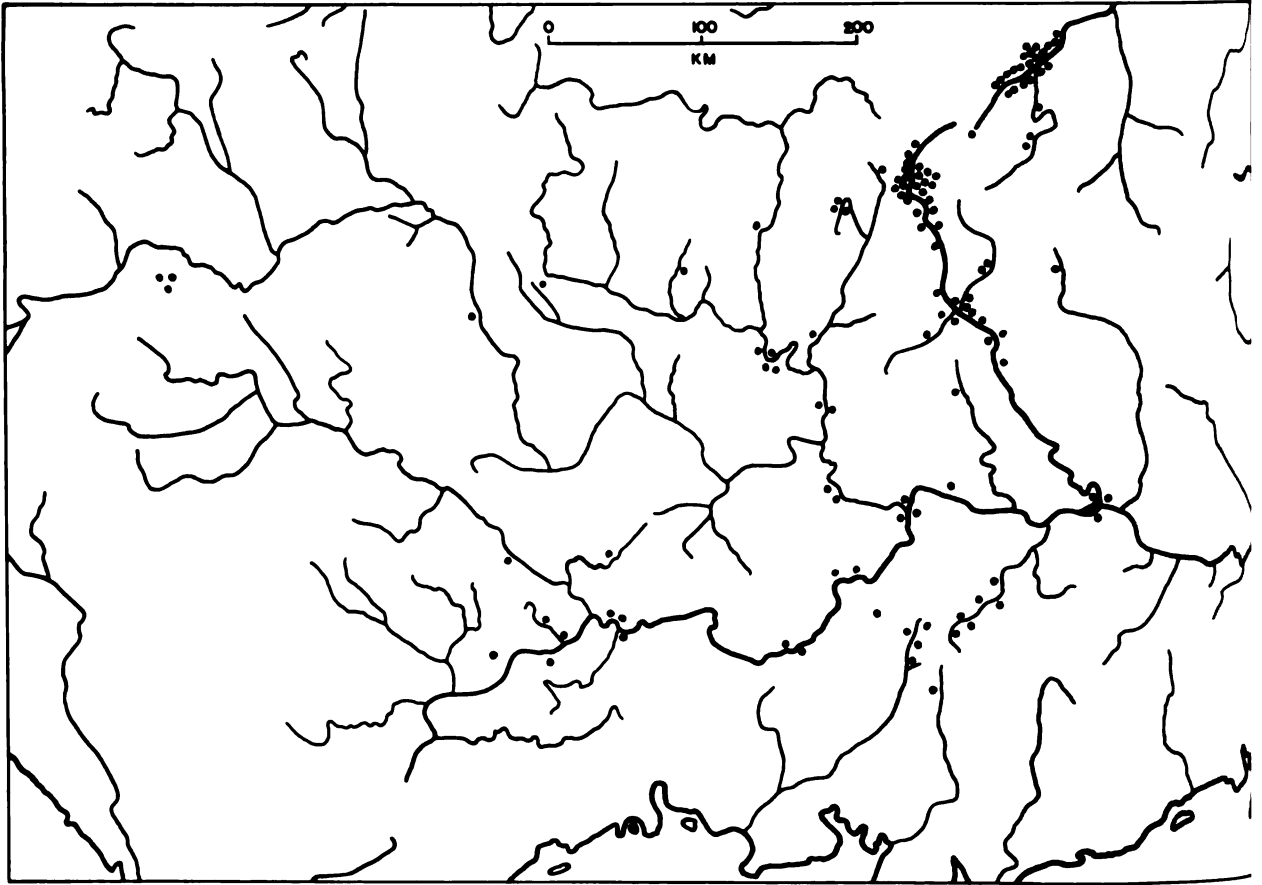
Map 61. All *chin-shih* from Kuang-tung 1776–1904.



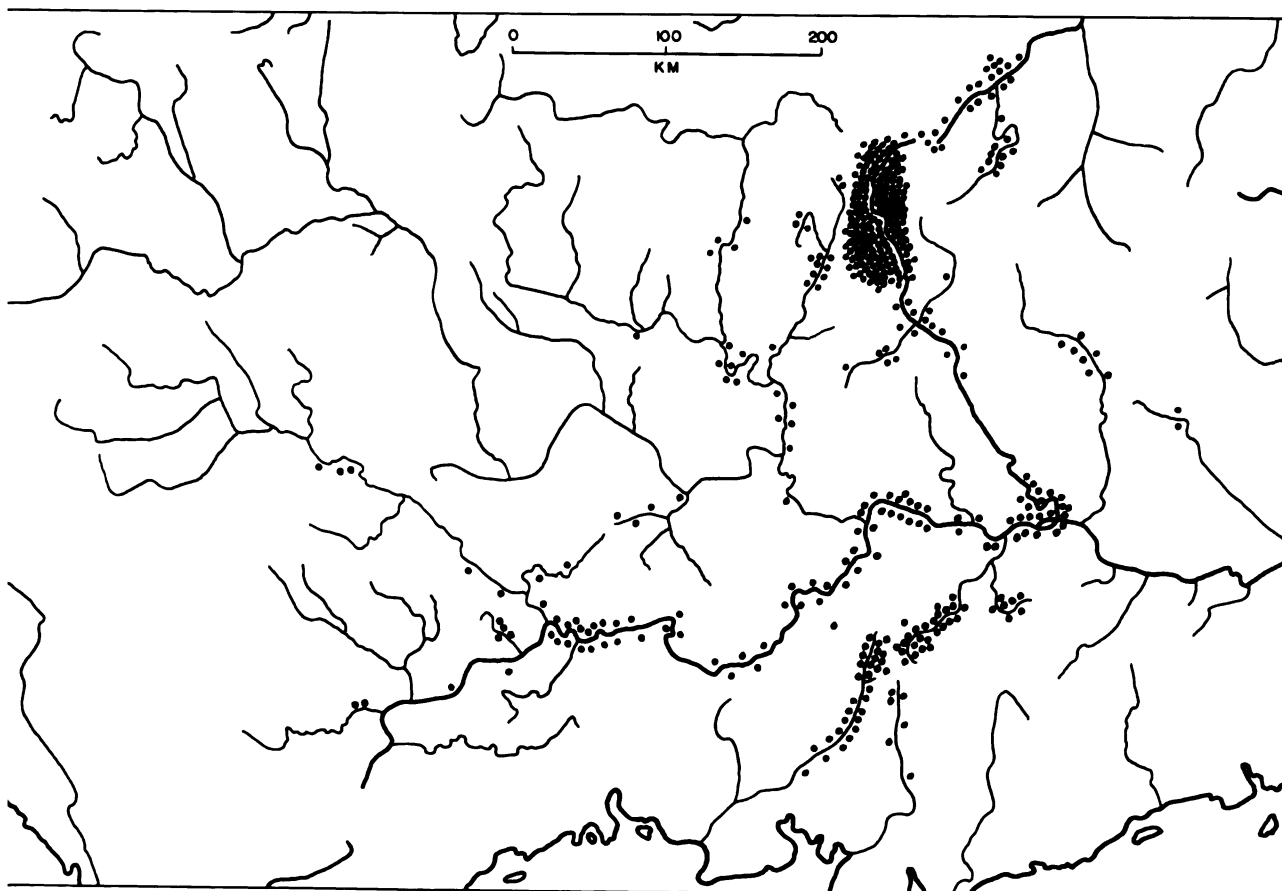
Map 62. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Kuang-tung 1646–1775.



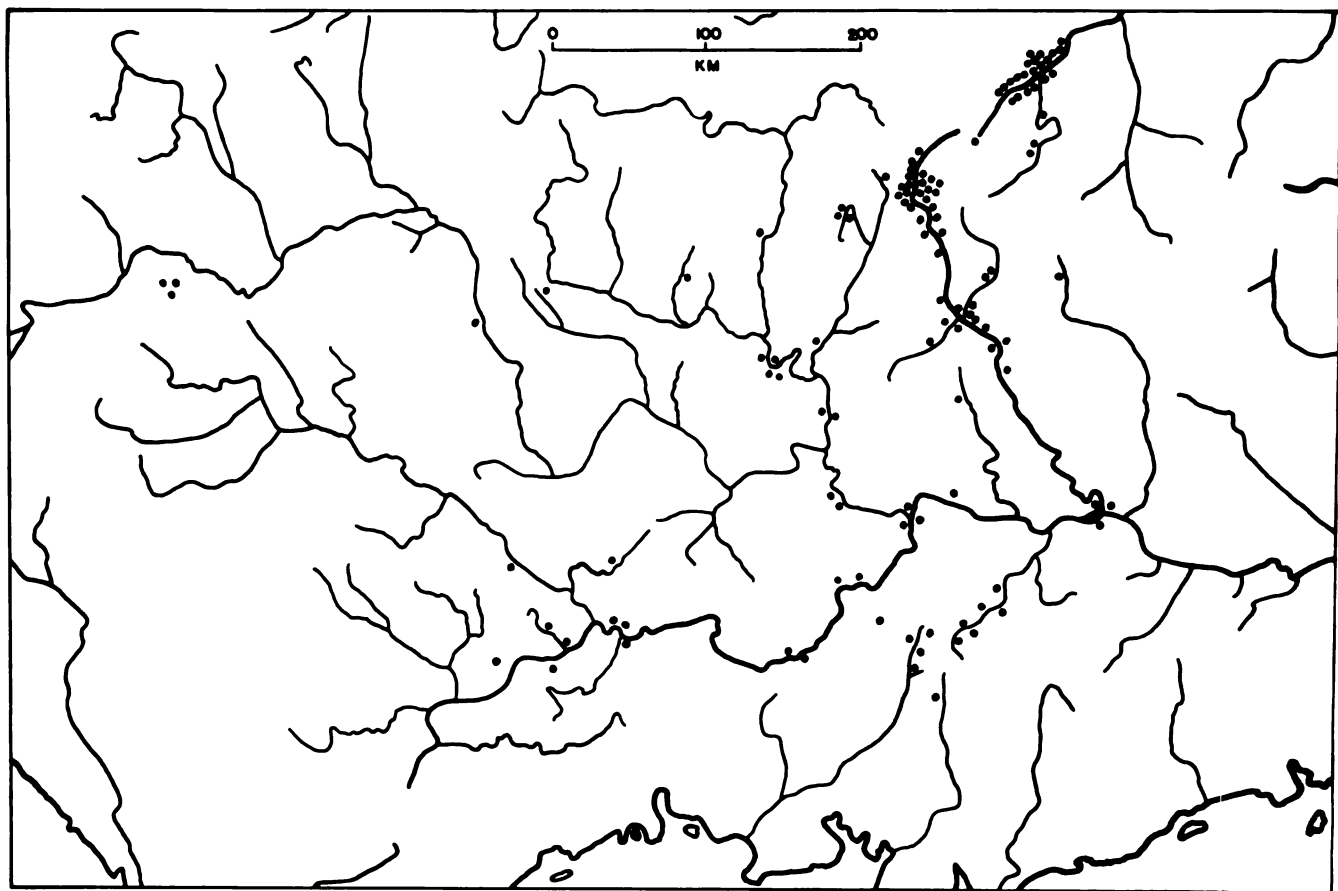
Map 63. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Kuang-tung 1776–1904.



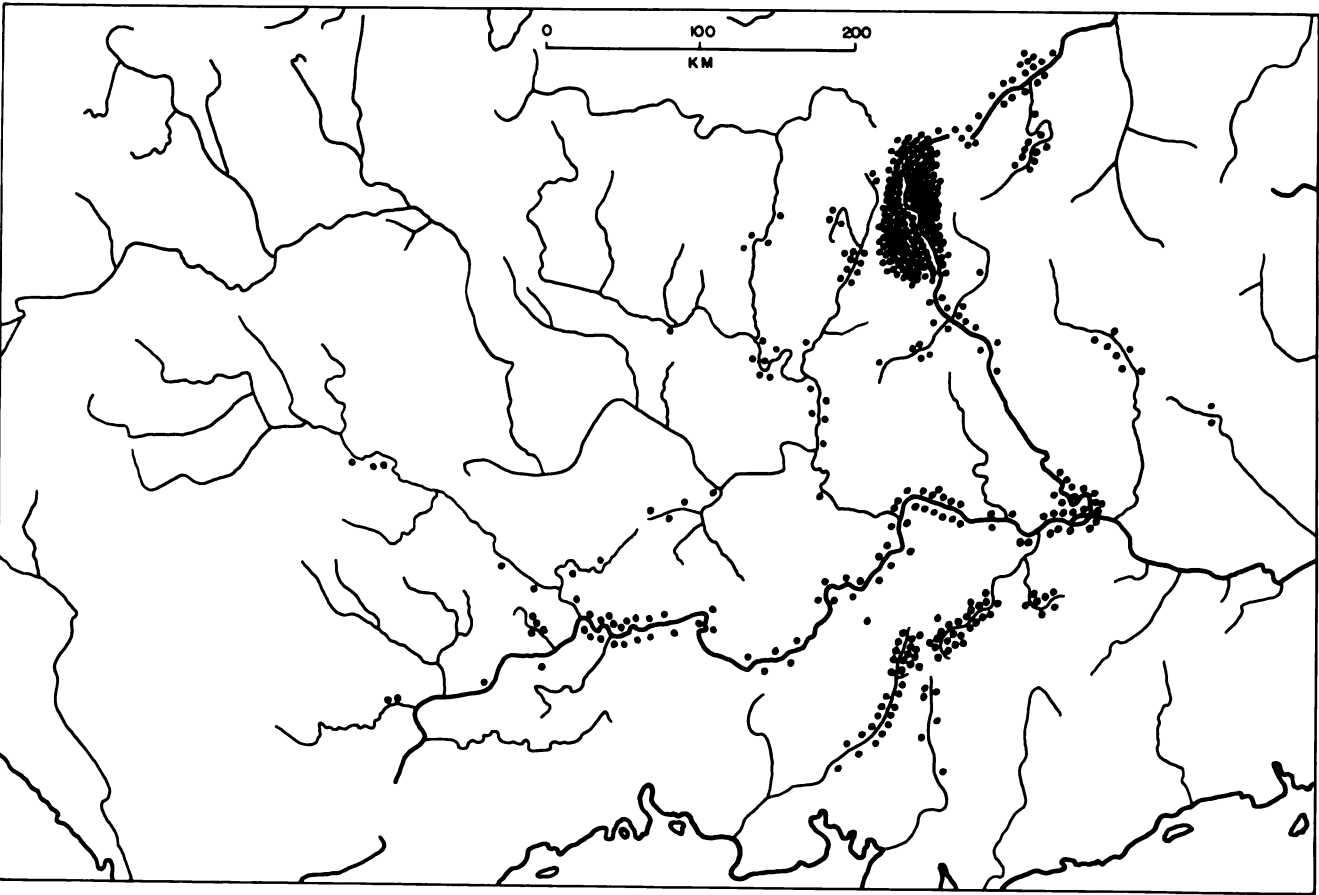
Map 64. All *chin-shih* from Kuang-hsi 1646-1775.



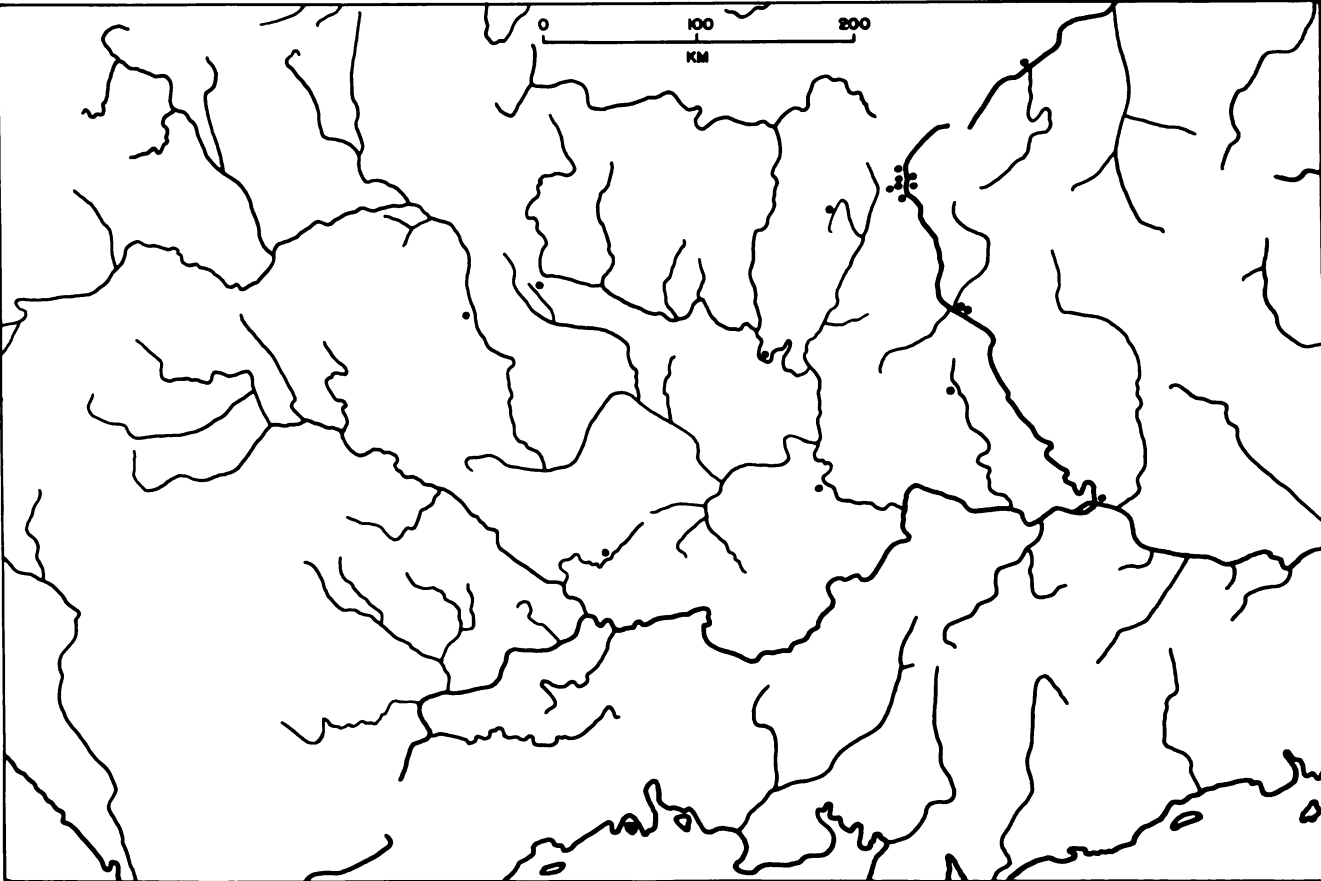
Map 65. All *chin-shih* from Kuang-hsi 1776-1904.



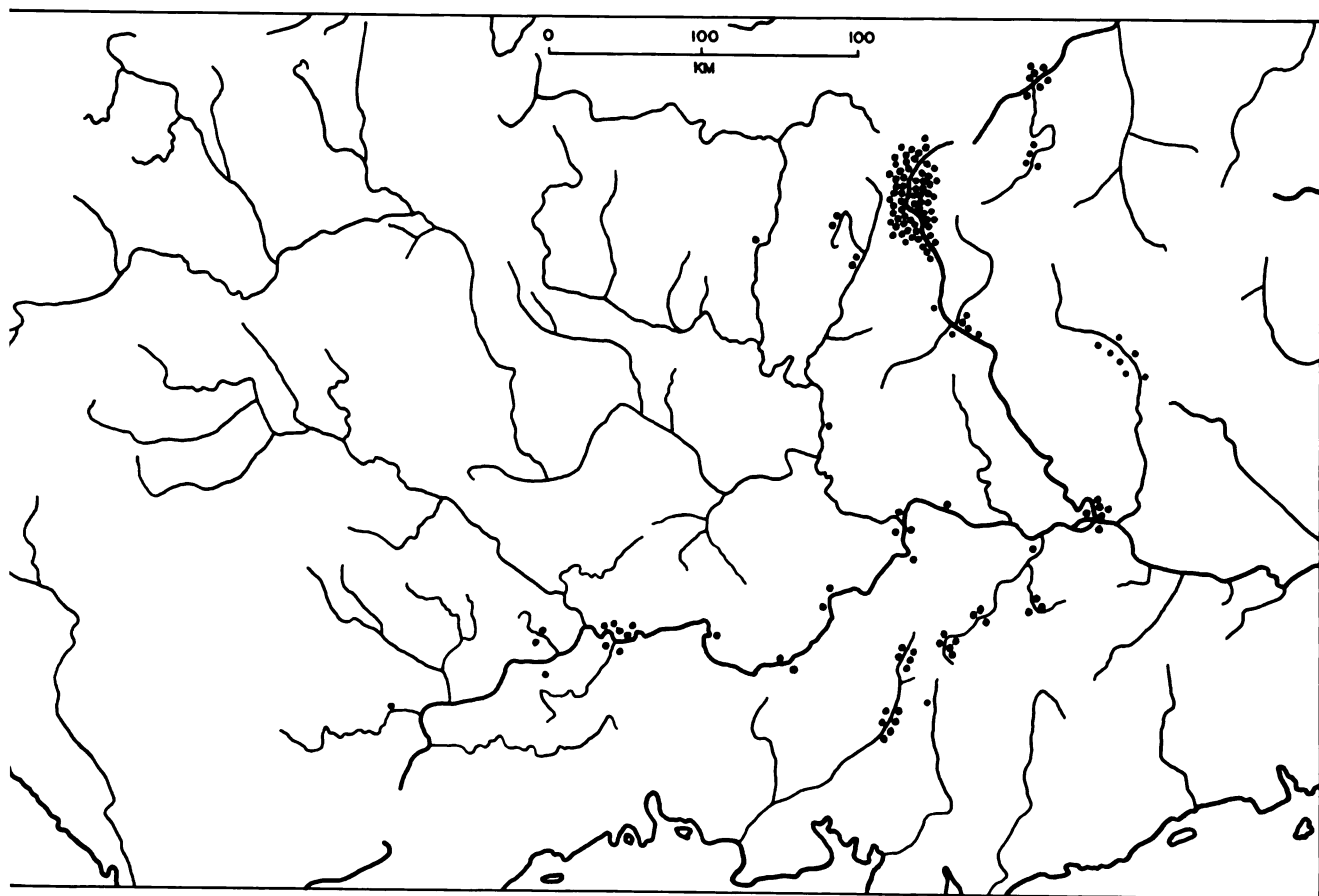
Map 64. All *chin-shih* from Kuang-hsi 1646–1775.



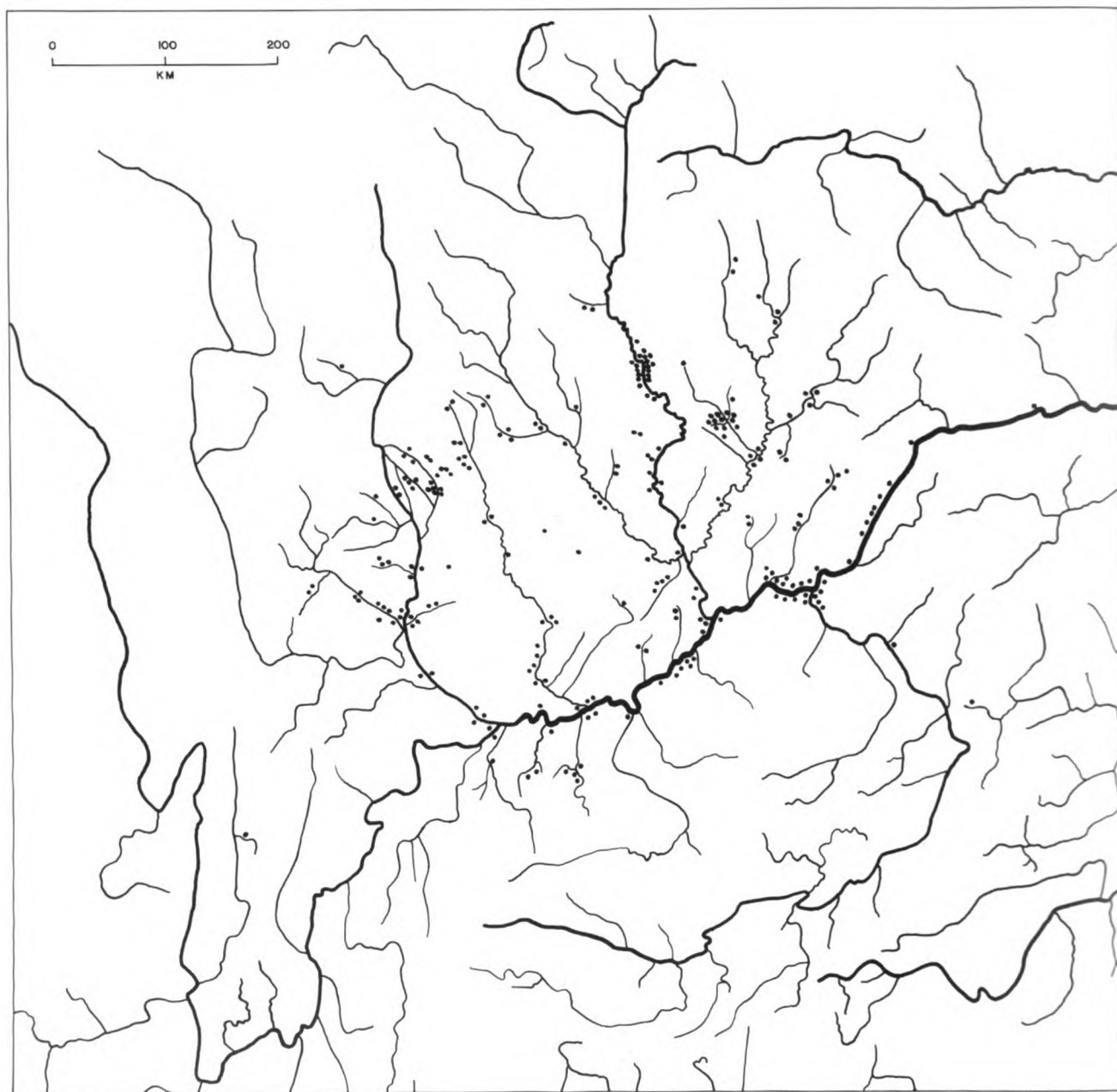
Map 65. All *chin-shih* from Kuang-hsi 1776–1904.



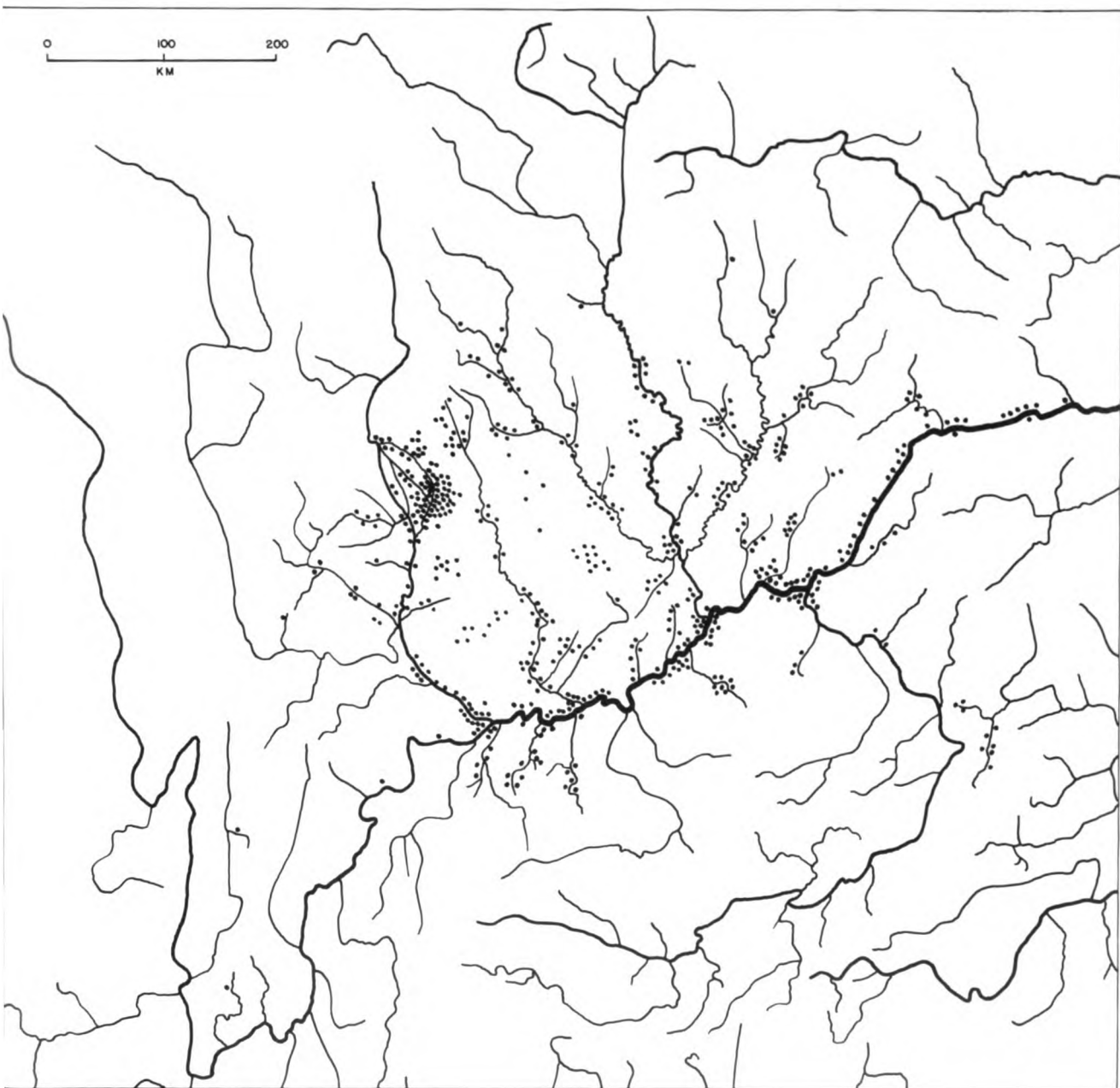
Map 66. Class II *chin-shih* from Kuang-hsi 1646–1775.



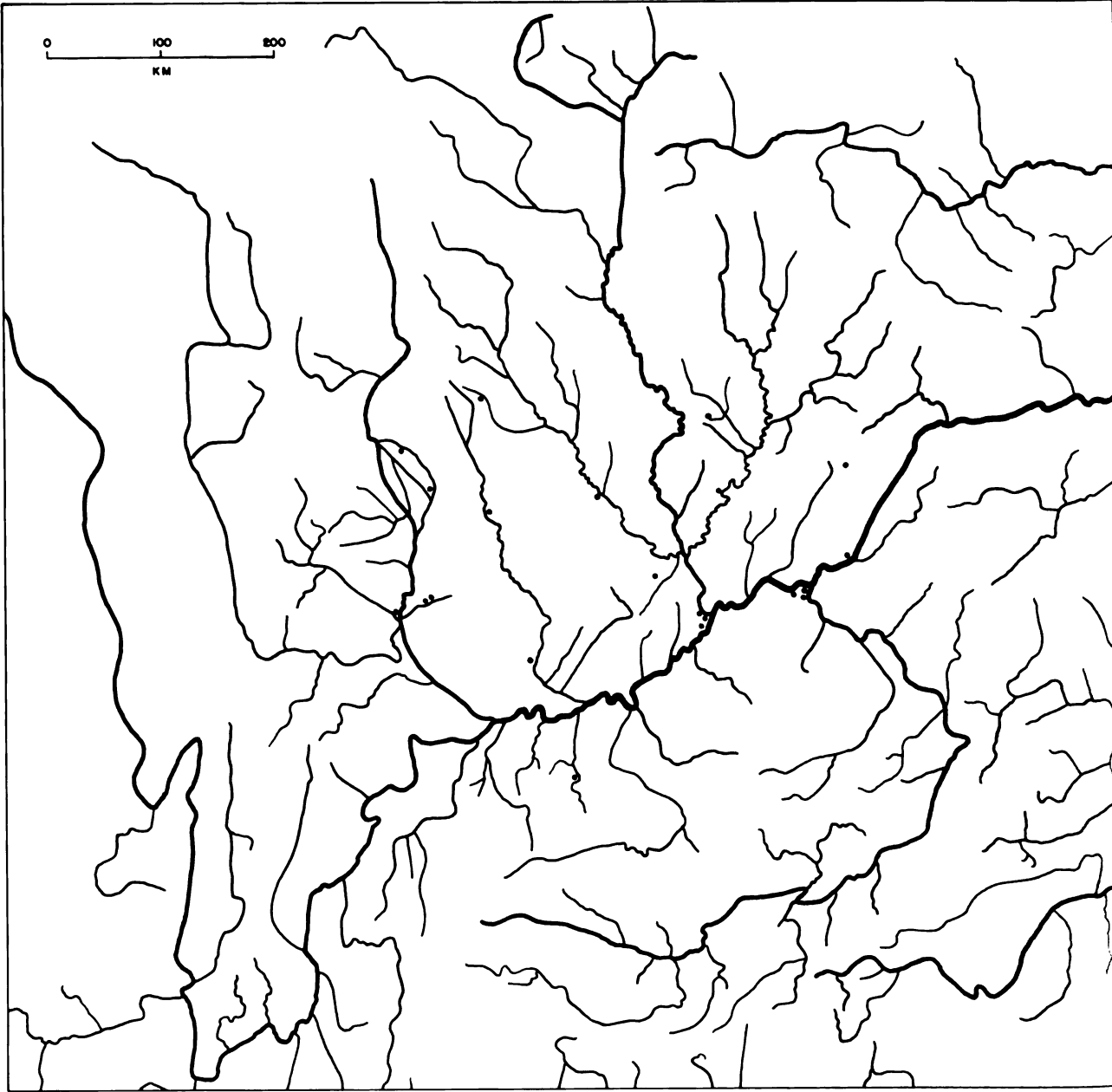
Map 67. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Kuang-hsi 1776–1904.



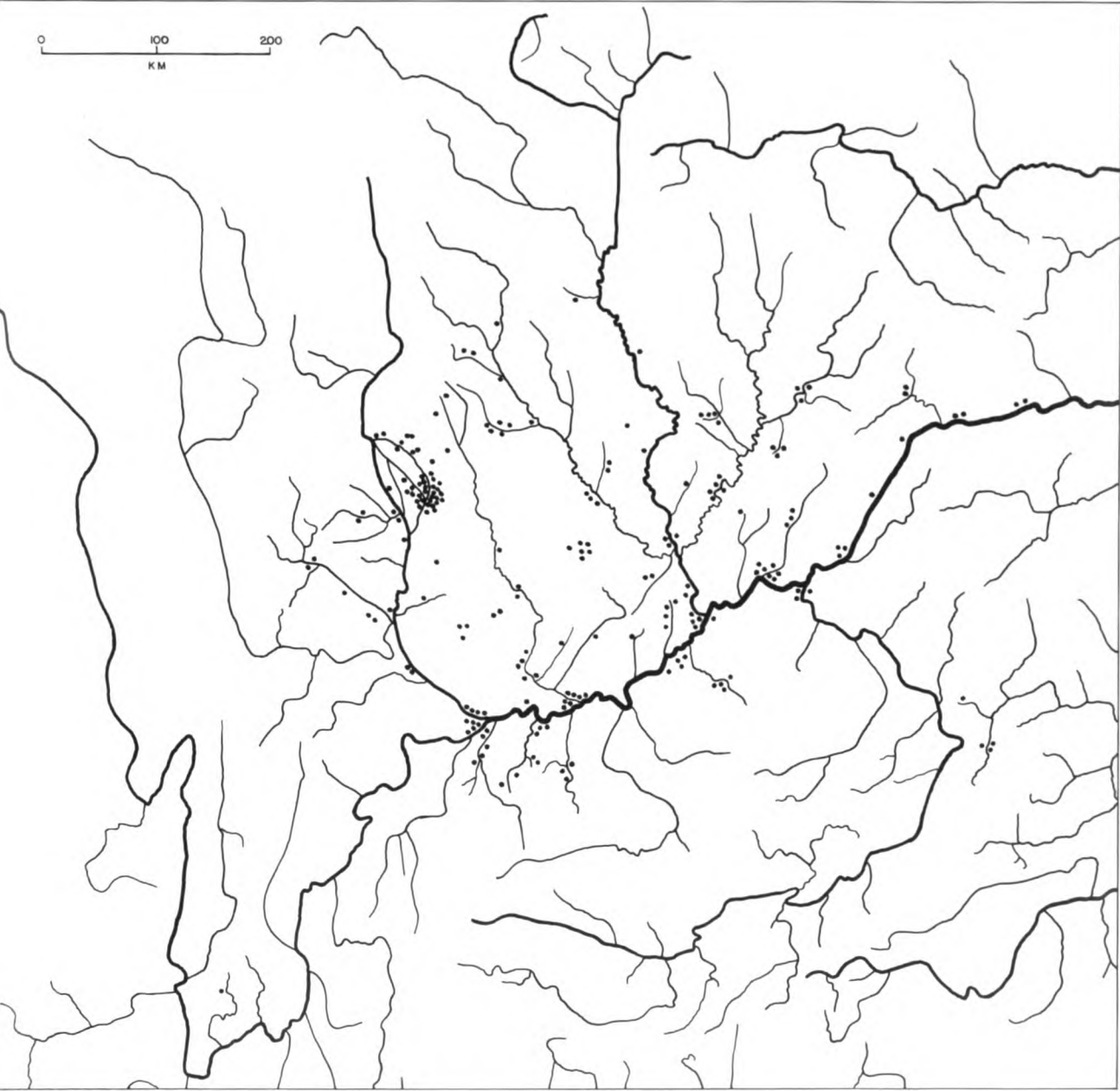
Map 68. All *chin-shih* from Ssu-ch'uan 1646–1775.



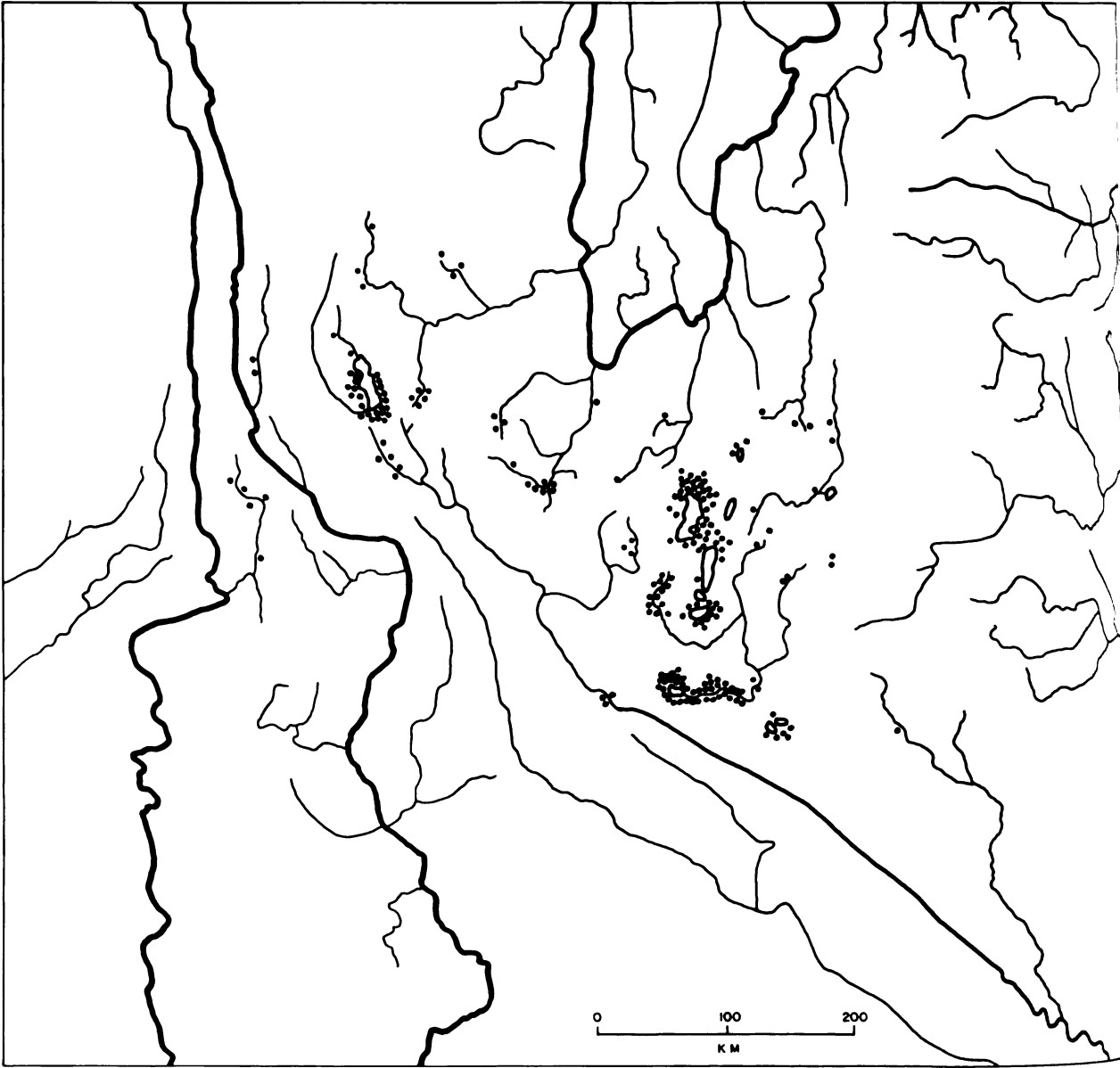
Map 69. All *chin-shih* from Ssu-ch'uan 1776-1904.



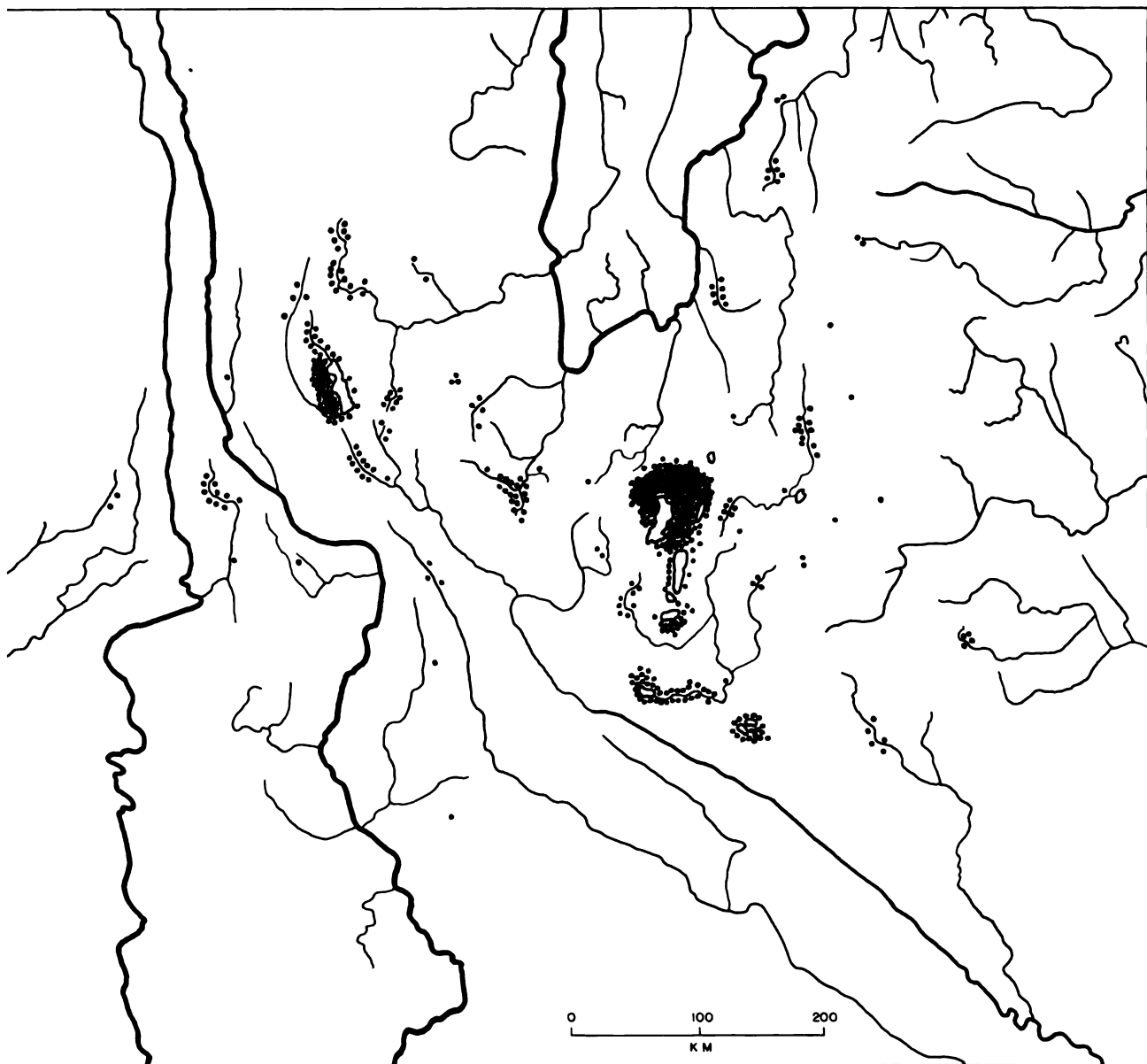
Map 70. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Ssu-ch'uan 1646-1775.



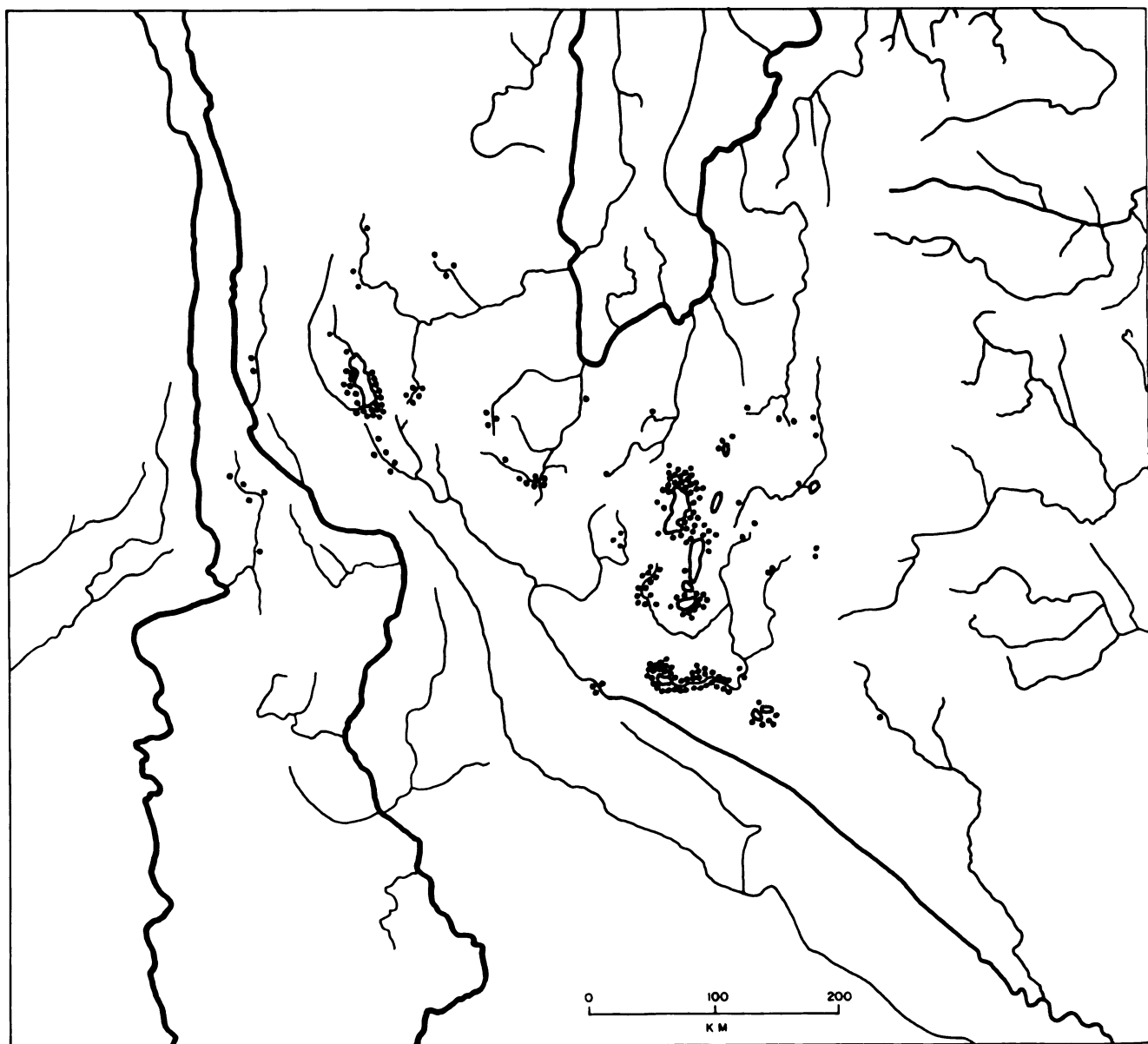
Map 71. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Ssu-ch'uan 1776-1904.



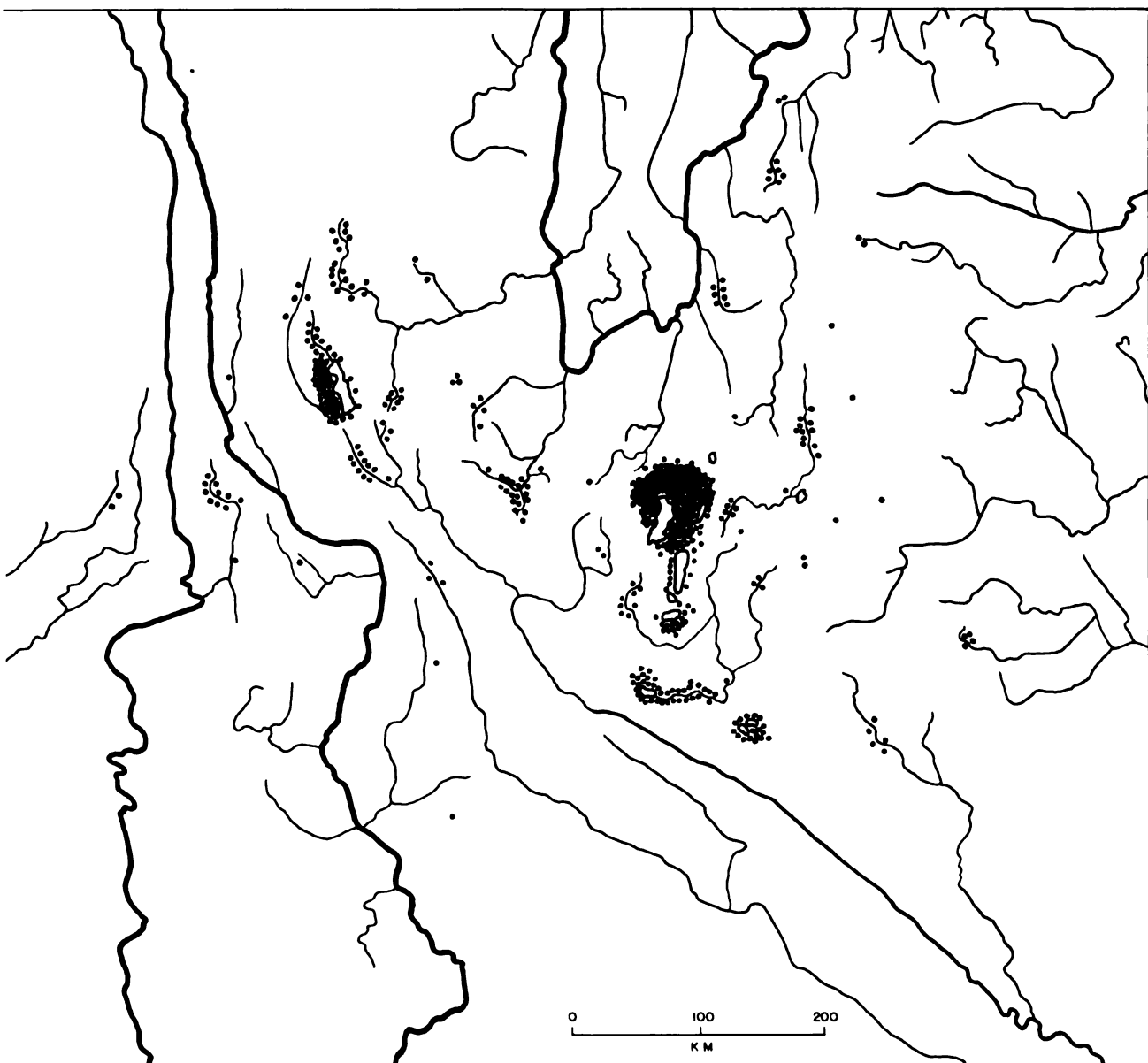
Map 72. All *chin-shih* from Yün-nan 1646–1775.



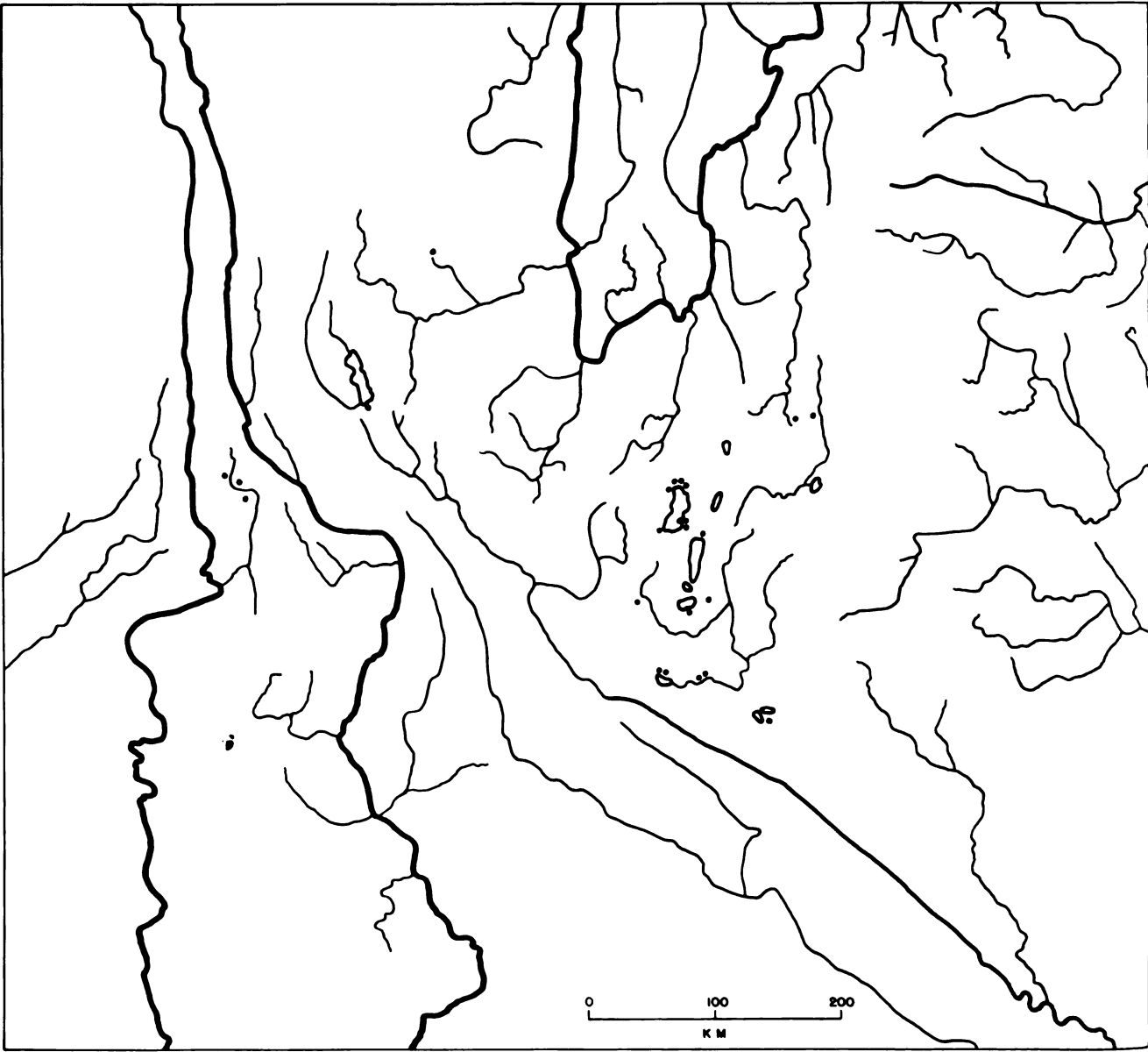
Map 73 . All *chin-shih* from Yün-nan 1776–1904.



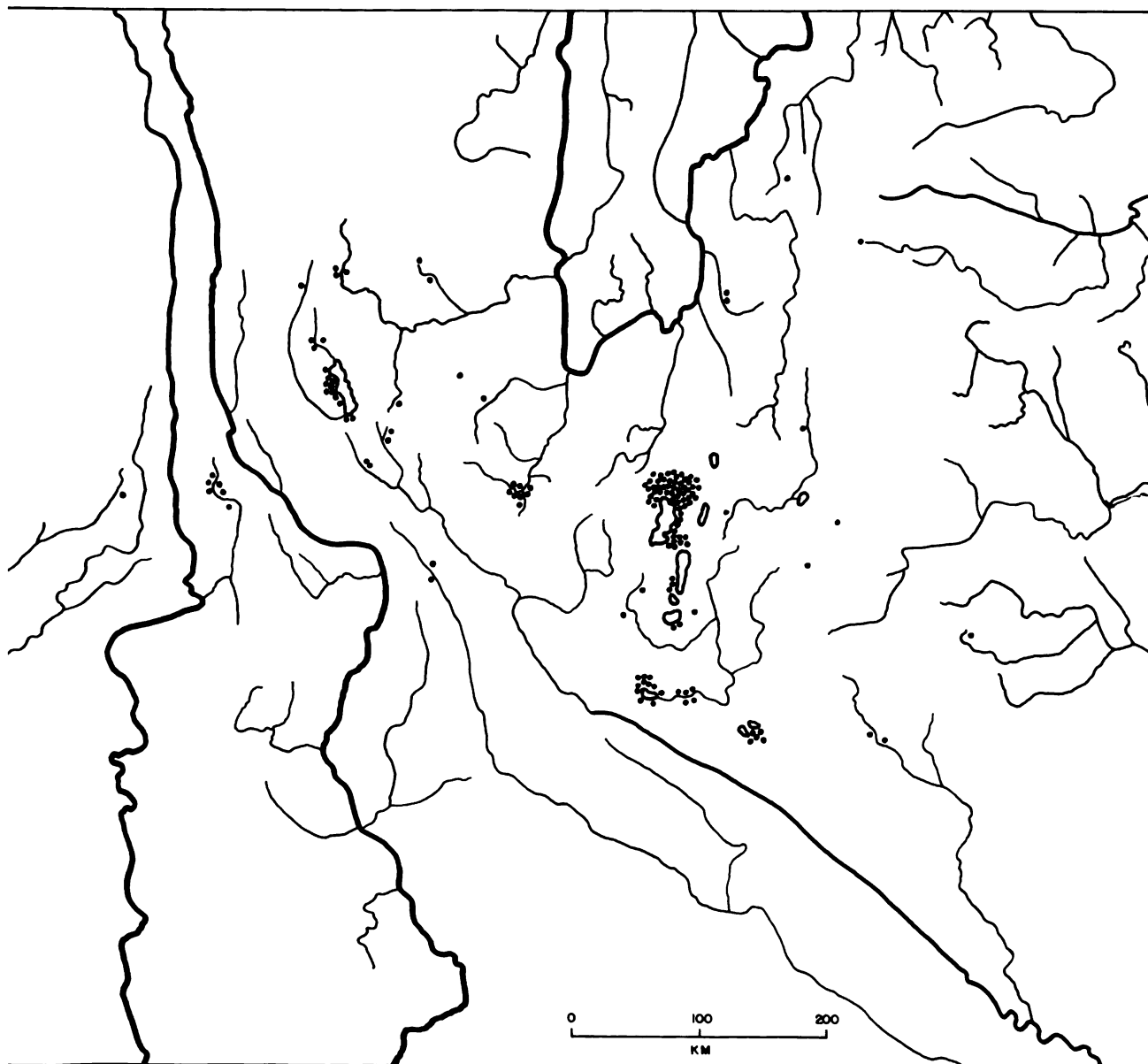
Map 72. All *chin-shih* from Yün-nan 1646–1775.



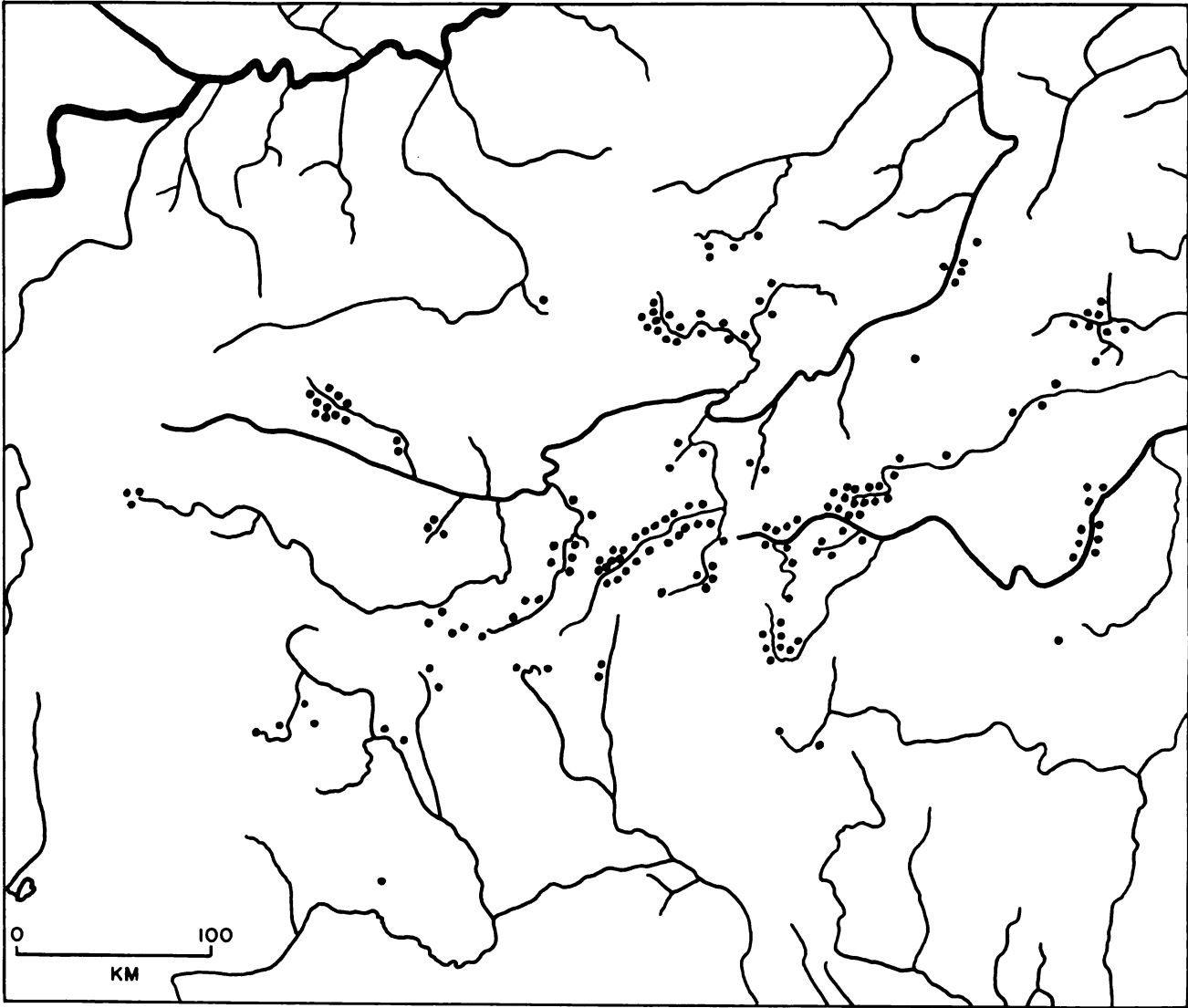
Map 73 . All *chin-shih* from Yün-nan 1776–1904.



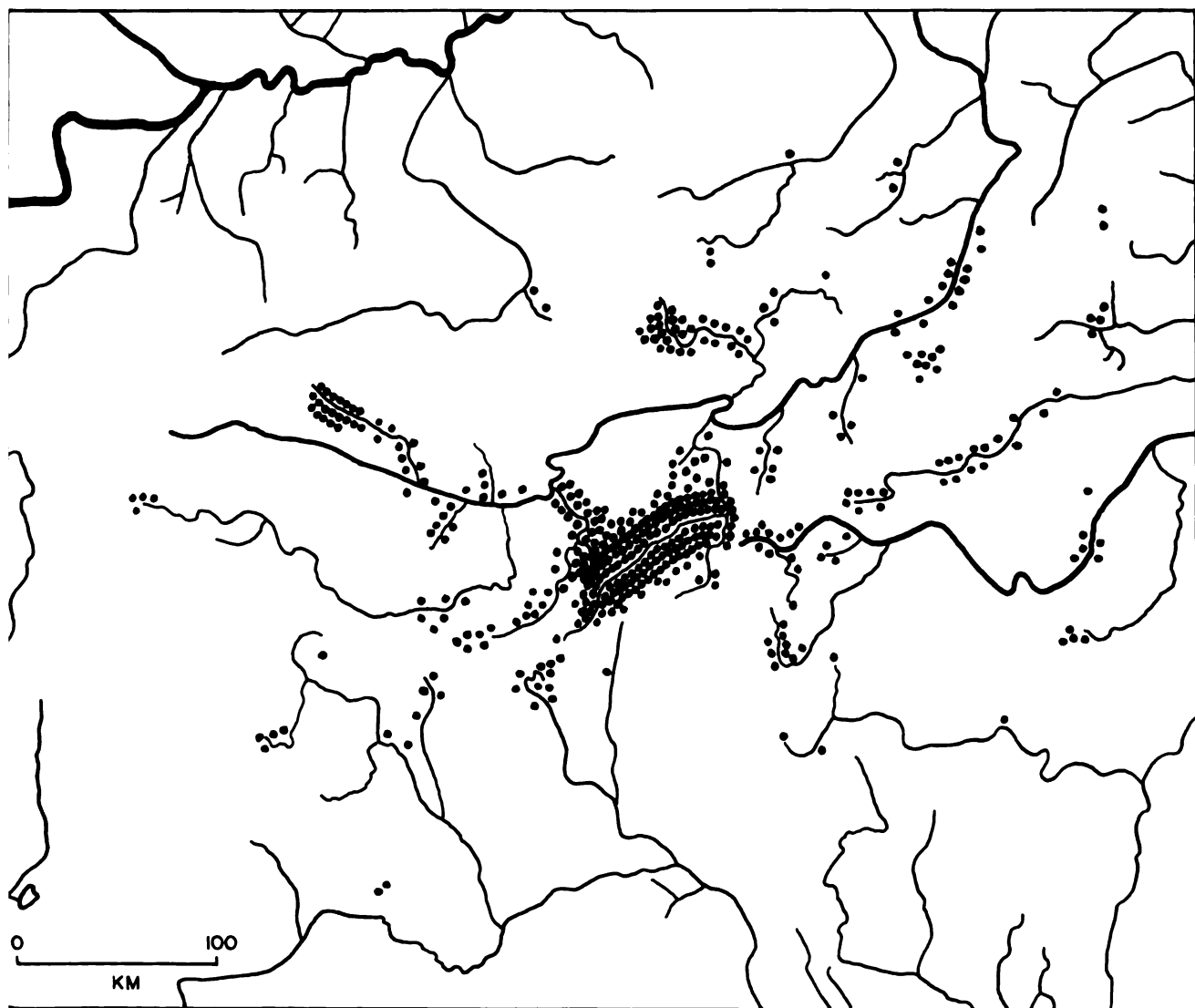
Map 74. Class II *chin-shih* from Yün-nan 1646–1775.



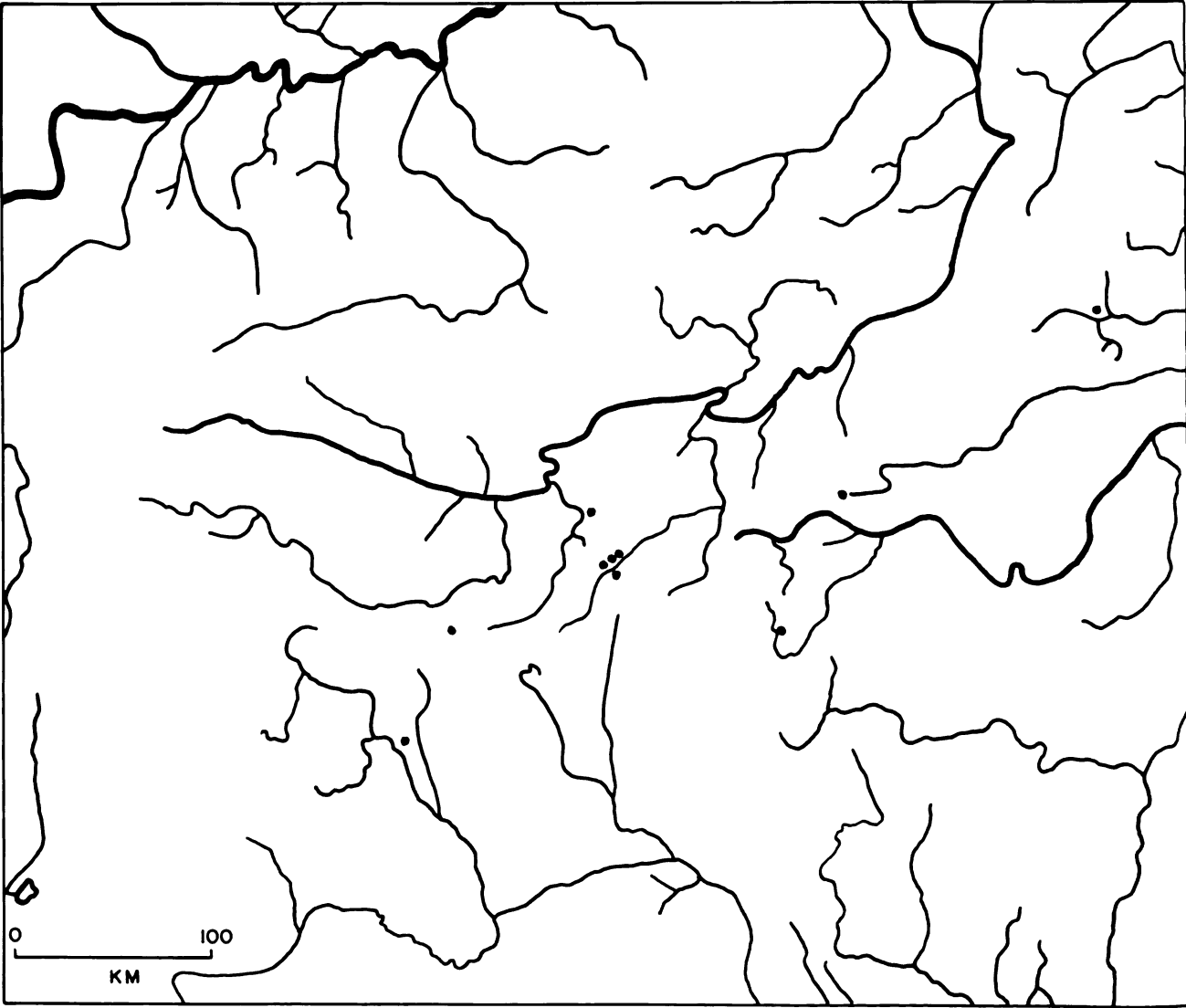
Map 75. Class II *chin-shih* from Yün-nan 1776–1904.



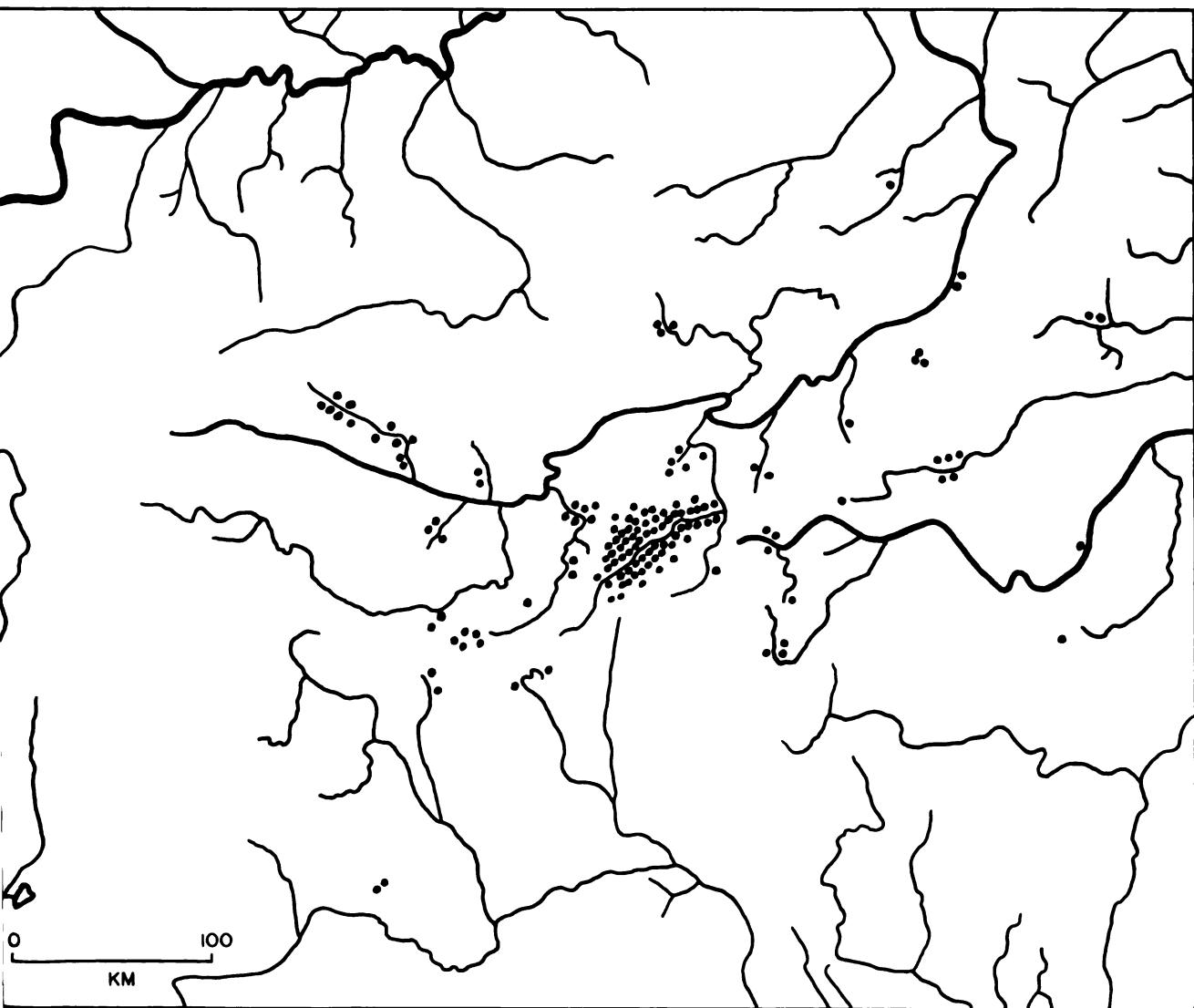
Map 76. All *chin-shih* from Kuei-chou 1646–1775.



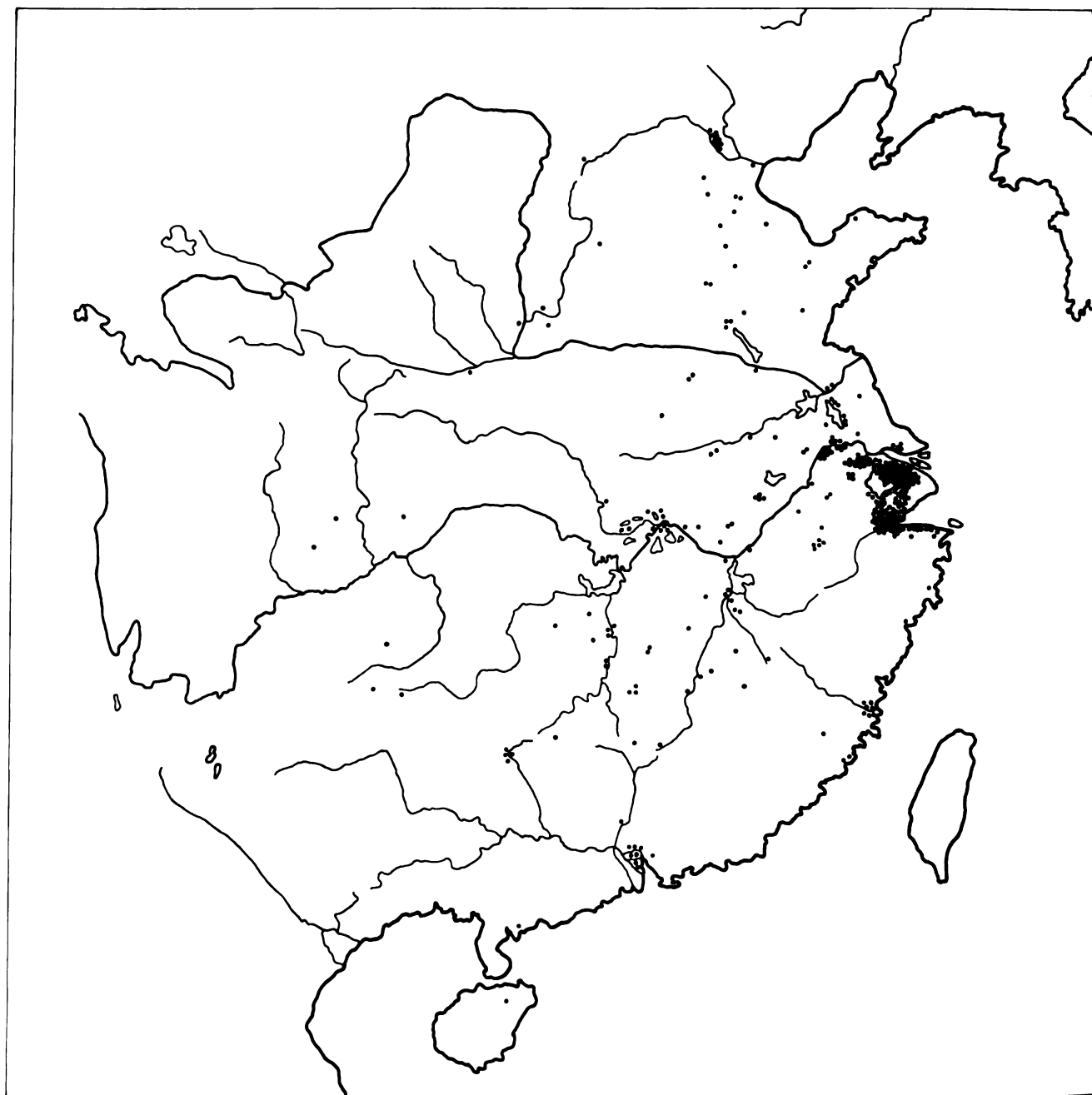
Map 77. All *chin-shih* from Kuei-chou 1776-1904.



Map 78. Class II *chin-shih* from Kuei-chou 1646–1775.



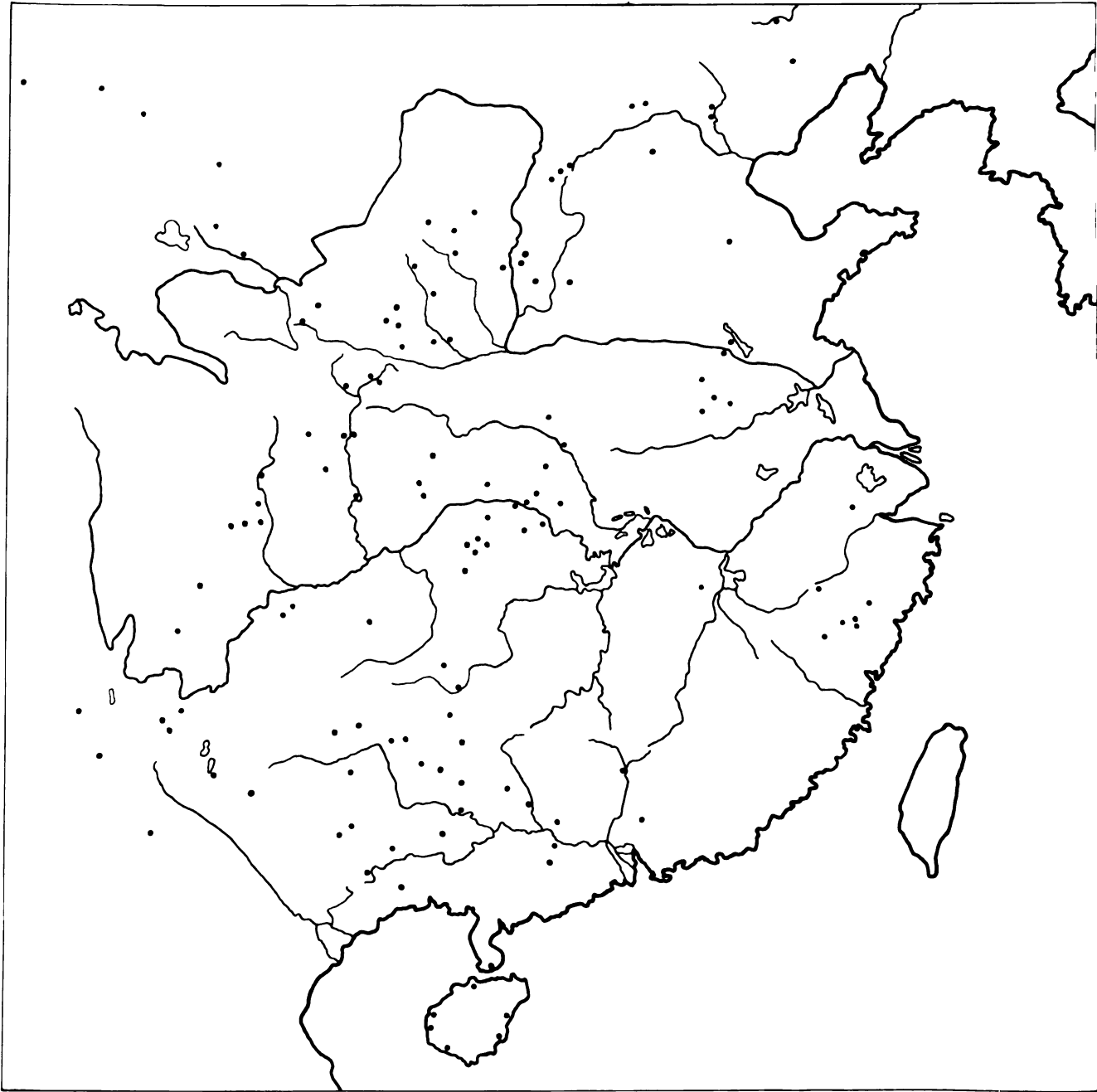
Map 79. Class I and II *chin-shih* from Kuei-chou 1776–1904.



Map 80. The regional provenance of all Class I *chin-shih* during Ch'ing.



Map 81. The regional provenance of Class I:1 *chin-shih* during Ch'ing.



Map 82. Units which produced no *chin-shih* during Ch'ing.

The Development of Flower Depiction and the Origin of the Bird-and-Flower Genre in Chinese Art

by

Ellen Johnston Laing

It is sometimes assumed that birds and flowers as well as the genre of birds-and-flowers have always been part of the Chinese artistic heritage, but this is not the case.¹ Birds as a motif have been depicted continuously since Neolithic times and specific species were portrayed early on. Birds are so frequently seen in Chinese art that, for our purposes here, their presence needs but little introduction. But the early history of floral representation does not follow in tandem with that of birds; indeed it has its own erratic history in two distinct stages separated by several centuries. The first stage, lasting from the sixth to the second century B.C., has been understood for a number of decades now. The second lengthy phase in the life of flower depiction in China, the one which becomes evident in the fifth century A.D., however, has never been examined before. It will be charted in some detail here. For much of this development, flowers are secondary to human figures; then, they are joined by birds in scenes of human activity. The genesis of true, integrated, bird-and-flower depiction comes when the two motifs of birds and of flowers are represented in compositions in which they, no longer subordinate to figures, are the sole subjects. This major event in the history of Chinese art occurs in the late seventh century.

Birds were sketched on Chinese Neolithic painted pottery and appear on Shang Dynasty (1523–1028 B.C.) ritual bronze vessels. On Shang Dynasty bronzes, Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.) vessels (fig. 1) and Warring States (480–221 B.C.) textiles facing pairs of birds were often placed in a bilaterally symmetrical composition, an arrangement which persisted for many centuries. In bronze, clay, and lacquered wood, the forms of owls, ducks, cranes and phoenixes, as well as other birds, served as containers, lamps, drum supports and other utilitarian objects. In the Han Dynasty (206 B.C. – A.D. 221) birds included in scenes depicting Xiwangmu, the Queen Mother of the West, were considered intermediaries between earth and heaven. Other Han Dynasty bird images had recognized symbolic meanings or were protective devices, such as the black bird solar symbol or the red bird of the south tomb protector.² Thus, by the second century A.D., birds were well established in Chinese thought and art, serving in a variety of capacities as decorative motifs and symbols.

1. The author is grateful to Maggie Bickford, Susan Erickson, Robert Harrist, Jan Stuart, and Victor Xiong for their help, suggestions, and comments on this paper.

2. For examples of these early bird images see Jin Weino, "Zaoqi huaniaohuade fazhan," *Meishu yanjiu* 1 (1983): 52–57; Jin Weino, "The Early Development of Bird and Flower Painting," *Chinese Literature*, Autumn, 1985:168–176; and She Cheng, *Zhongguode huaniao hua* (Taipei, 1987). For the birds in Xiwangmu scenes, see Wu Hung, *The Wu Liang Shrine: The Ideology of Early Chinese Pictorial Art* (Stanford, 1989), 132.

The situation is quite different for flowers. Simple, schematic five-petal blossoms, four-petal floral designs and occasionally a lotus, first appear as ornaments on sixth to third century B.C. Huai style bronze vessels, fittings, finials, covers, mirrors, and lacquer work.³ The most spectacular is a gold-inlaid bronze jar encased in a web of plum blossoms and dragons unearthed in 1982 in Jiangsu Province and now in the Nanjing Museum (fig. 2). These early flowers dropped out of the decorative vocabulary by the third century B.C. Although there is a rich store of floral imagery in the *Shijing* (Classic of Poetry), there is nothing comparable in art. Since flowers were not assigned any special value, there was no compelling reason to depict them. Bo Gyllensvärd observes that "even though many trees and plants were familiar and appreciated during the Bronze Age in China, there was clearly no interest in reproducing them artistically."⁴

The situation does not improve under the Han Dynasty. A plant with long sinuous leaves and a multi-petaled blossom appears in a second-century tomb at Xuzhou in Jiangsu Province, where it possibly was an auspice.⁵ In the well-known pressed-clay tile from Sichuan Province depicting a hunting scene, also second-century in date, ducks take flight above a lotus pond.⁶ The lotus pond establishes the landscape environment for the literal subject of the tile, fowling. It may be an antecedent of later lotus pond depictions, but not of true bird-and-flower depiction. These two Han Dynasty examples are entirely inadequate as a foundation for bird-and-flower representations.

Pictorial evidence enabling us to trace the evolution of flower depiction and of the eventual combining of birds and flowers into bird-and-flower compositions comes from four primary sources: murals at the Buddhist cave shrines at Dunhuang, the decoration of tombs in south and north China, especially the line engravings on the stone coffin chambers of Tang imperial tombs, motifs on gilt-silverware, embroidered and printed fabrics, and painted lacquerware, and late Tang dynasty tomb paintings.⁷ Although, as will be seen, paintings, stone engravings, metalwork, and other crafts are securely united by shared motifs and themes, for the sake of clarity and convenience, each of these sources will be presented separately.

3. Bo Gyllensvärd, "The First Floral Patterns on Chinese Bronzes," *Bulletin of the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities* 34 (1962): 29–52. The elaborate flaring open-work flanges on the covers of bronze *hu* jars are sometimes considered to be a floral form, but this is open to question.

4. Bo Gyllensvärd, "A Botanical Excursion in the Kempe Collection," *Bulletin of the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities* 37 (1965): 165–166.

5. *Jiangsu Xuzhou Han huaxiang shi* (Beijing, 1959), 29.

6. Frequently reproduced, see Richard Rudolph and Wen Yu, *Han Tomb Art of West China* (Berkeley, 1951), 76.

7. The decoration of Buddhist caves at Yungang, the carved designs on Tang epitaph stones and in Tang tombs, and ornaments on Tang silver objects have also provided Jessica Rawson with material for her masterly study of floral decorative patterns in China, *Chinese Ornament: the Lotus and the Dragon* (London, 1984).

Dunhuang Murals

Lotus petals and blossoms drifting from the heavens are frequently mentioned in the Buddhist sutras, and flowers as individual motifs abound in the Dunhuang murals.⁸ Schematic flowers consisting of blue spheres set in one or two white lines tautly curving upward as stems and leaves float across the red backgrounds of murals in Caves 275 and 272, dating from the Northern Liang Dynasty (A.D. 366/397–439).⁹ In Cave 275 these small, delicate florets sift downward on either side of a standing Bodhisattva (fig. 3).

Under the Northern and Western Wei Dynasties (A.D. 386–534 and 535–556), the flowers become clusters of white petals surrounding dark centers supported on gently curving stems with green leaves, as appears, for example, next to a Rishi in the Northern Wei Cave 254 (fig. 4). The blooms no longer drop headfirst from the heavens, but are aligned upright, with stems and leaves below the blossoms, as they would be seen in nature. These and other plants depicted in the Northern Wei Caves 254 and 257 can be recognized as flowers, but lacking greater detail and specificity they remain generic.¹⁰

A tall flowering plant next to a figure appears twice in the early caves at Dunhuang. The first, a stalk with pointed leaves and blossom clusters, is located in the Northern Liang cave 275, on the side of a niche holding three Bodhisattvas, one sculptured and two painted.¹¹ The second (fig. 5), a plant bearing rounded red blossoms at the top of a tall stem with pairs of alternately green and white leaves, is next to a sculpted seated Bodhisattva in a niche of the Northern Wei Cave 437. The fact that the leaves can be identified as trifoliate indicates greater objective observation and description of plants on the part of the painter.

The progression toward greater realism in flower depiction was not consistent, however. There are Northern and Western Wei caves in which flowers are still quite schematic. In Cave 285 (dated A.D. 538–39), small blossoms consisting of a green globe on either side of a dark center (or the reverse, a dark circle on either side of a green center) held in a white tripartite form floating head downward are mixed with upright flowers having slender, sinuously curving stems sprouting fanciful tendrils in white, green and black.¹²

Cave 285 bursts with floral forms, many quite different from earlier ones, some statically symmetrical and rigid, some dynamically swinging or swirling. The placement of flowers next to a Bodhisattva persists in Cave 285 where both lotus buds and generic flowers are rendered as schematic four-petaled blossoms lacking leaves or stems; but

8. Kao Mayching has written of flowers at Dunhuang, but considers only growing plants (lotus, day lily, bamboo, and banana); she is primarily interested in painting technique. Gao Meiqing, "Dunhuang Tangdai huahuihua chutan," *Dunhuang yanjiu* 2 (1988): 105–06.

9. *Zhongguo shiku: Dunhuang Mogaoku*, I (Beijing, 1981), pls. 8–10 and 12–18.

10. Other examples in Caves 254 and 257 illustrated in *Dunhuang Mogaoku*, I, pls. 27, 39, 40.

11. *Dunhuang Mogaoku*, I, pl. 19.

12. For example in *Dunhuang Mogaoku*, I, pl. 118.

they are assertively larger in scale than earlier flowers. Several decades before Cave 285 at Dunhuang was decorated, sculptors at the Buddhist caves at Longmen, near Luoyang, Henan began portraying donors (fig. 6) and monks holding lotuses.¹³ In Dunhuang Cave 285, for the first time at this site, there are figures of Bodhisattvas (fig. 7) and of donors holding flowers; in the Western Wei Cave 288, a monk carries a large lotus plant.¹⁴

During the Sui Dynasty (A.D. 581–618), flowers continued to be placed to either side of Buddhist figures in the Dunhuang murals. In the depiction of a Bodhisattva in Cave 278, floral sprigs are sprinkled among large flowers (fig. 8). Here, the scale and the arrangement of the large flowers is important. In contrast to earlier representations of these space-fillers, the flowers are proportionately larger and they are in a roughly symmetrical order in vertical registers, with blooms located at approximately the knee, waist, and shoulder levels of the figure.¹⁵ The types of flowers depicted has expanded. Although few of these can be matched exactly with today's blooms, many are rendered with an appearance of accurate botanical morphology. One small blossom of four rounded petals and large, sharply scalloped leaves with five points is found in two caves; and a heavier variant in several other murals.¹⁶ In Sui Dynasty wall painting, donors now more frequently hold flowers, as in the row of patrons pictured on the north and east walls of Cave 62 (figs. 9a, b).

Under the early Tang Dynasty (A.D. 618–906), the standard central individual surrounded by floral sprays continued to be represented at Dunhuang.¹⁷ The lexicon of flowers now includes lilies and, possibly, morning-glories (fig. 10). In one mural, there is a stand of green bamboo and a clump of tall stalks with green lanceolate leaves and brown tassel-like flowers or seed clusters (fig. 11).

Chinese Tomb Decoration

There are strong links between the Dunhuang imagery and that found further east in Chinese tombs.

The fanciful floral motifs in Dunhuang Cave 285 (fig. 7) have counterparts in the lush floral motifs used as major decorative devices and space-fillers in a tomb dating

13. Other Northern Wei examples at Longmen are pictured in Li Wensheng, *Longmen shiku zhuangshi diaoke* (Shanghai, 1991), 145, 146, 147, 165.

14. Cave 285 donor holding a lotus illustrated in *Dunhuang Mogaoku*, I, pl. 126; the monk holding a flower in Cave 288 illustrated in *ibid*, pl. 113. A useful study is Edith Wiercimok, "The Donor Figure in the Buddhist Painting of Dunhuang," *Silk Road Art and Archaeology* 1 (1990): 203–226.

15. Similar placement of flowers around Buddhist figures in Sui murals at Dunhuang are in Caves 427, 278, 314, 394, 244, 389, 380, illustrated in *Dunhuang Mogaoku*, II (Beijing, 1984), pls. 55, 56, 118, 137, 138, 154, 155, 177, 178, 180, 181, 185, 186, 191.

16. The small version of this plant appears in murals in Caves 261 and 313 (*Dunhuang Mogaoku*, II, pls. 122, 124, 132); the larger variety in Caves 314, 244, and 380 (*ibid*, II, pls. 138, 182, 191).

17. In Caves 57 and 66, illustrated in *Dunhuang Mogaoku*, III (Beijing, 1987), pls. 9, 14, 15, 167.

from about 500 A.D. at Dengxian in southwest Henan Province.¹⁸ On the other hand, Dengxian has some exceptional images. One Dengxian impressed-clay brick scene depicts a flowering plant with two winged creatures, one on either side (fig. 12). The hieratic, centralized and symmetrical arrangement of motifs seen on this Dengxian tile harks back to the ancient practice of placing birds in bilaterally symmetrical confronted pairs on bronze vessels and elsewhere (fig. 1). A second brick from Dengxian has a central guardian figure with a vase of flowers, one on either side (fig. 13). These bouquets are described by Juliano as miscellanies of "several flowers, leaves, honeysuckle and lotus," and according to Juliano, they appear in Buddhist cave temples, stelae, and epitaph covers of the period.¹⁹ The arrangement may reflect the placing of flowers alongside a central personage, as at Dunhuang.

Images of donors holding flowers have direct parallels in the ladies clasping blossoms painted on the walls of the tomb of Li Feng (dated A.D. 675) near Xi'an (fig. 14).

The formulations of figures surrounded by cut and growing flowers at Dunhuang have exact equivalents among the figures and flowers engraved on stone coffin chambers in early eighth-century tombs near the Tang capital, Chang'an (Xi'an), in Shaanxi Province. Most of the tombs containing engraved stone coffin chambers belong to members of the imperial family re-buried in A.D. 706: Princess Yongtai,²⁰ Prince Zhanghuai,²¹ and Prince Yide.²² A few meritorious individuals apparently were honored with similar engraved coffin chambers: Wei Jiong (A.D. 708)²³ and the high official, Wei Xu (A.D. 718).²⁴ Less well-known are the engravings from unidentified tombs in the Xi'an and Luoyang areas.²⁵

18. See Annette L. Juliano, *Teng-hsien: An Important Six Dynasties Tomb*, *Artibus Asiae supplementum* 37 (Ascona, 1980); Susan Bush, "Thunder Monsters, Auspicious Animals, and Floral Ornament in Early Sixth Century China," *Ars Orientalis* 10 (1975): 19–33; Susan Bush, "Floral Motifs and Vine Scrolls in Chinese Art of the Late Fifth to Early Sixth Centuries A.D.," *Artibus Asiae* 38 (1976): 49–83.

19. Juliano, p. 33. Somewhat different are the lovely vases filled with lotuses, sometimes bearing a miniature reborn personage, depicted at Longmen, see Li Wensheng, 165 (rubbing in fig. 181), 190. This motif might be worth further investigation.

20. Rubbings of the fifteen stones in the Yongtai coffin chamber have been published in *Wenwu* 1 (1964): figs. 51–66 and in *Yongtai gongzhu shiguo xianke hua* (n.p., n.d.). (Unfortunately, some of these images are only partially reproduced in this pamphlet.) Eleven complete images are reproduced in "negative" of the photograph of the rubbing, giving the effect of a black line painting in Andō Kōsei, *Chūgoku bijutsu zakkō* (Tokyo, 1969), pls. 22–23, 27–35 (after Nishikawa Yasushi, *Serian hirin* (Tokyo, 1966).

21. Only three stones from Zhanghuai's coffin chamber have been published, see *Wenwu* 7 (1972): 23, figs. 21, 22 and *Sui Tang wenhua* (Hong Kong, 1990), 100, fig. 11.

22. Rubbings of two stones from Yide's tomb are reproduced in *Sui Tang wenhua*, 91, fig. 23; *Zhongguo meishu quanji, huihua bian* 19 *Shike xianhua* (Shanghai, 1988), pl. 40; others in *Chūka Jimmin Kyōwakoku shutsudo bumbutsu ten Archaeological Treasures Excavated in the People's Republic of China*, exhibition catalogue, (Tokyo, 1973), 174–175.

23. For Wei Jiong's tomb and its engraved stones see *Wenwu* 8 (1959) where rubbings of six stones are illustrated. Rubbings of eight stones are reproduced in Andō, figs. 58–65 and Nishikawa, pls. 216–23; two in *Sui Tang wenhua*, 90, figs. 19, 20; and three in *Chūgoku bijutsu* 1 (Tokyo, 1963), pls. 44, 45, 46.

24. Rubbings of two stones from Wei Xu's tomb are reproduced and others discussed in Wang Ziyun, "Tangdaide shike xianhua," *Wenwu cankao ziliao* 4 (1956): 29–30. Rubbings of most of the Wei Xu stones are reproduced in Wang Ziyun, *Zhongguo gudai shikehua xuanji* (Beijing, 1957), 20:1–24; in Andō, figs. 67–73 and in Nishikawa, pls. 227–34.

25. See Wang Ziyun, *Zhongguo gudai*, 21: 1–2; *Zhongguo meishu quanji* 19, pls. 47, 57; Andō, figs. 75–80.

The coffin chambers are constructed of large, rectangular stone slabs in the shape of a tile-roofed house complete with simulated doors and windows.²⁶ The stone slab wall panels are bordered with carved floral patterns and on the interior are rendered standing figures surrounded with flowers. In the case of the royal burials, personnel from at least three craft shops must have contributed to these coffin chambers: stonemasons, painters, and (as will be demonstrated later in this paper) metalwork designers. Door jambs and lintels as well as the window sashes are embellished with foliage-and-flower scrolls (fig. 15).²⁷ Each figural slab is bordered with a design consisting of floral scrolls (fig. 15), or three-quarter lotus rosettes (figs. 16, 17, 19, 20) or square lotuses (fig. 18). The floral scrolls are characterized by turgid convolutions and fanciful frills; the curved and square lotuses are highly formal, schematic designs of overlapping petals. All three ultimately derive from architectural ornaments²⁸ and were part of the stonemason's basic repertoire for the decoration of architectural structural elements, as well as other stone work, for instance edgeings on epitaph stones and their covers.

The figures engraved on the stone slabs of coffin chambers in the imperial graves are of extraordinary quality and their relationship to the murals is frequently noted. There is no doubt that the engravings are related to paintings done by the most accomplished court painter.²⁹ These correspondences are not surprising since, in the Tang palace, the stone engravers belonged to the Pottery Manufacturing Office and the tomb painters were under the Right Construction Office, both Offices being subordinate to the Directorate for Palace Buildings, quartered in the northwest corner of the imperial city.³⁰

Among the engraved figures, as has been noted by Elinor Pearlstein, some in the same tomb are repeated in mirror reverse (figs. 16, 17).³¹ In addition, figures were also duplicated in at least two tombs. Two of these four women represented on the coffin chamber of Princess Yongtai are similar to the ladies engraved on the coffin chamber of Prince Yide (fig. 18). These loans further substantiate Mary Fong's observation that the decoration of these two tombs is closely connected.³² A repository of painted drafts,

26. An excellent, informative account of the construction and decoration of these chambers is in Elinor Pearlstein, "Pictorial Stones from Chinese Tombs," *Bulletin of the Cleveland Museum of Art* 71 (1984): 312–320.

27. Additional examples are illustrated in Andō, pl. 27 and *Chūka Jimmin Kyōwakoku shutsudo bumbutsu ten*, 174–175.

28. See Rawson, 64–74.

29. In 1970 Tseng Yu-ho Ecke noted the similarity between the Yongtai figural murals and engravings ("A Reconsideration of *Ch'uan-mo-i-hsieh*, the Sixth Principle of Hsieh Ho," *Proceedings of the International Symposium on Chinese Painting* [Taipei, 1972], 316). This observation was expanded upon by Mary H. Fong in her valuable report on the stone pictures, "Tang Line-engraved Stone Reliefs from Shensi," *Ars Orientalis* 17 (1987): 43–71. In her studies of Tang materials, Fong repeatedly asserts that tombs murals are by or reflect the art of the masters (Mary H. Fong, "Tang Tomb Wall Paintings of the Early Eighth Century," *Oriental Art* 24 [1978] 2: 185; Mary H. Fong, "Tang Tomb Murals Reviewed in the Light of Tang Texts on Painting," *Artibus Asiae* 45 [1984] 1:56).

30. Robert des Rotours, *Traité des fonctionnaires et traité de l'armée* (Leiden, 1947) I, 476, 483, 485, II, map II.

31. Pearlstein, 317.

32. Mary H. Fong, "Four Chinese Royal Tombs of the Early Eighth Century," *Artibus Asiae* 35 (1973) 4: 320–21, 330.

sketches, or cartoons of court ladies and attendants, to be enlarged or reduced in scale as necessary to fit the available space, were used as interchangeable ("mix-and-match") models for the stone-engraved figures.³³

In the Yongtai engravings pictured in figures 16, 17, and 19, court women caress long-tailed birds and admire flowers (this significant portrayal of the appreciation of birds and flowers will be discussed below). Here, flowering plants are arranged symmetrically in registers on either side of the central images, just as in the depictions of Bodhisattvas at Dunhuang.³⁴ These flowers, however, are radically different from the floral patterns in the borders and must originate in a different matrix. Since the stone-engraved figures are recensions of brushed paintings, it stands to reason that the flowers (and birds) surrounding them must also be transfers of brush-drawn originals.

An additional tie between stone engravings and murals is the birds flying above the figures; these motifs are shared as well as by provincial painters whose works in tombs in the remote Turfan basin reflect art produced in the metropolitan cultural centers.³⁵

Attention has been paid to mural paintings of birds, trees, and flowers in the imperial tombs,³⁶ but the stone-engraved flowers and birds, which preserve a different facet of the court painter's achievements in bird and flower depiction, have been largely ignored.³⁷

Butterflies, bees, perhaps dragonflies or other flying bugs are occasionally seen on the engraved stones from Tang tombs. Cicadas had attracted painters' attention in the fifth century A.D., when a favorite subject for fan painting was that of "Cicada and Sparrow;" indeed, it was nearly a genre unto itself.³⁸ Thus, it is not surprising that this interest expanded to include other small, attractive insects and that Tang artists would be skilled in depicting them.³⁹ A sophisticated nature study is engraved on a stone in Prince Zhanghuai's tomb.⁴⁰ Unfortunately, it has not been adequately reproduced and although

33. Both Ecke (p. 316) and Pearlstein (p. 317) have suggested the use of cartoons for the Yongtai murals and stone engravings, but did not extend this to the other tombs.

34. This underscores again the underlying connections between painting and the main images on the coffin chamber. There is no conflict rooted in subject matter specialties, since, in the Tang, artists like Yan Liban and Zhou Fang painted temple murals as well as pictures of palace life, see Fong, "Four Chinese Royal Tombs," 325.

35. Illustrated in *Wenwu* 10 (1975): pls. 2 and 3; in color in *Sui Tang wenhua*, 203, no. 19.

36. Fong discusses falcons, cranes, cocks and the hoopoe in "Tang Tomb Murals," (p. 64); trees and plants are discussed by Michael Sullivan (*Chinese Landscape Painting in the Sui and Tang Dynasties* [Berkeley, 1980], ch. 8).

37. In 1956, Wang Ziyun observed that these bird and flower backgrounds were noteworthy, but never subjected them to further scrutiny ("Tangdaide shike xianhua," 29).

38. See James Jay Robinson, "The Vitality of Style: Aspects of Flower and Bird Painting during the Yuan Dynasty (1275-1368)," Ph.D. diss. University of Michigan, 1984, 18-19; Roberta R. Bickford, "Momei (Ink Plum): The Emergence, Formation, and Development of a Chinese Scholar-painting Genre," Ph.D. diss. Princeton University, 1987, 120.

39. The twenty-second son of Emperor Gaozu, Li Yuanying, excelled in such subjects, see Zhu Jingxuan, *Tangchao minghua lu*, translated in William R.B. Acker, *Some Tang and Pre Tang Texts on Chinese Painting*, 2 (Leiden, 1974), 208. Two later artists, Li Ti and Li Zhanran, also were skilled in their depiction, see Zhang Yanyuan, *Lidai minghua ji* 9; translated and annotated by Acker, 272, 275.

40. See *Sui Tang wenhua*, 100, fig. 11.

the thin incised lines are difficult to see, some of the images can be deciphered. On either side of the central figure is a tall flowering plant, one of which grows from behind a rock; there are at least three birds flying in the sky, and the scene is augmented by two butterflies and a dragonfly. Scenes like these corroborate written mention of an official named Yin Zhongyong, active during the reign of Empress Wu (A.D. 684–705), who was especially skilled in depicting flowers and birds.⁴¹ This sort of representation may lie behind the Changzhou (Piling) school of Song times which, using heavy color, concentrated on humble plants and small insects.⁴²

Many of the flowers depicted on the Yongtai stones are similar, but no two are identical (figs. 16, 17, 19, 20, 21). The plants are carefully distinguished one from another, suggesting a demand for specificity, even if today more apparent than real. Even a non-botanist can recognize millet (figs. 19; 21 c), peonies (fig. 21 b), lilies (figs. 17; 21 d), and, perhaps, primroses (fig. 21 c), asters, jasmine (fig. 21 a) and narcissus (figs. 20; 21 d) as well.⁴³ True, the identification of some of these cannot be asserted with complete confidence, but it should be remembered that flora undergo modifications over the centuries.⁴⁴ Thus, it is entirely possible that such plants did exist in the Tang period.

In the stone pictures, there is a high degree of simulated reality in the execution of the flowers. Blossoms and the occasional bud are usually presented in a side view, sometimes the flower is seen head-on. Stems are straight or slightly wavy; sometimes a leaf stem and a flower stem cross each other, sometimes two flower stems criss-cross. Thin leaves may be ensiform or droop in a graceful curve; wide leaves may have tips curled down to expose the underside of the leaf; edges of broad leaves may be bent upward, again exposing the underside; some leaves are clearly pinnate. Sometimes the leaves are separated clearly from each other and flattened out as if seen from above. It is evident that the Tang artist endeavored to give the appearance of morphological accuracy to his plant renderings.

As noted above, the two figures on a stone in the tomb of Prince Yide (fig. 18) came from the same model as figures on two stones in the Princess Yongtai tomb. The background in the Yide stone, however, is unique. Instead of having large plants in tiers with two birds at the top of the panel, the background is strewn with diminutive motifs of plants, birds, and cloud wisps, randomly placed with total disregard for logic, i.e. a cloud between two flowers. Such scatterings of plants, birds, and cloud wisps are typical of late seventh - early eighth-century Chinese metalwork decoration (fig. 22). It is conceivable that the construction and decoration of three large imperial tombs in one year

41. Zhang Yanyuan, *Lidai mingshua* ji 9; Acker, 254.

42. Saehyang P. Chung, "An Introduction to the Changzhou School of Painting," *Oriental Art* 31 (1985) 2: 146–160 and 3:293–308.

43. The narcissus is generally considered a southern flower, the center of its culture in China being the area of Zhangzhou in southern Fukien province. The origin of the narcissus is still a question. H. L. Li suggests it was brought to the southwest coast of China around the ninth to twelfth centuries by Arabian traders (*The Garden Flowers of China* [New York, 1959], 86–8, 90). If it really is represented on stones dated 706 A.D. this would prove it was imported much earlier.

44. See, for instance, H. L. Li's comments on the chrysanthemum in his *Garden Flowers of China*, 37–40.

(A.D. 706) was such a vast undertaking that it taxed the human resources of the Directorate of Palace Buildings, forcing it to get assistance from the metalworking shop (under the Directorate of Imperial Manufactures housed in the southwest section of the Imperial City).⁴⁵

Metalwork, Lacquer, and Textile Decoration

Birds, flowers, and animals are ubiquitous on Tang Dynasty metalwork. The origin of some of these motifs remains unclear, but their usefulness for this study lies not in where they came from, but what they became.⁴⁶ In this section, we will first demonstrate the connections which exist between Tang metalwork, painting, and stone engraving and then move on to focus on the evolution of bird-and-flower depiction as it can be traced in Tang metalwork.

Certain motifs found in Tang metalwork decoration share those of painting and stone engraving. The Yide stone noted above afforded one example, three more firmly consolidate these connections.

First, the central figure with tiered flowers seen in the Dunhuang murals and on the Tang imperial stone engravings is also found on a late seventh-early eighth-century octagonal gilt-silver, handled cup excavated at Hejiacun in Xi'an in 1970 (fig. 23). The background fill behind the musicians and dancers in the center of each compartment on this cup is either a leafy vine scroll or small hills with plants, along with flowering plants, and flying birds ordered in vertical registers.

Second, pairs or trios of ladies amusing themselves with children, music, or applying cosmetics and similar occupations ornament panels in two early eighth-century octagonal handled cups, also found at Hejiacun (fig. 24).⁴⁷ These motifs generally are analogous to scenes of women at leisure pastimes depicted on a six-panel screen painted in an undated tomb discovered in Xi'an (fig. 25).⁴⁸

45. Des Rotours, I, p. 467; II, map II.

46. There is a vast literature on Tang gold and silverware, the study of which is complicated by the appearance of foreign shapes and, initially, foreign decorative motifs, like profile heads, which are replaced by what appear to be purely Chinese motifs. The classic study by Bo Gyllensvärd, "Tang Gold and Silver," *Bulletin of the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities* 29 (1957) is now somewhat out-of-date as scholars grapple with different problems arising from the numerous discoveries of gilt-silverware in China over the last three decades. Useful surveys and studies include Clarence W. Kelley, *Tang Dynasty Chinese Gold and Silver in American Collections* (Dayton, Ohio, 1984); Jessica Rawson, *The Ornament on Chinese Silver of the Tang Dynasty (A.D. 618–906)*, British Museum Occasional Paper no. 40 (London, 1982); Shih Hsio Yen, "Gold and Silver Vessels Excavated in North China: Problems of Origin," *New Asia Academic Bulletin* 4 (1983): 63–93; and Xiong Cunrui, "Tangdai jinyin rongqi," graduate thesis, Beijing, Chinese Social Sciences Academy, 1982, as well as sources referenced in other notes in this paper.

47. There apparently were two cups with figures of court women on them discovered at Hejiacun. One cup is illustrated in photographic reproduction only, the other in line drawing only. Unfortunately, the two seem to have become confused, and the line drawing of the second cup is often reproduced as representing the decoration on the first cup. The first cup is published in *Cultural Relics Unearthed During the Cultural Revolution* (Beijing, 1972), p. 52. The combination of cup one and line drawing of designs from cup two are published in *Tangdai jinyin qi*, 58, 59 and Han Wei, *Haineiwai Tangdai jinyin qi caibian* (Xi'an, 1989), photo on p. 4 and line drawing on p. 29, no. 94.

48. A tomb near Xi'an dated A.D. 765 retains traces of four panels of a six-paneled screen depicted on the west wall. Each panel had a single standing figure of a woman; see *Xi'an jiaoqu Sui Tang mu* (Beijing, 1966), 14–15.

Third, the ornamental garden stone and specimen flower combination is depicted in both painting and metalware. The fancy, pitted ornamental "lake" or "Taihu" stone in conjunction with flowers and birds became a sub-category of the bird-and-flower genre. By the Tang period the Chinese fascination with strange rocks was well established, and in the early eighth century rocks began to be represented in art. In an early Tang cave at Dunhuang (Cave 332), bird-flower-and-rock scenes alternate with figures of six monks (figs. 26 a, b). The bird-flower-and-rock pictures are composed of a row of tall blooming plants (among which lilies can be identified), interspersed with large boulders of irregular contour and faceted or perhaps even pitted surfaces; small black-and-white birds perch atop two of the rocks. There may be other birds on other rocks in these murals, but the mural's damaged condition and the small scale of the reproduction along with the oblique camera angle of the photograph makes it impossible to say for sure. The strange-shaped stones are like those commonly selected by the Chinese for their garden "sculptures." Because fancy stones dominate the representations, these Dunhuang murals are the earliest examples of the special theme of "lake rocks" with birds and flowers.

Another desirable rock for gardens was rather wide and low with two or three protuberances. Such a rock shape is seen frequently as a decorative motif in metalwork, as in the compartments of a silver stem cup in the Kempe collection in Stockholm and in the landscapes on the well-known lacquer ewer and lacquer *qin* decorated with gold and silver among the mid-eighth-century artifacts preserved in the Shōsō-in in Nara, Japan (fig. 27). On the cup, the ewer, and the musical instrument, the stones have flowers growing from their tops or placed behind them. Some of these must represent deliberate plantings for a specific purpose. Numerous rocks by trees interspersed between courtly figures are depicted on the walls of early eighth-century tombs near Xi'an, but only one or two stones have sufficiently contorted shapes and irregular surfaces to qualify as "curious." One strange stone depicted in a segment of the tomb of Prince Zhanghuai which was repainted in 711, has a split base above which the contour constricts and then expands slightly into a slanting top (fig. 28). To set it off, the stone is placed in front of a single, tall flowering plant whose broad curling leaves and sinuous stem continues and complements the rock curves. More compact arrangements of rock and plant appear in a depiction of a three-peaked stone pierced with holes backed by lotus blossoms in a late Tang mural in Cave 9 at Dunhuang.⁴⁹ The fancy stone was incorporated into the Tang garden by planting flowers behind it providing a colorful and leafy surround.

Having established the connections between metalwork and painting, we can turn to another topic: an analysis of the bird and flower compositional schemes on Tang metalware which enables us to trace the genesis of naturalistic bird-and-flower depiction.

Four of eight panels on a late seventh-century octagonal, handled gilt-silver cup found in Xi'an have bird and flower motifs (fig. 29). Each panel can be divided horizontally into separate areas. In each upper and lower portion a bird is on the vertical axis and is surrounded by plants large and small among which flit butterflies; the upper

49. *Dunhuang Moqao*, III, 178.

panels have birds among cloud wisps at the top. Stacking separate units one above the other was a common organizational principle in the Tang period. It is seen on a much larger scale in printed fabric standing screens preserved in the Shōsō-in (fig. 30). In these, each element is discrete; motifs do not overlap, nor is there any hint of recession into space.

The design on this silver cup, moreover, is especially valuable for another reason: it reveals that by the early eighth century, a critical step had been taken: that is, the combining of the two motifs "bird" and "flower" with other natural elements in a composition existing independently of the human or animal figure.

A symmetrical pair of confronted ducks, continuing the ancient placement, ornaments the central panel of a seventh-century silver covered round box in the Indianapolis Museum of Art (fig. 31). The ducks are surrounded by scattered plants, butterflies or insects, and a cloud wisp. In each of the eight lobes enclosing the central panel is a different bird and flower scene. In contrast to the central panel, each lobe has a bird or a flower on the central axis. These may be accompanied by the usual insects or butterflies or cloud wisps. The motifs are arranged, for the most part, in two or three registers. This placement of central motif with flowering plants and flying birds in vertical registers on the Indianapolis box recalls the organizational scheme commonly used for figures, as seen on the octagonal handled cup from Hejiacun (fig. 23) and in the stone engravings in Princess Yongtai's tomb as well as the murals of Bodhisattvas at Dunhuang. The major difference, of course, is that now, a bird or a flower replaces the figure on the central axis.

Although symmetry underlies the placement of motifs in each lobe of the Indianapolis box, the more natural poses of the birds lessens its stylized effect.

The decoration of two late seventh-early eighth-century stem cups, a silver one in the Nelson Gallery in Kansas City (fig. 32) and a gilt-silver one belonging to the Asia Society in New York City, marks an advance in bird-and-flower composition (fig. 33). Both stem cups have bowls worked into eight-lobed lotus flower design and are decorated with alternating panels of blossoming vines and bird-and-flower compositions. The latter consistently have a bird, such as a pheasant or a duck, walking among small plants, three flowering plants in the background, and above, two birds flying through cloud wisps. On the Kansas City cup a bird's wing overlaps a leaf tip; on the Asia Society cup a ground plane is established by small stones on which the birds walk. In comparison with the decor of the Indianapolis covered box, the motifs on the Kansas City and Asia Society cups are pulled more closely together to create an increasingly integrated scene.

More coherent full-blown bird-and-flower compositions quickly emerged out of representations like those on the gilt-silver stem cups. In this Tang dynasty achievement, additional casual details from nature augmented the scene, resulting in a more comprehensive and naturalistic presentation of flora and fauna.

This more lifelike portrayal of birds-and-flowers in an expanded, natural environment is common in the decoration of early eighth-century crafts (painted lacquer, printed textiles, embroidery), as well as in later mural painting, again a manifestation of the critical and vital links between these arts.

Several objects ornamented with bird-and-flower motifs are among the mid-eighth-century deposits in the Shōsō-in. The bird-and-flower scenes painted on two lacquer trays are particularly revealing. The first (fig. 34) shows a pair of ducks walking among stones and flowering plants; three birds fly up above. In the center of the second painted tray (fig. 35), a peacock with raised wings perches on a low rock flanked by two different leafy shrubs and by small flowering plants. Recession into depth moves in a smooth transition from the lower right foreground grassy tuft to the corner of the rock in the center to a flowering plant at the base of a locust (?) tree. The mid-ground plane is secured by the rock and the two trees to either side, the locust on the left and the broad-leaved shrub on the right. In a brilliantly-colored embroidered fragment of a banner (fig. 36) another peacock steps among lilies and other flowers.

Two printed textile panels, the remains of a multi-panel standing screen, are also in the Shōsō-in collection. In one panel (fig. 37), the foreground is established by a rock at the right, a flowering lily-like plant, and a pheasant standing on a stone at the left. The pheasant's tail overlaps the base of a shrub whose gracefully-measured boughs of foliage-embedded blossoms extend toward the small cloud swirls in the sky; a butterfly hovers at the right and a bee at the left.

In imagery, the painted lacquer trays and the printed textile panels are closely related to a six-panel standing screen discovered painted on the wall of a tomb in Astana in the Turfan basin (fig. 38), and again underscore the common ground shared by crafts and painting in the Tang period. Indeed, in many respects, painting in the Tang period was often still considered another craft.

Late Tang Tomb Decoration

In the Astana tomb screen (fig. 38), a bird or a pair of birds is painted on each panel. They stand above a scattering of small round rocks; tall, flowering plants rise behind them and small birds fly in the sky. The birds and the plants are sufficiently specific to be identified: geese, ducks, pheasants, narcissus, and lilies. The multi-paneled screens painted in tombs are believed to imitate domestic furnishings fashionable in wealthy houses.⁵⁰ In a report on Tang Dynasty graves in the Xi'an area, it is noted that between the early ninth and the early tenth centuries murals replicating six-panel screens ornamented with bird-and-flower motifs superseded those of figures as the most popular subject in tomb decoration.⁵¹ In addition to the Astana example, three more screens have been discovered painted in early ninth-century tombs, all in the Xi'an area. Their subjects are briefly noted in the reports, but, regrettably, none of them has been illustrated. The six-panel screens painted on the west wall in the tombs of Liang Yuanhan (dated 844) and Yang Xuanlüe (dated 864) both depicted cranes. These recall the six-panel

50. Wang Renbo, He Xiuling and Dan Wei, "Shaanxi Tangmu bihua zhi yanjiu," *Wenbo* 2 (1984): 45.

51. Su Bai, "Xi'an diqu Tangmu bihua de buju he neirong," *Kaogu xuebao* 2 (1982): 148, 153.

screens with cranes made famous by the artist Xie Ji (A.D. 649–713).⁵² The third replicated six-panel screen was painted on the west wall of the tomb of Gao Kecong (dated 847 A.D.); each panel had a pair of confronted pigeons.⁵³ Since no further description is provided, it might be conjectured that the birds on this screen were arranged in the archaic symmetrical mode.

The Intellectual Context Contributing to the Rise of Bird-And-Flower Depiction in the Tang

What accounts for the appearance in the Tang Dynasty of such direct and intimate admiration of nature as evinced by the palace ladies holding flowers and birds as well as the more naturalistic depiction of creatures in a natural setting? Flowers, of course, were placed on altars and otherwise used to honor the Buddha. Moreover, Buddhism with its humane tenets and reverence for life must have indirectly promoted a growing fondness for birds and perhaps also for flowers. The appreciation of flowers and birds also must be a manifestation of broad changes in attitudes toward nature rooted in the conviction that nature itself now had value, a belief which became evident in the Tang. Also linked to these reasons are new developments in pharmaceuticals, and in gardening.

How a new interest in flowers affected poetry is described by Donald Harper: This feeling for flowers was a new development. When a Six Dynasties poet composed a poem in praise of a pomegranate, an azalea, or a hibiscus, the poem was a verbal distillation meant to capture the essence of a rare plant which exemplified nature's finest creations. Poems about flowers and flower imagery in general focused on describing this ideal natural beauty, which by association was also determinative in judgements of human beauty. The T'ang poets were different. Their flower poetry exhibited a strong empathetic attachment to flowers, especially to those flowers that were cultivated in gardens. The poet identified with them emotionally, thereby investing the flowers with feelings as well.⁵⁴

Literature describing medicinal plants, animals, and minerals has been current in China since the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 8).⁵⁵ According to Needham, books of plant illustrations first appeared in the sixth century A.D. Two of these were still in circulation in the Tang period, but are lost today. Under the Tang, medical education was systematized on a new footing. A central Imperial Medical College was established around 618 A.D. with provincial Medical Colleges set up in every great city in 629 A.D.

52. Wang, He and Dan, 45. Ogawa Hiromitsu postulates that six cranes painted with white pigment on a lacquered chest now in the Shōsō-in reflect Xie Ji's work ("Sha Shoku rikukakuzu byōbu kō," *Tōyōbunka kenkyūjo kiyo* 117 [1993]: 179–214).

53. Wang, He and Dan, 45; He Zicheng, "Tangmu bihua," *Wnewu* 8 (1959): 32.

54. Donald Harper, "Flowers in T'ang Poetry: Pomegranate, Sea Pomegranate, and Mountain Pomegranate," *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 106.1 (Jan–March 1986): 149.

55. Paul U. Unschuld, *Medicine in China: A History of Pharmaceuticals* (Berkeley, 1986), 2–3.

In 659 the first national pharmacopoeia (*Xinxiu bencao*) was published under Emperor Gaozong's aegis.⁵⁶ It differed from previous collections because it was lavishly illustrated, by whom is not clear. In the "works of art" section of the dynastic bibliography of the Tang history is an entry for the figure painter Wang Ting and assigned to him is a scroll or a series of scrolls entitled "Pictures of Instructions and Admonitions for Basic Herbs," along with the note that it was done at the order of the Imperial Workshop in the Zhen-guan period (A.D. 627–650).⁵⁷ The Tang pharmacopoeia has long since disappeared, as have the illustrative scrolls. However, something of such practical materials often survive in succeeding recensions. The pictures of plants in an herbal published in A.D. 1204/49 (fig. 39) are remarkably like those which surround the figures in the Yongtai tomb (figs. 16, 17, 19, 20, 21) in their objective specificity and differentiation.

Horticulture began to develop in pre-Tang times. The farm of a Northern Wei prince, Toba Xin, supplied the capital with its best fruits, and he authored a treatise around A.D. 540 recording the flowering plants and trees in his garden. He also tried to acclimatize plants from the south in his fields in Luoyang in north China.⁵⁸ The peace and prosperity brought to China by the Tang in A.D. 618 made it possible for gardening, gardens, and horticulture to flourish.⁵⁹ During the Tang there was a veritable mania for peonies. Many different colors or petal conformations of this blossom were bred through grafting and other propagation methods. In the late Tang there was renewed interest in the botany of southern regions.⁶⁰

Although the appearance of written evidence about Tang gardens and floriculture mentioned below post-dates the appearance of the visual evidence by about a generation, such tendencies and practices could easily have existed for some time before being committed to record.

Writing about gardens, Edward Schafer notes that there was in the Tang period a gradual change from appreciation of nature, compressed into the space of a garden, as a universal symbol, to the feeling for plants and birds as individual and unique aesthetic objects.⁶¹

In other words, flowers were to be treasured. Further, according to Schafer, "The T'ang palace required provincial governors to submit native flowering plants as annual 'tribute' – chrysanthemums, herbaceous peonies, forsythias, hibiscus, orchids... were new to the

56. Joseph Needham, *Science and Civilisation in China*, vol. VI, no. 1, *Botany* (Cambridge, 1986), 266, 269.

57. Zhang Yanyuan 9; Acker, 226; Edward H. Schafer, *The Golden Peaches of Samarkand: A Study of T'ang Exotics* (Berkeley, 1963), 178; Needham, 226.

58. Needham, 362, 458–59.

59. Needham, 398.

60. Needham, 459.

61. Edward H. Schafer, "Li Te-yü and the Azalea," *Asiatische Studien/Etudes Asiatiques* 18–19 (1965): 108.

private gardens of T'ang."⁶² Although some plant specimens were introduced into Tang China from the West, it was the contact with the lush gardens of the south which fascinated flower connoisseurs. They rejoiced, says Schafer, in new Chinese (vs foreign) plants, such as camellias from Canton or the white lotus brought from Chekiang to Luoyang by the poet, Bai Juyi (A.D. 772–846).⁶³ Wild plants were domesticated and treatises written on cultivating techniques leading to sturdier plants with larger, more spectacular and different colored blossoms and even new species. Thus the rise of the horticultural garden might also have spurred bird-and-flower depiction in the Tang period.

Conclusions

Birds have been a part of the Chinese artistic idiom since the Neolithic period; flowers were a decorative motif for several hundred years in the latter half of the first millennium B.C, but then died out; they again became accepted subjects for sustained representation by the third century A.D. The evolution of flower depiction from generic blossoms to the accurate representation of specific species (or at least a simulation thereof) can be traced through their representation in murals at Dunhuang and in Chinese tombs and in the engraved coffin chambers of early eighth-century imperial tombs which are based upon paintings.

Crafts and painting during the Tang period were not rigidly differentiated and compartmentalized, but shared a broad spectrum of motifs and compositional arrangements. The unfolding of bird-and-flower depiction from isolated, separate motifs placed in registers to coherent and integrated scenes, preserved in metalwork and textile decoration, presumably also occurred in painting. The appearance of bird-and-flower compositions in late seventh-century metalwork decoration coincides with written data indicating that painters of that period had begun to render bird-and-flower themes.⁶⁴ Unfortunately, painted examples of the early stages of this sequence are missing today. If painters actually did not participate in this important development, they were quick to appropriate it. The glorification of flowers and birds during the Tang can be understood as one facet of a new esteem for nature manifested by advances in other cultural spheres such as the illustration of herbals, progress in horticulture, and emphases on new plants in private gardens.

Three important subjects in the Chinese painting repertoire, usually assumed to be ninth-century achievements, actually began much earlier: the cut flower was represented as early as the fifth century, and both the rock-and-flower theme and the bird-and-flower genre first appeared in the late seventh century.

62. Schafer, "Li Te-yü," 105–06.

63. Schafer, "Li Te-yü," 105, 108.

64. For example, Yuchi Yiseng (fl. during the Zhenguan era: A.D. 627–649), Xie Qi (A.D. 649–713), and Yin Zhongyong (c. 684–705); see Zhang Yanyuan, 9; Acker, 225, 245, 254–255.

By the tenth century, the symmetrical organization of motifs, so popular in the pre-Tang and Tang Dynasty art was largely passe, remaining viable only in later metalwork and ceramics. "Two Rabbits, Sparrows and Bamboo," a scroll hung in a Liao Dynasty tomb in Liaoning, is an awkward, transitional mixture of old symmetry and new naturalism (fig. 40). The more casual, naturalistic portrayal of birds among flowers and rocks as developed in the Tang period prevailed and was the prototype of such paintings as the "Pheasant, Rock, and Small Birds in a Dry Jujube Shrub," a hanging scroll attributed to the tenth-century artist, Huang Jucai now in the National Palace Museum, Taipei (fig. 41).

Chinese characters

Characters for Unfamiliar Names in the Text

Changzhou (Piling) 常州 (崑陵)	Wei Jiong 韋洞
Gao Kecong 高克從	Wei Xu 韋頊
Hejiacun 何家村	Xie Qi 薛稷
Li Feng 李鳳	Xinxiu bencao 新修本草
Li Ti 李迢	Yang Xuanlüe 楊玄略
Li Yuanying 李元嬰	Yide 懿德
Li Zhanran 李湛然	Yin Zhongyong 殷仲容
Liang Yuanhan 梁元翰	Yongtai 永泰
Toba Xin 拓跋欣	Zhanghuai 章懷
Wang Ting 王定	

Characters for References

Andō Kōsei, Chūgoku bijutsu zakkō	安藤更生, 中國美術 雜稿
Chūgoku bijutsu	中國美術
Chūka Jimmin Kyōwakoku Nankin hakubutsuin meihō ten	中華人民 共和國南京博物院名寶展
Chūka Jimmin Kyōwakoku shutsudo bumbutsu ten	中華人民共和國 出土文物展
Chongxiu zhenghe jingshi zhenglei beiyong bencao	重修政和 經史證類備用本草
Dengxian caishe huaxiang zhuanmu	鄧縣彩色畫象磚墓
Gao Meiqing, "Dunhuang Tangdai huahuihua chutan," Dunhuang yanjiu	高美慶, 敦煌唐代花卉畫初探, 敦煌研究

Han Wei, *Haineiwai Tangdai jinyin qi caibian* 韓偉, 海內

外唐代金銀器萃編

Han Tang bihua 漢唐壁畫

He Zicheng, "Tangmu bihua" 賀梓城, 唐墓壁畫

Jiangsu Xuzhou Han huaxiang shi 江蘇徐州漢畫象石

Jin Weino, "Zaoqi huaniaohuade fazhan," *Meishu yanjiu*

金維諾, 早期花鳥畫的發展, 美術研究

Li Wensheng, *Longmen shiku zhuangshi diaoke* 李文生, 龍門石

窟裝飾雕刻

Nishikawa Yasushi, *Seian hirin* 宮川寅雄, 西安碑林

Ogawa Hiromitsu, "Shoku rikukakuzu byōbu ko," *Tōyōbunka kenkyūjo*

kiyo 小川裕亮, 薛稷六鶴圖屏風考, 東洋文化
研究所紀要

She Cheng, *Zhongguode huaniao hua* 佘城, 中國的花鳥畫

Shōsō-in hōmatsu 正倉院寶物

Shōsō-in no kaiga 正倉院の繪畫

Su Bai, "Xi'an diqu Tangmu bihuade buju he neirong," 宿白,

西安地區唐墓壁畫的布局和内容

Sui Tang wenhua 隋唐文化

Tangdai jinyin qi 唐代金銀器

Wang Renbo, He Xiuling and Dan Wei, "Shaanxi Tangmu bihuazhi

yanjiu," *Wenbo* 王仁波, 何修齡, 單暉, 陝西唐墓
壁畫之研究, 文博

Wang Ziyun, "Tangdaide shike xianhua," 王子雲, 唐代的

石刻綫畫

Wang Ziyun, *Zhongguo gudai shikehua xuanji* 王子雲, 中國

古代石刻畫選集

Xi'an jiaoqu Sui Tang mu 西安郊區隋唐墓

Xiong Cunrui, "Tangdai jinyin rongqi" 熊存瑞, 唐代金銀
容器

Yamatoe no shiki Heian Kamakura no kachō 和夫と繪の四季
平安鎌倉の花鳥

Yongtai gongzhu shiguo xianke hua 永泰公主石椁綾刻畫

Zhang Yanyuan, Lidai minghua ji 張彥遠, 歷代名畫記

Zhongguo meishu quanji, huihua bian, mushi bihua; Shike xianhua

中國美術全集, 繪畫編, 墓室壁畫, 石刻綾畫

Zhongguo shiku: Dunhuang Mogaoku 中國石窟敦煌莫高窟

Zhu Jingxuan, Tangchao minghua lu 朱景玄, 唐朝名畫錄



Fig. 1 Confronted birds, drawing of design on a bronze vessel.
Western Zhou Dynasty (1027–771 B.C.) After Li Xueqin,
The Wonder of Chinese Bronzes (Beijing, 1980), fig. 23.



Fig. 2 “Chen Zhang” ewer, bronze. From Xuyi County, Jiangsu Province.
Warring States Period (480–221 B.C.) After Chūka Jimmin
*Kyōwakoku Nankin hakubutsuin meihō ten An Exhibition of Art
Treasures from the Nanjing Museum Collection*
(N.p., Japan 1989), pl. 32.



Fig. 3 Standing Bodhisattva, mural in Cave 275, Dunhuang. Northern Liang Dynasty (A.D. 366/397–439). After *Dunhuang Mogaoku*, I, 17.



Fig. 4 Rishi, mural in Cave 254, Dunhuang. Northern Wei Dynasty (A.D. 386–534). After *Dunhuang Mogaoku*, I, 28.

Fig. 6 Donors holding flowers, rubbing of relief sculpture. Longmen Caves, Louyang, Henan. Late fifth-early sixth century. After Li Wensheng, 167, 168. →

Fig. 5 Seated Bodhisattva,
mural in Cave 437,
Dunhuang. Northern
Wei Dynasty
(A.D. 386–534).
After *Dunhuang*
Mogaoku, I, 65.



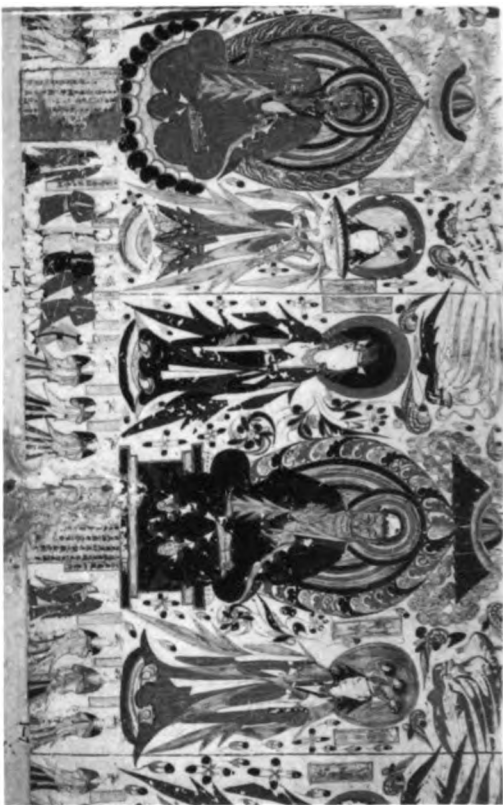


Fig. 7 Murals in Cave 285, Dunhuang, Dated A.D. 538–39.
After *Dunhuang Mogao*, I, 125, 126.



Fig. 8 Bodhisattva, mural in Cave 278, Dunhuang.
Sui Dynasty (A.D. 581–618).
After *Dunhuang Mogao*, II, 117.



Fig. 9a Male donors, mural in Cave 62, Dunhuang. Sui Dynasty (A.D. 581–618).
After *Dunhuang Mogaoku*, II, 127.



Fig. 9b Female donors, mural in Cave 62, Dunhuang. Sui Dynasty (A.D. 581–618).
After *Dunhuang Mogaoku*, II, 129.



Fig. 10 Standing Bodhisattva, mural in Cave 66,
Dunhuang. Early Tang Dynasty
(A.D. 618-906).
After *Dunhuang Mogao*, III, 167.



Fig. 11 Two Bodhisattvas with bamboo and flowering plant,
mural in Cave 232, Dunhuang. Early Tang Dynasty
(A.D. 618-906). After *Dunhuang Mogao*, III, 65.



Fig. 12 Flowering plant and two winged creatures, painted pressed-clay tomb tile. From tomb at Dengxian, Henan Province. Ca. 500 A.D. After *Dengxian caishe huaxiang zhuanmu* (Beijing, 1958), color plate 2.



Fig. 13 Guardian figure, painted pressed-clay tomb tile. From tomb at Dengxian, Henan Province. Ca. 500 A.D. After *Dengxian caishe*, fig. 20.

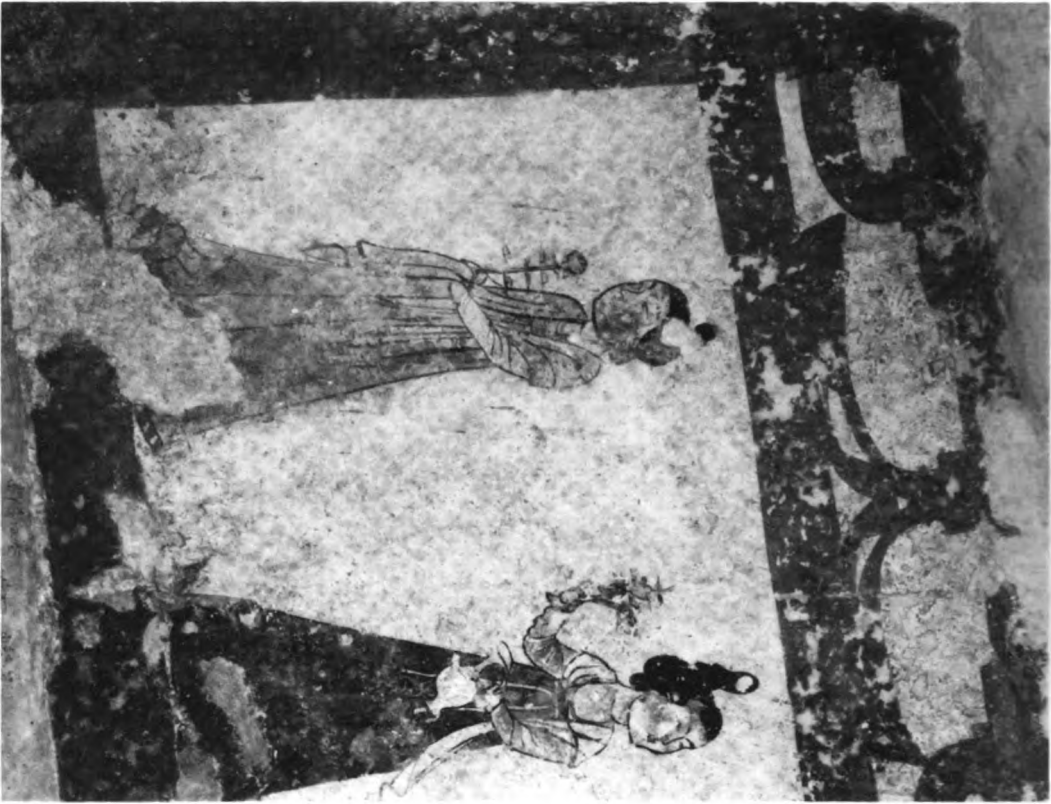


Fig. 14 Ladies holding flowers, mural in tomb of Li Feng, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province. A.D. 675. After *Zhongguo meishu quanji*, *huithua bian*, 12, *mushti bitua* (Beijing, 1989), pl. 93.



Fig. 15 Engraved stone facade of coffin chamber, rubbing. From tomb of Prince Yide, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province. A.D. 706. After *Chitka Jimmin Kyōwakoku shutsudo bumbutsu ten*, 174.

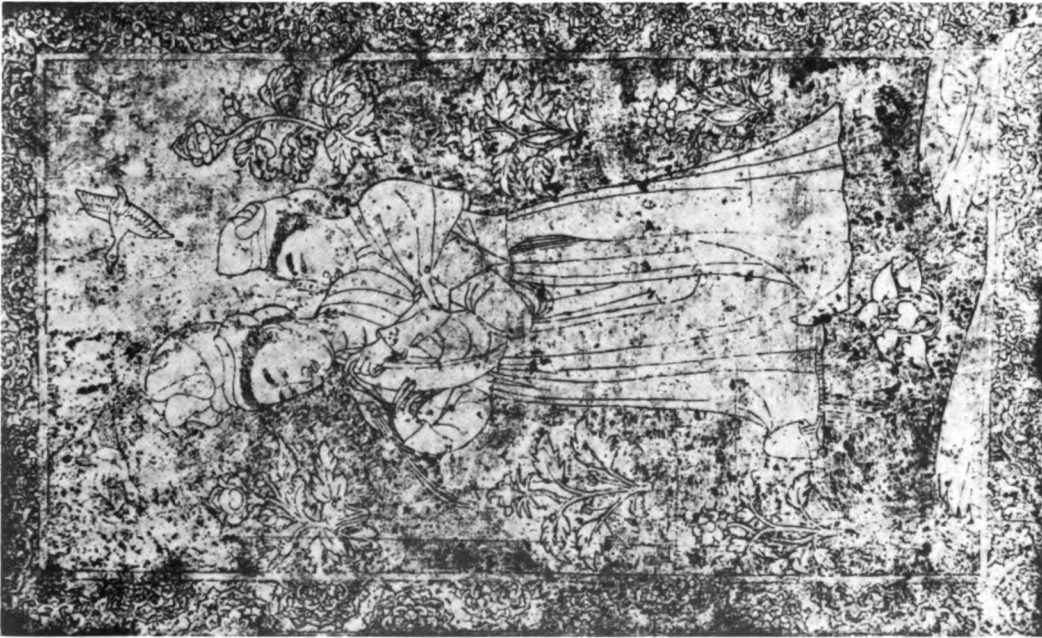


Fig. 16 Two ladies admiring a parrot, rubbing of engraving on exterior (north side, east section) of stone coffin chamber. From tomb of Princess Yongtai, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province. A.D. 706. After Andō, 28.

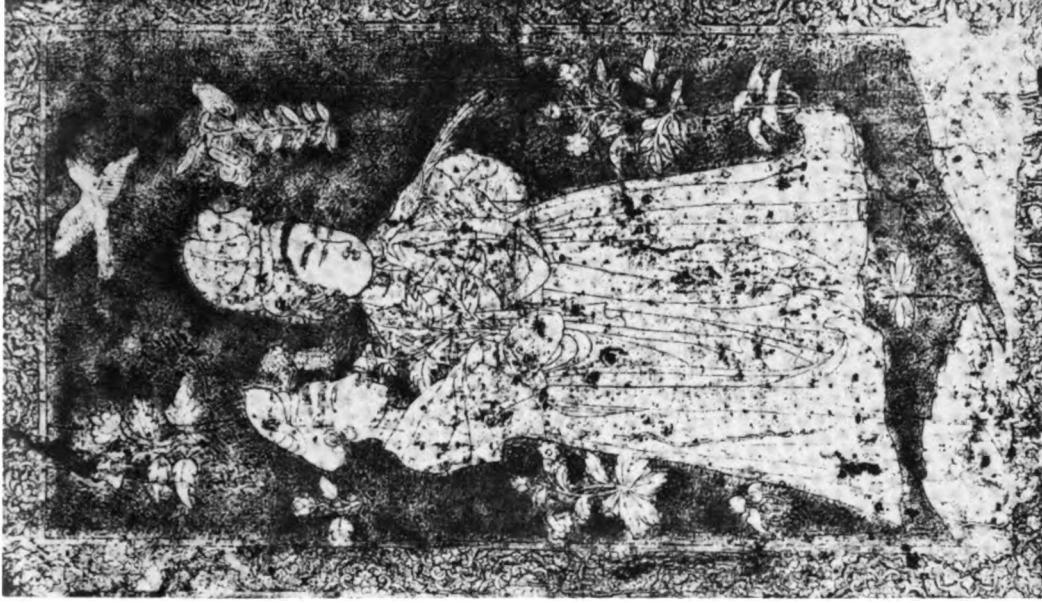


Fig. 17 A lady holding a flower and a lady petting a parrot, rubbing of engraving on exterior (south side, east section) of stone coffin chamber. From tomb of Princess Yongtai, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province. A.D. 706. After Andō, 30.

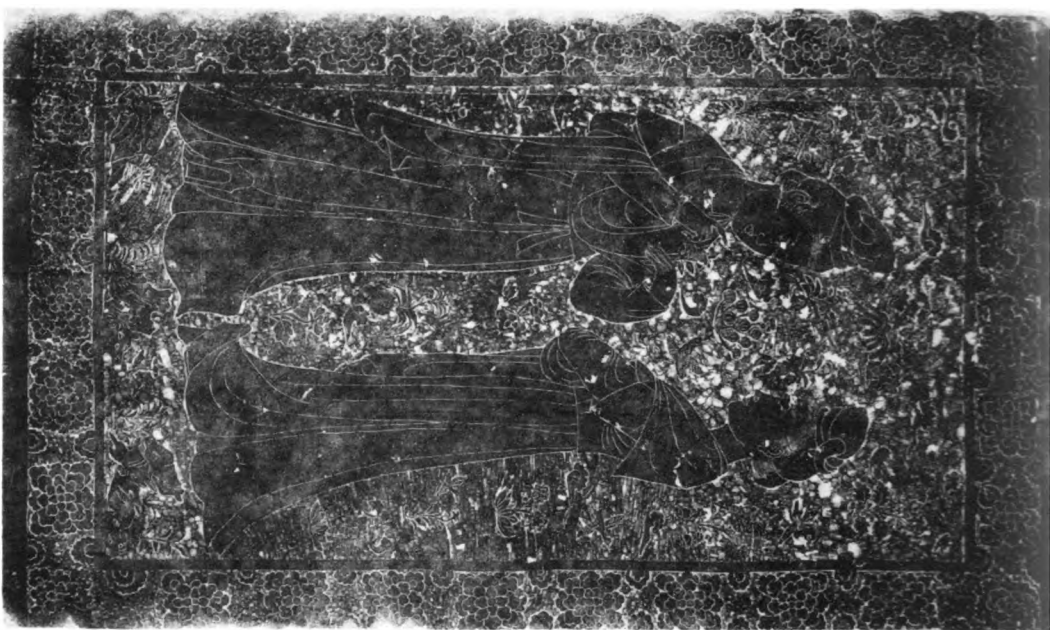


Fig. 18 Two ladies admiring a flower, rubbing of engraving on stone coffin chamber. From tomb of Prince Yide, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province. A.D. 706. After *Zhongguo meishu quanji, huifua bian*, 19, *shike xianhua* (Shanghai, 1988), pl. 40.

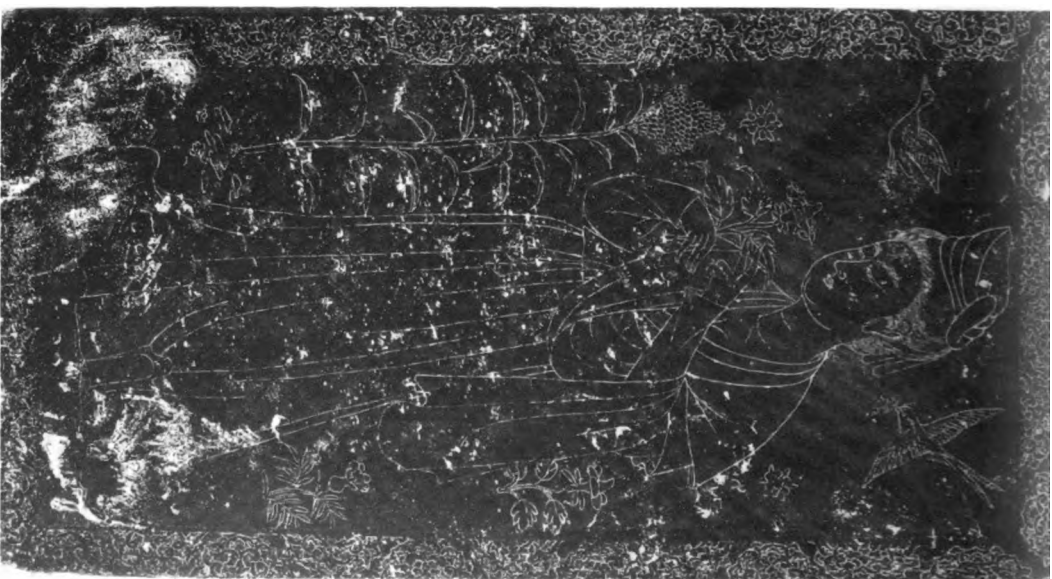


Fig. 19 A lady holding a flower, rubbing of engraving on interior (west side, north section) of stone coffin chamber. From tomb of Princess Yongtai, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province. A.D. 706. After *Zhongguo meishu quanji, huifua bian*, 19, *shike xianhua*, pl. 41.



Fig. 20 A lady adjusting her stole, rubbing of engraving on interior (north side, east section) of stone coffin chamber. From tomb of Princess Yongtai, Xian, Shaanxi Province. A.D. 706. After *Zhongguo meishu quanji, huifua bian*, 19, *shike xianhua*, pl. 42.

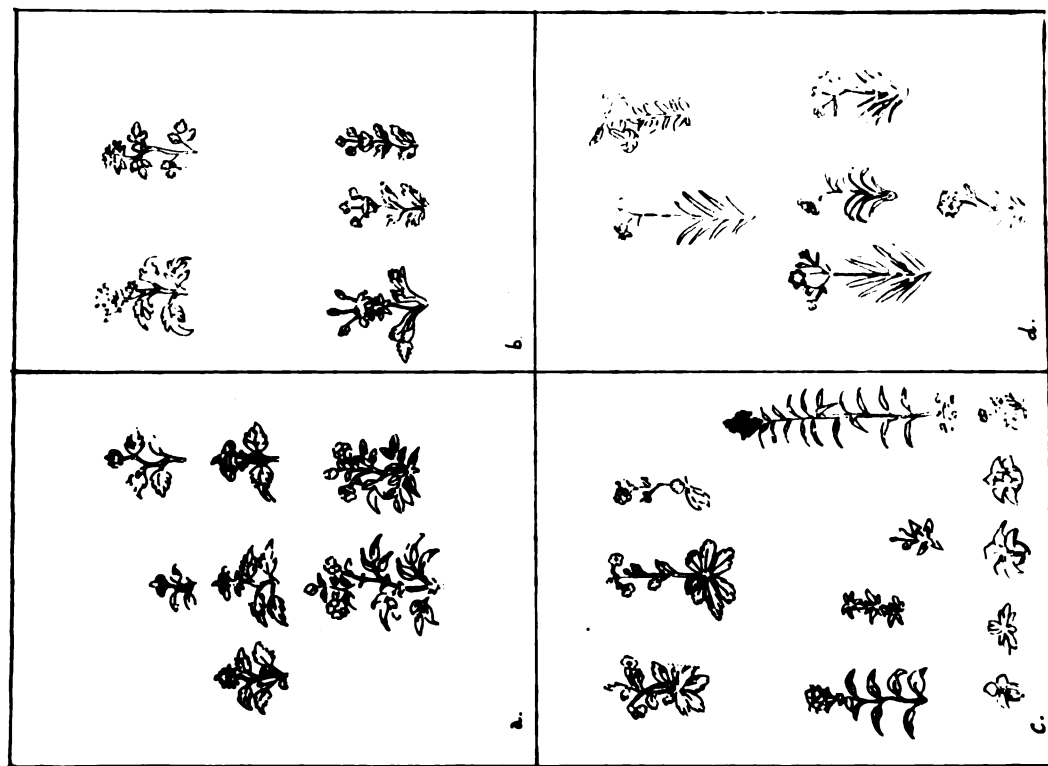


Fig. 21 A selection of flowers on engraved stones of coffin chamber of Princess Yongtai. Author's drawings.

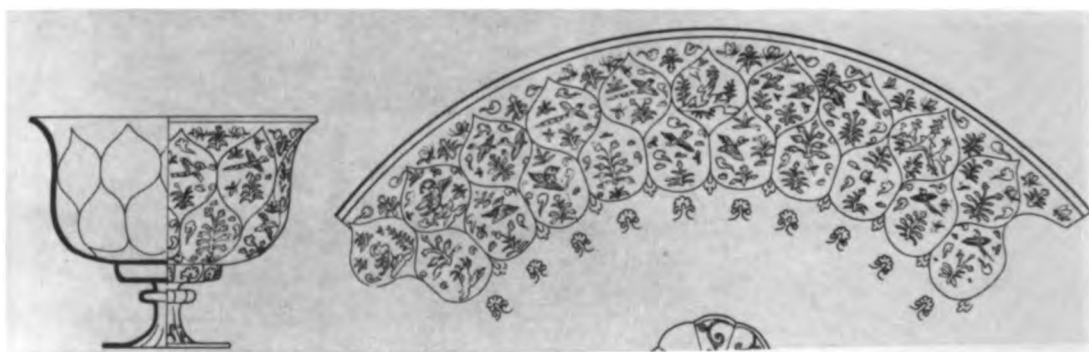


Fig. 22 Bird, flower, plant and cloud designs on gilt-silver stem cup found in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province. Late seventh-early eighth century. After *Tangdai jinyin qi*, 17, 18.

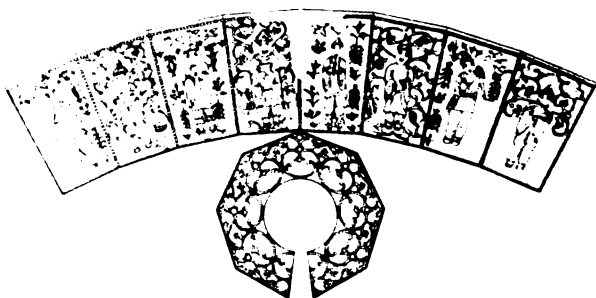


Fig. 23 Musicians and dancers on gilt-silver octagonal handled cup found at Hejiacun, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province. Late seventh century-early eighth century. After *Tangtai jinyin qi*, 64, 65.

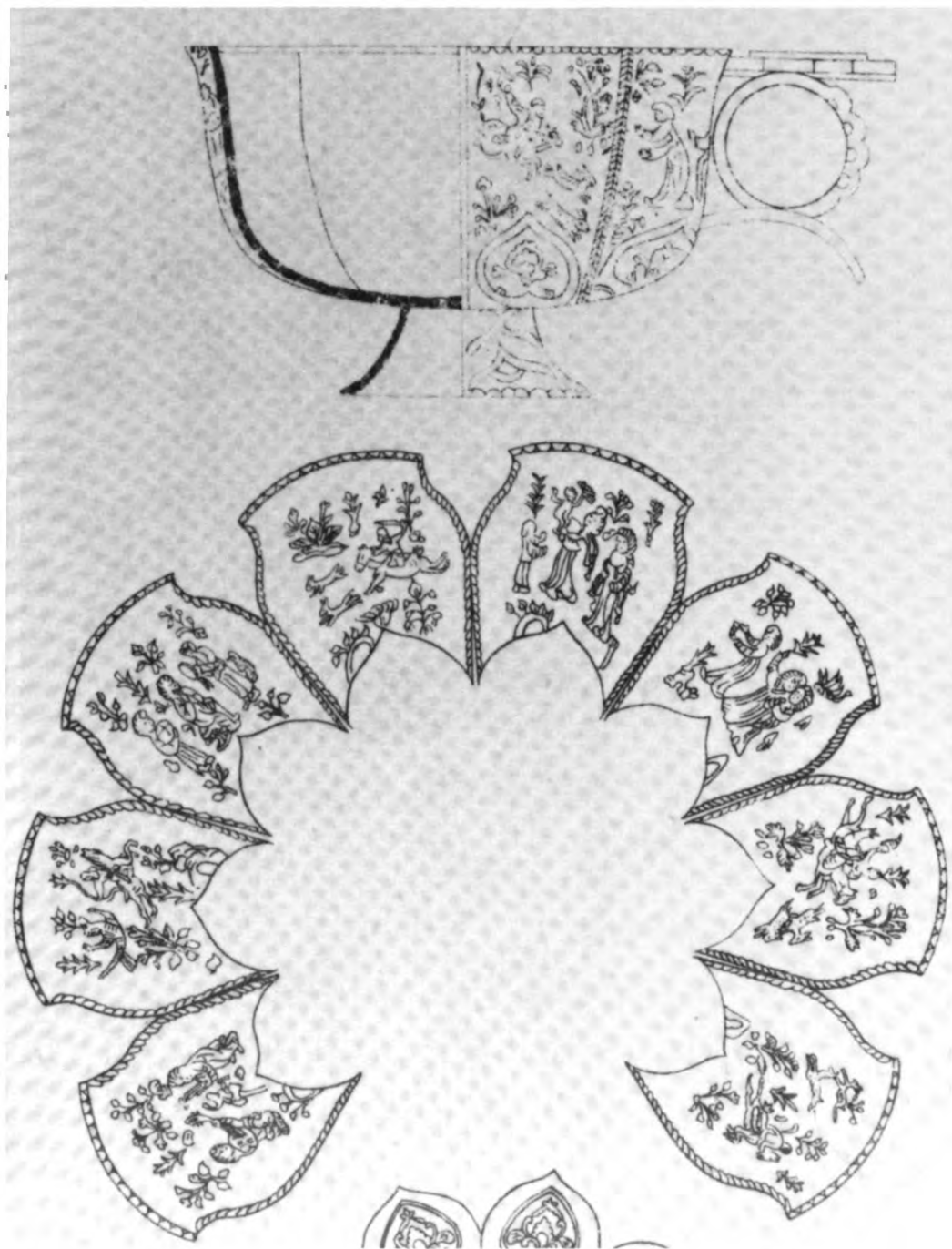


Fig. 24 Ladies at leisure and hunt scenes on gilt-silver handled cup found at Hejiacun, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province. Eighth century. After Han Wei, fig. 94.

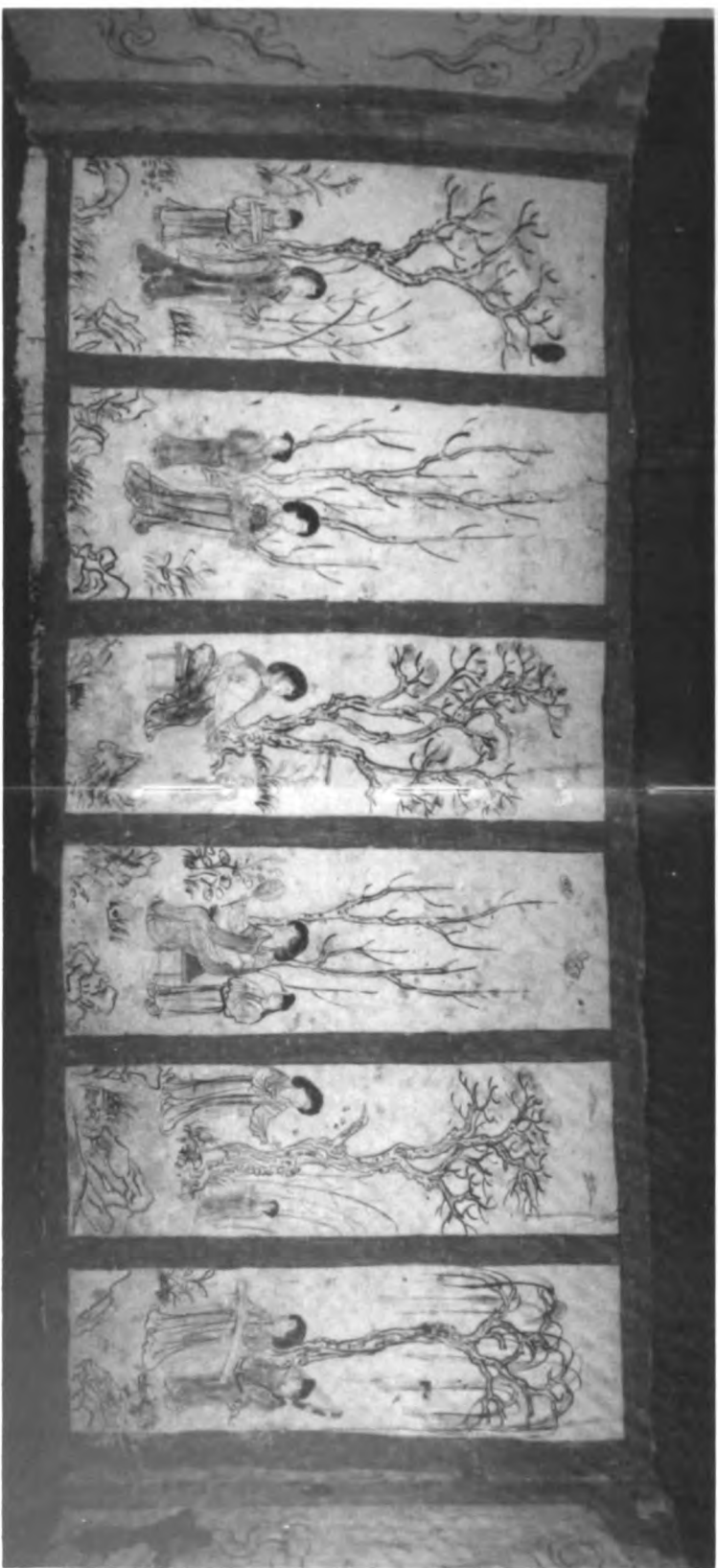


Fig. 25 Six-paneled screen depicting ladies at leisure, mural in tomb near Xi'an, Shaanxi Province. Eighth century.
After *Zhongguo meishu quanji*, huinhua bian 12 *mushi bishu*, pl. 125.

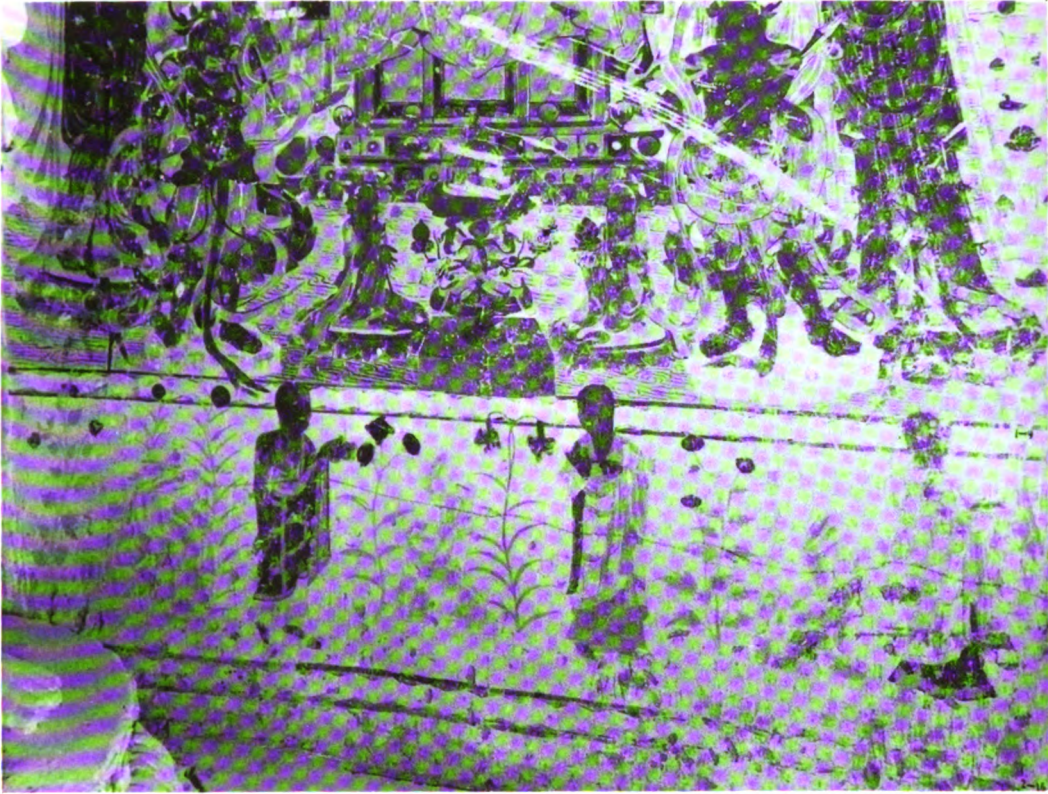


Fig. 26 a b Birds, flowers, and rocks, mural in Cave 332, Dunhuang. Early Tang Dynasty (A.D. 618–906). After *Dunhuang Mogaoku* III, 93, 94.

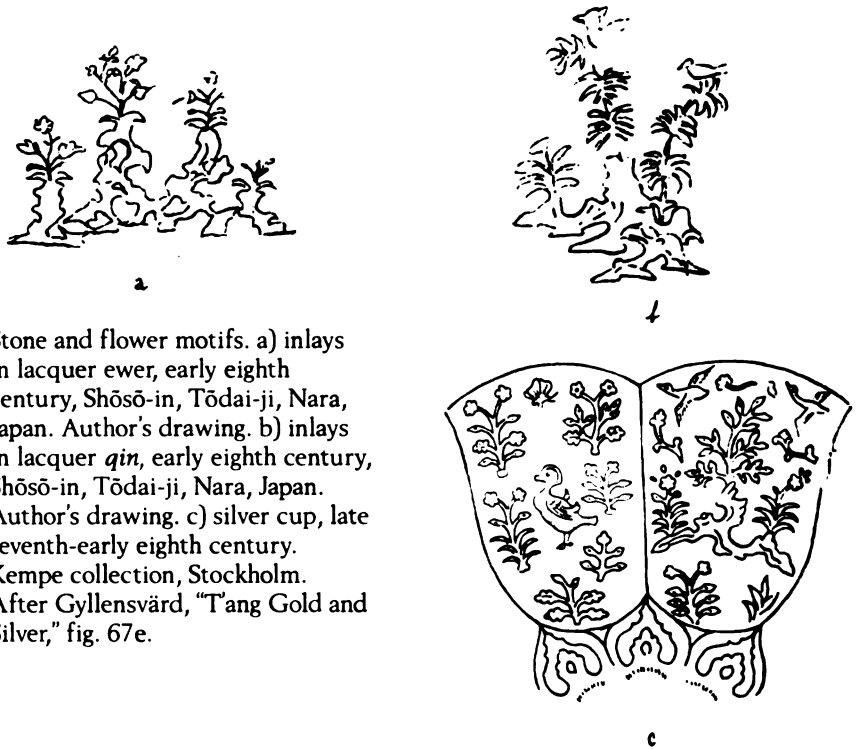


Fig. 27 Stone and flower motifs. a) inlays in lacquer ewer, early eighth century, Shōsō-in, Tōdai-ji, Nara, Japan. Author's drawing. b) inlays in lacquer *qin*, early eighth century, Shōsō-in, Tōdai-ji, Nara, Japan. Author's drawing. c) silver cup, late seventh-early eighth century. Kempe collection, Stockholm. After Gyllensvärd, "T'ang Gold and Silver," fig. 67e.



Fig. 28 Ladies and rock, copy of a mural in the tomb of Prince Zhanghuai (re-painted segment). A.D. 711. After *Han Tang bihua* (Beijing, 1974), 84.

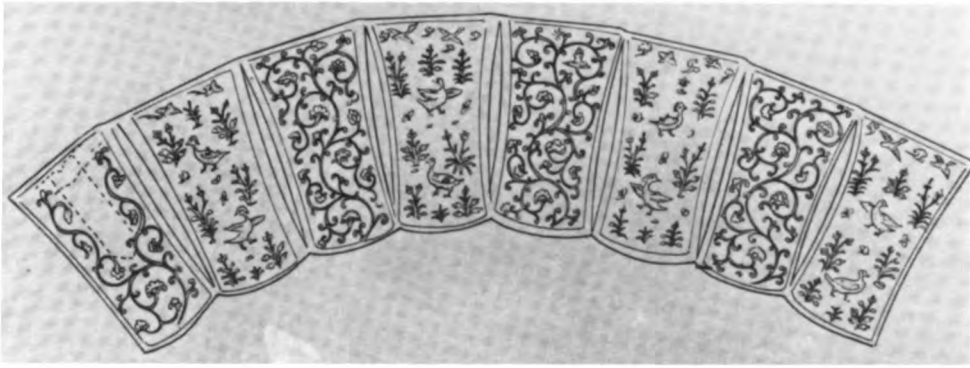


Fig. 29 Birds-and-flowers and scroll designs on gilt-silver octagonal handled cup found at Xi'an. Late seventh century. After *Tangdai jinyin qi*, 6.



→
Fig. 30 Bird on rock; tree with musician and phoenix. Wax-resist dyed textile screen panel. Eighth century. Shōsō-in, Tōdai-ji, Nara, Japan. After *Shōsō-in hōmotsu* (Tokyo, 1960–63), 3, no. 88.

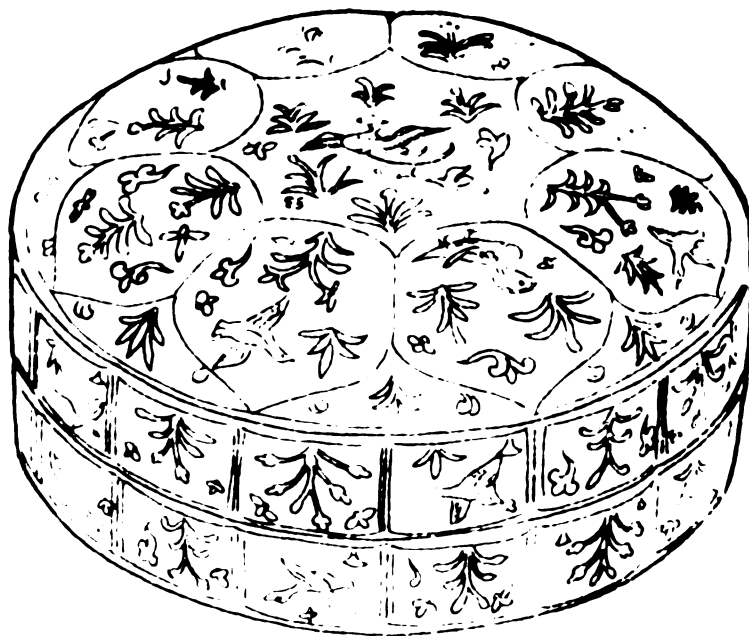


Fig. 31 Bird-and-flower designs on circular silver box. Seventh century. Indianapolis Museum of Art. After Han Wei, fig. 216.



Fig. 32 Bird-and-flower and scroll designs on silver stem cup. Late seventh-early eighth century. Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas, City. After Han Wei, fig. 58.



Fig. 33 Bird-and-flower and scroll designs on gilt-silver stem cup. Late seventh-early eighth century. Asia Society, New York. After Han Wei, fig. 60.

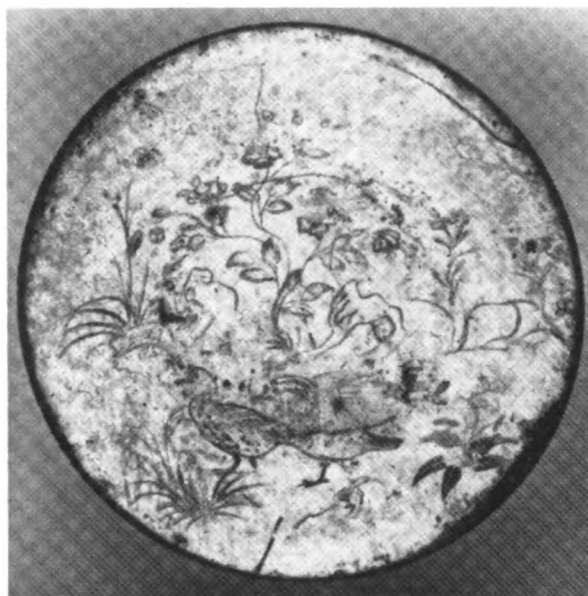


Fig. 34 Ducks and flowers, painted lacquer tray.
Eighth century. Shōsō-in, Tōdai-ji, Nara,
Japan. After *Shōsō-in no kaiga*
(Tokyo, 1968), no. 96.

Fig. 35 Peacock on a rock, painted lacquer tray.
Eighth century. Shōsō-in, Tōdai-ji, Nara,
Japan. After *Shōsō-in no kaiga*, no. 93.



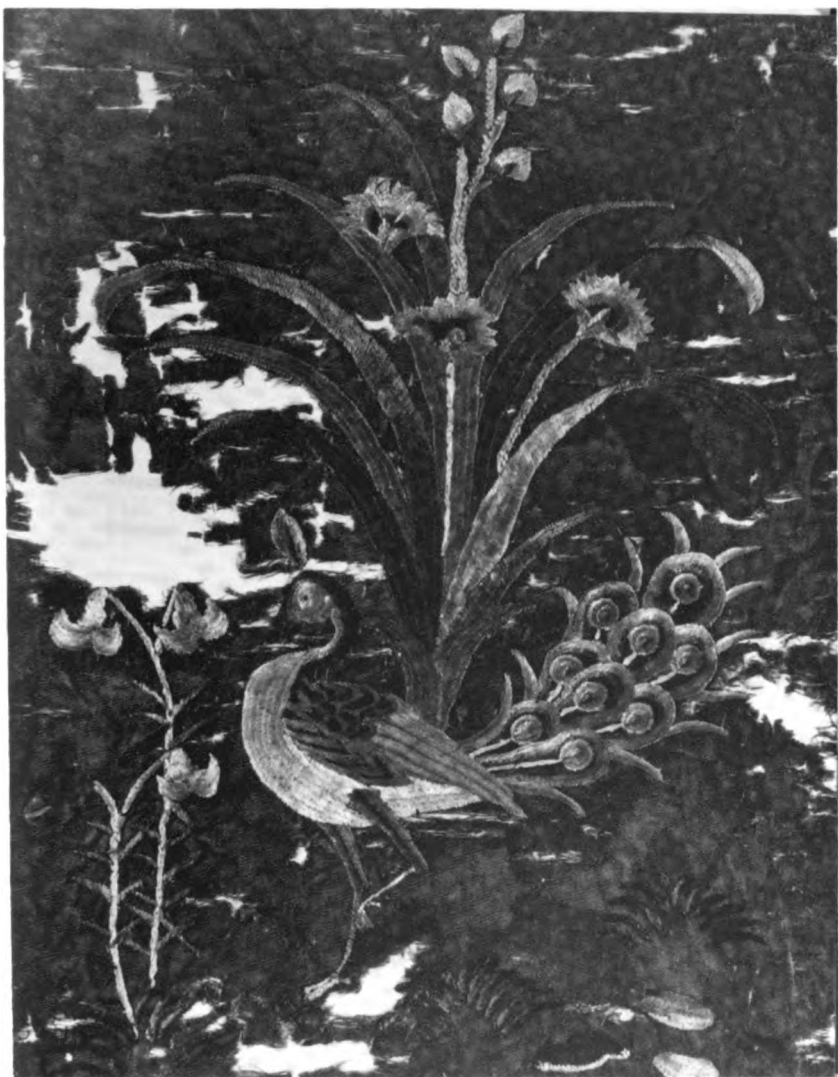


Fig. 36 Peacock among flowers, embroidered banner.
Eighth century. Shōsō-in, Tōdai-ji, Nara, Japan.
After Ryoichi Hayashi, *The Silk Road and the Shoso-in*,
Heibonsha Survey of Japanese Art, 6 (New York and
Tokyo, 1975), fig. 26.



→
Fig. 37 Pheasant on a rock, printed textile screen panel.
Eighth century. Shōsō-in, Tōdai-ji, Nara, Japan.
After *Yamatoe no shiki Bird and Flower Painting of
Japan 1 Heian Kamakura no kachō* (Tokyo, 1982).



Fig. 38 Six-paneled birds-and-flowers screen, mural in tomb at Astana, Turfan, Xinjiang Province. Eighth century. After *Zhongguo meishu quanji, huihua bian* 12 *mushi bihua*, p. 132.



Fig. 39 Left: chrysanthemum; center: three specimens of straight ladybell; right: monkshood plant and flower. Woodblock prints. After the herbal *Chongxiu zhenghe jingshi zhenglei beiyong bencao*, published in A.D. 1204/1249 (repr. Beijing, 1957), ch. 6, 8a; ch. 7, 34b; ch. 10, 2b.

Fig. 40 Anonymous, "Two Rabbits, Sparrows and Bamboo", hanging scroll, ink and color on silk, found in a Liao Dynasty (A.D. 907–1125) tomb at Yehmaotai, Liaoning. After *Wenwu* 12 (1975), pl. 2.



棘雀愛卑
 栖山鷓鴣在清
 廓雀在高
 棘枝鷓鴣步低
 泉空園之末
 絹巾短衣
 識其略
 閑古人云
 子慎可託
 康申清題

書
 子慎可託
 康申清題



斥鴳中藩鷓鴣鳴
 倚空聲大小徑所
 如夢縹緲邱壑閑
 尋道遠義在鷓鴣
 其略翻飛高下間
 畫手偶然記

么禽羽毛極所忘
 在遊擊唱噴棲林
 最鉤輪啼則聲
 彼寫則草朝翔
 唯略振翰乘春風
 上林欣句託

鷓鴣同一苑天字
 亦鴻雁處露秋
 草頭霞餐雲
 不惟鷓鴣何致
 果助高岸枝自
 含象有深託

Fig. 41 Huang Jucai, attributed to, "Pheasant, Rock and Small Birds," ink and color on silk. Tenth century. National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.

20

BULLETIN OF THE MUSEUM OF FAR EASTERN ANTIQUITIES

Editor: Dr. Jan Wirgin

The Bulletin can be obtained from the Editorial Office of the BMFEA,

The Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities (Östasiatiska Museet),

Box 16381, S-103 27 Stockholm, and from our agents, viz.

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Han-Shan Tang Ltd, 42 Westleigh Ave, Putney, London SW15 6RL, England.

The Isseido, 7, I-chome, Jimbocho, Kanda, Tokyo, Japan.

Printed in Sweden

MediaPrint AB, Uddavalla 1993